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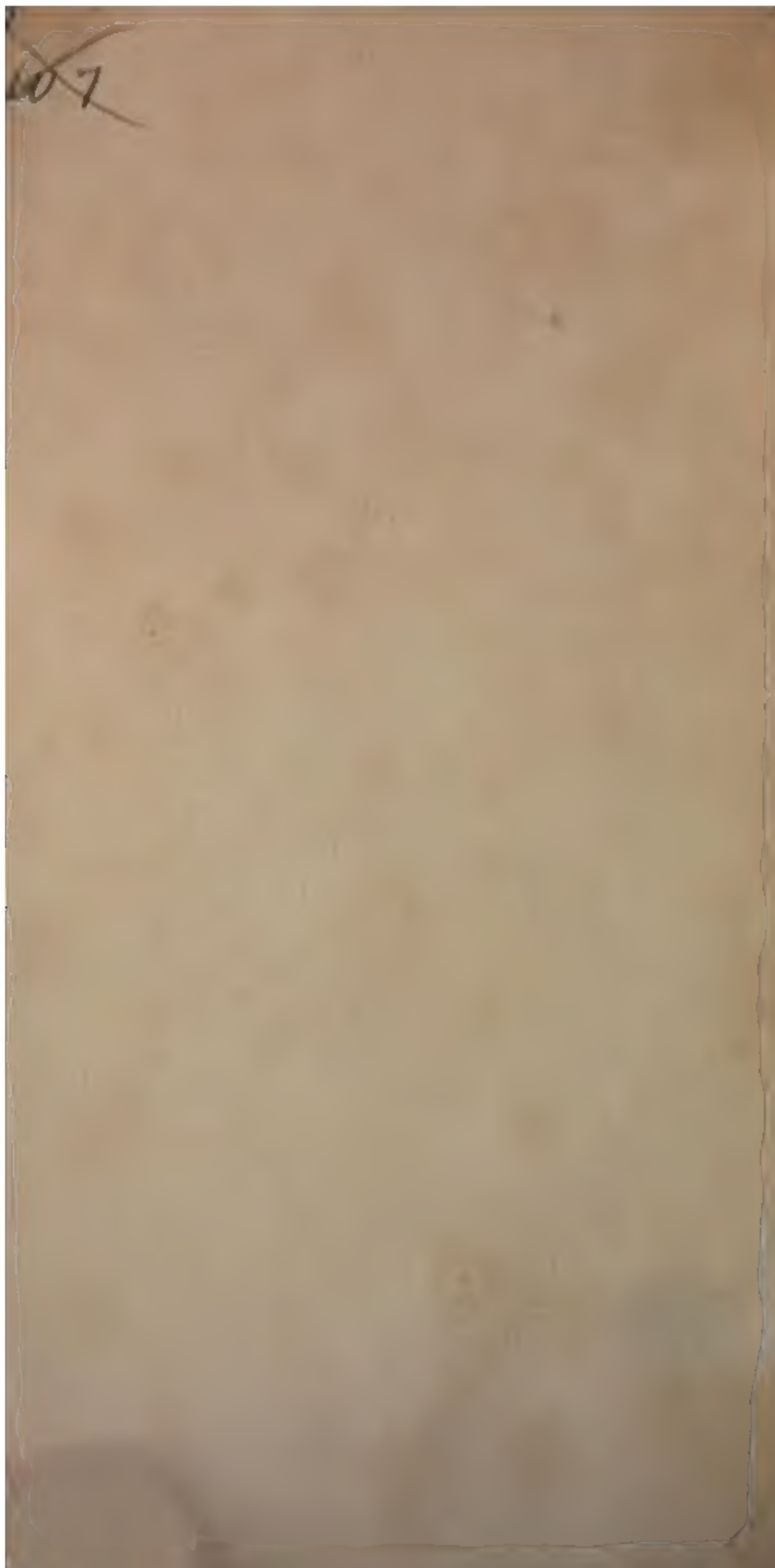
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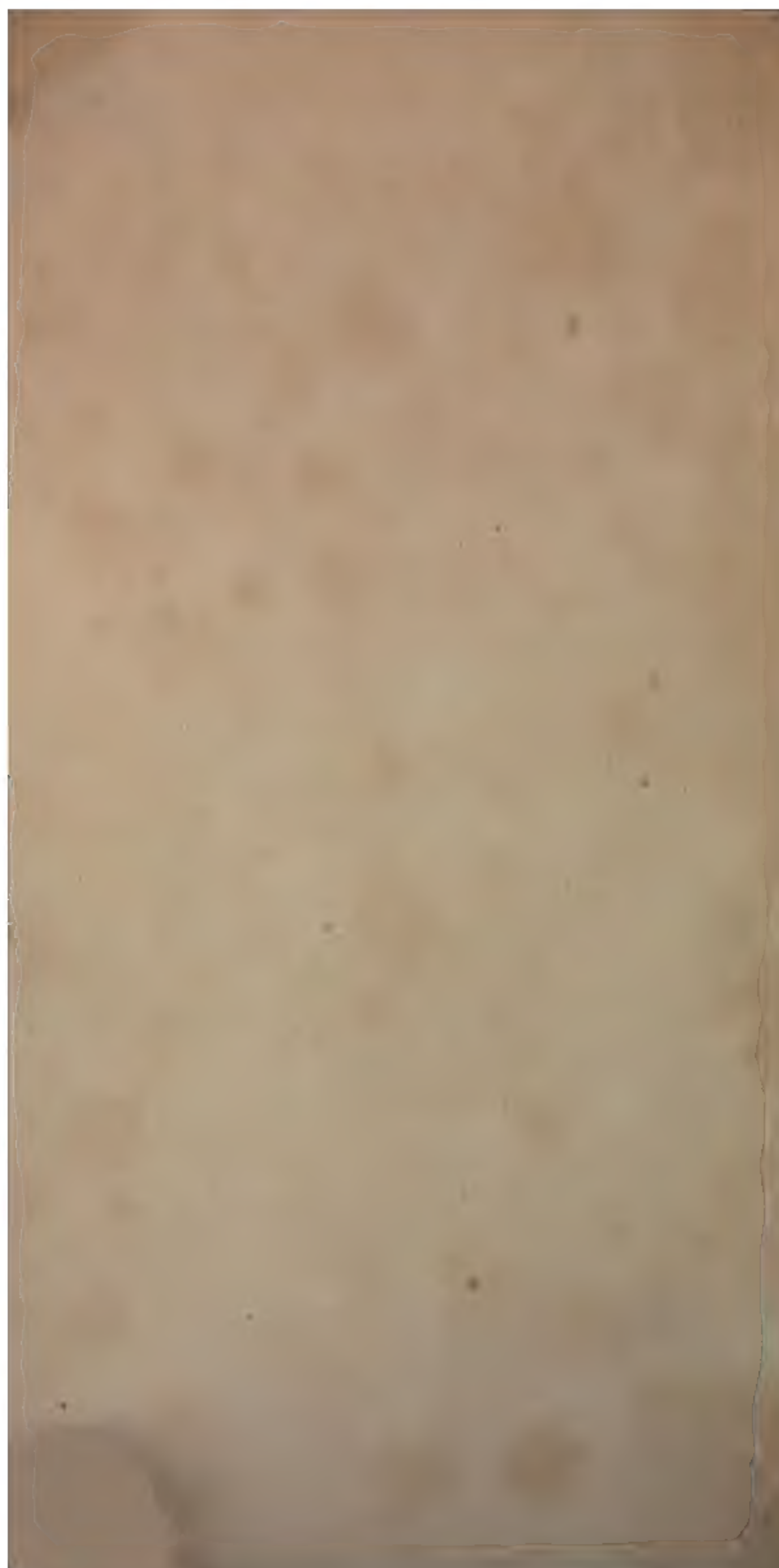












THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1799.



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PREFACE.

THE campaigns, or rather combined campaign of 1799, in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, for extent and variety of action, is distinguished even among those of the present war, and unprecedented in the annals of the world. . . .

In the history of a war, carried on by so many armies, on so extended a theatre, it is impossible, without confusion, and losing sight of those combinations and designs, which alone can give interest to the subject, to be so copious and circumstantial as in that wars, in which, the campaign is bounded by the occupation of a few passes, and the reduction of one or two fortified towns. What would have been formerly the whole of a plan, for one season, has now become only a part of a more comprehensive system. The Annalist must therefore write his accounts of military designs and operations on the same general scale on which they are conceived and executed. Marches, sieges, battles, and retreats, which might, in former times have served, each of them, for the subject of a separate narrative, or perhaps, some of them of a heroic poem, must, in the history of the present, and probably of future, wars, be considered as only component parts of one more general action. If books were extended in proportion to the multiplication of facts and reasoning

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ings, the republic of letters would sink under its own weight. Classifications, results, conclusions, and maxims, long perhaps the subjects of discussion, become the elements of new compositions.

The necessity of compression, in our European campaigns, is not lessened by the co-incident movement of armies in Syria, Egypt, and India ; nor yet by the negotiations at Rastadt and Seltz : a scene of political intrigue bearing some analogy to the wide and various field of action.

The time that was necessary for the arrangement of so many materials into a plan, not entirely disproportionate to our usual dimensions, and for the correction of errors, by recent and undoubted information, will, we trust, afford not only an apology for being somewhat later in the publication of this volume, than was promised in our last ; but afford a new proof of our earnest desire, by all means, to render our work as complete and satisfactory as possible. On the whole, our engagements to the public, with regard to the time of bringing up this work, which had indeed fallen greatly behind, have been now fulfilled. It may be said that we have now very nearly overtaken time. It shall be our care to keep an equal pace with this in future though at a due distance. The Annual Register is not addressed to the same curiosity that thirsts after newspapers, but to curiosity of a higher order : that of seeing plans and systems unfolded by events ; and these events, from new relations and combinations, deriving not only a degree of novelty, but greater interest and importance.

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1799.

THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

A general View of the Year 1799.—Hazardous Situation of Buonaparte, in consequence of the Destruction of the French Fleet.—Present State of Egypt.—Mammalukes.—Beys.—Arabs.—Jews.—Greeks.—Cophits.—Force, Land and Marine, under the Command of Buonaparte.—Various Cares of Buonaparte.—Means of maintaining the Army.—And of recruiting and preserving it.—Buonaparte respects himself, and gives Orders to his Officers to respect, the Prejudices of all the Egyptians.—His Proclamation to the People of Egypt.—At great Pains to propagate, in all Mahometan Countries, a Belief of his Veneration for Islamism and the Prophet.—Treachery and Punishment of the principal Sheick, or Shereef, of Alexandria.—Endeavours of Buonaparte to blend and harmonize the French and the Egyptians.—Measures taken for the Accomplishment of that Design.—Grand Feast at Cairo, on the Anniversary of the French Republic.—Great Ceremony at the annual opening of the Grand Canal of Cairo.—Liberality of Buonaparte to the Egyptians.—Useful Institutions.—Government of Egypt attempted to be assimilated to the new Government in France.—Notables.—Departments.—And a general Assembly, or Dican, in Egypt.—Difficulty of operating and producing any permanent Change in the Minds of Barbarians.—Jealousies of the French.—Discontents.—Murmurs.

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murs.—And Insurrections.—Particularly at Cairo.—This, with the others, subdued.—A general Amnesty —Mourad Bey defeated, with great Loss.—And forced to retreat to the Mountains.—The French, under the Command of Desaix, in Possession of the best Part of Upper Egypt.

THE year 1799 exhibited a strange picture of the world turned upside down: the sublime Porte at war with France, and in confederacy with Russia and Great Britain; the Turkish banners united with those of Russia and Austria; a nation of professed philosophers fraternizing, or attempting to fraternize with the votaries of Mahomet; the Roman catholic religion, with institutions therewith connected, persecuted by a power formerly one of its main supports, but, on the other hand, patronized by sovereign princes, sons of churches heretofore its zealous adversaries;* a great and illustrious nation, once so highly distinguished by a devotion to the Romish faith, as well as political power, valour, and a sense of honour, in close alliance with infidels, and the murderers of a royal family, connected with their own, by ties of blood, by political treaties and interests, and a long intercourse of mutual and courtly politeness. Nor was the situation of the Spaniards less whimsical than it was deplorable. They dreaded the power of their ally; and their only safety lay in the victories of their enemies.

The destruction of the French fleet, which cut off Buonaparte from any certain and effectual support from France, or any of her conquered and dependent states, left him in such an isolated state, as those in which great commanders in

former times, when war was less complicated than now, have voluntarily precipitated themselves, by burning their own ships, in order to shew their troops that there was no retreat, and that they must perish or conquer. In this new and trying situation, his conduct became an object of more interest and curiosity, with ingenious minds, than ever it had been, in the most rapid career of his success and victory. The circumstances in which he was now placed were universally admitted to be pregnant with danger. Attention was every where awake to the measures and contrivances that would be suggested by genius and science, or to the resolution that might be prompted by despair.

But, in order that a tolerably just idea may be formed of both the advantages and disadvantages under which the invading army laboured in Egypt, the enemies they had encountered, and the means that presented themselves for encountering them, it may be necessary to recur to the minds of some of our readers a view of the present state of this ancient and celebrated country.

It was not with the Mammalukes and Arabs alone, that the French general had to contend, but with the climate, endemial distempers, and the usual perfidy of barbarians united with the malignity of a proud and illiberal superstition. On the other hand, as there were certain

* The dislike of the Greek church to the Pope's and the Western church, was formerly so great, that one of their patriarchs declared publicly, to a Romish legate, that he would rather see a turban, than the pope's tiara, on the great altar of Constantinople.

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common principles and passions which united great numbers of the nation, and others in hostility to them. But there were circumstances which divided them against one another; while the common weakness of human nature, prevailing over sentiments of religion and duty, subjected them to various arts of corruption, and thus tended naturally to draw them over to the side of the most powerful party.

Egypt is commonly reckoned to be about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The borders of the Nile, from Abyssinia to Grand Cairo, form a narrow valley, which, with lesser vallies or openings into the hilly country, and the deserts on either side, is called the Upper, and the whole country watered by the Nile from thence downward, the Lower Egypt. The two grand branches of the Nile, which part at Grand Cairo, together with the Mediterranean, into which they fall, form a triangle, called the Delta, of which the ocean is the base, the two branches of the Nile the sides, and Cairo the apex, or head. A great portion of this part of Egypt, being enriched by the overflowing of the Nile, is extremely fertile. No country in the world is more plentifully stored than Egypt with corn, rice, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, vegetables, and oil. The Delta produces oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, and plantains in the greatest abundance. The extent of this famous country, that is, of the part of it now inhabited, does not seem, at first sight, to correspond with the descriptions which have been left by the ancients of its twenty thousand towns and cities, several millions of inhabitants, and armies

kept by its ancient kings of three hundred thousand men, executing the pyramids, the labyrinths, the grottoes of Thebes, the lake Moeris, vast canals, obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces. But although the reports by travellers, of Egypt being even at this day a most delicious garden, be unanimously repudiated, by all the French who have spoken or written on the subject since their late expedition thither, the most intelligent and observant admit, that the extent to which the happy influence and dominion of the Nile, by means of industry and art, may have been carried in times past, and yet carried in times to come, very much farther than at present, from the banks of the river over the arid desert. As a head counter-balance to these natural advantages, except in our winter, and the latter part of the autumn months, the heat of the climate is oppressive to all who are not accustomed to it. The winds are sometimes of such extreme heat and aridity, that their influence proves mortal. During the time thereof the streets are deserted, and the inhabitants almost blinded by drifts of sand, so subtle, that they shut themselves into the closest apartments: so, that from this one there is no such thing as a perfect secure retreat. The vermin that infest this land, to strangers particularly, is intolerable. And, in addition to all these evils, it is frequently visited by the plague.

Since Egypt fell under the dominion of the Turks, it has been ostensibly governed by a pacha, as we pronounce the word, basha, who resided at Grand Cairo: whose authority, for a long time past, has been more nominal than

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real. The bashaw was, in fact, little more than a sign and memorial of the respect formerly paid, and still professed, by all Musselmén, to the eldest son of the prophet. Under the bashaw there were inferior governors, under various designations, in the different provinces, but the power of the sword was in the hands of the Mammalukes. A small number of Janissaries indeed was retained at Cairo, and a few other places in the service of the Porte, of which they held landed possessions, in return for their service. In Upper Egypt, there were some Arabs who paid tribute to the grand signior, or made presents to the bashaw; and in the Lower Egypt, there were some villages in the possession of sheicks. But the real government or sovereignty of Egypt was possessed by the Mammalukes, originally soldiers of fortune, but who paid very little regard to the conditions on which they held their power and property. They came originally from the mountainous countries, between the Black Sea and Caucasus, and their armies were still recruited by boys from those countries, and other youth, the children of Christian slaves brought for sale to Grand Cairo. The laws of Mahomet enjoin great compassion and tenderness for slaves, and nothing is considered as more pleasing and meritorious in the sight of God than their total emancipation. The condition of the young slaves, who fell into the hands of the Mammalukes, was certainly among the gentlest lots of slavery. It was the road to fortune. They were brought up by the Mammalukes in the same manner as their own children, and came, in time, to be almost considered as

such: nor did the circumstance of having ever been in a state preclude them from any preferment, even that of becoming the chief; who was chosen by a plurality of voices from a council of officers: so that elevated to power, neither the accident of birth, nor the favour of any sovereign precluded them in some degree at least, if not wholly, by their own merit, the most part, men of talents and unquestionable abilities. The Mammalukes were a brave, even to excess. It was the tale of the Pyramids, the which gave the French in Egypt, and of which so much has been taken in the last of this work, they had the opportunity to rush in between the compacted and square battalions of the French army; and thus to determine their fate. They, to a great degree, refused quarter, and fought to the last, sometimes when dangerously and mortally wounded. They were accustomed, from their youth, to a dextrous management of the finest and most spirited horses in the world. They were armed with swords and pistols, muskets and lances. Their wealth was displayed in their arms, and their equipage. Their habitations and household furniture were magnificent. It was their manner in battle to wheel round about an enemy, to attack him in front, flank, and rear, and to treat as he advanced, until he perceived an advantage, or under a necessity of coming to close action, while another of them hung upon his flank, and endeavoured to surround a detached party, when he could find an opening.

al spirit of their warfare, like that of the ancient Scythians and the Arabs, was, to cut off supplies, and burn and destroy their enemy by repeated attacks, according to opportunities. But in different circumstances, their courage, as might be expected, was more or less impetuous and daring.

The beys were not all of them, without exception, of Christian origin, as has been commonly supposed. Of late years the annual number of slaves from Georgia, Mingrelia, and Circassia, has been greatly diminished. In 1762, five of the beys were of Mahometan descent; and from the cause just mentioned, the proportion of the Mahometan to what we may call the Christian beys, has probably become greater.

The number of the beys, originally four-and-twenty, by the encroachments of the more powerful over the weaker, had been reduced, it is said, to eighteen or twenty: but on that point the accounts vary. They had frequent quarrels with one another, but these did not lead to such serious and obstinate contests as has been imagined. They did not draw the whole of their resources, whether of actual possession or credit, and many thousands of wandering people, into the vortex of protracted war, but quickly settled their disputes by pitched encounters; in which they were accompanied and joined by the small corps of their respective body-guards. When the combat was over, the conqueror returned immediately to the capital, where most of the bashaws resided. The vanquished party returned also thither, in a few days thereafter. If he fell in battle, another bey was chosen in his stead; and there was

an end of the matter. So that on the whole the disputes among the Mammalukes were not of such an inveterate nature, as to prevent a ready union against a common enemy.

There were about 10,000 Mammalukes clothed in one uniform, and which were at the disposal of government; or rather that of the Beys, who seem to have considered themselves as forming, in some respects, a kind of republic. But, besides these, each Mammaluke kept on foot, or could easily raise bodies of men among his own vassals.

There were in Egypt, besides the military and predominant caste of the Mammalukes, a great number of Arabs, Jews, Greeks, and Cophts, who were Christians, and the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. The Bedouin Arabs were attached to the Mahometan faith, and hostile to strangers: but neither absolutely proof against the power of money, nor the usual influence of a career of victory amongst barbarians.

After his first successes, the reduction of Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, and Cairo, and, above all, the battle of the Pyramids, there was ground for hope, that many of the Arabs might be drawn over to the side of the conqueror. The Jews, as usual, were at the service of the best paymaster; not to make any account of the resentment they must have felt at the treatment they received from the Turks and other Musselmén. The Greeks and the Cophts, though greatly humbled in their minds, as in their fortunes, and the latter debased almost to brutality, by a long series of tyranny and oppression, might yet be roused by kinder treatment, and better prospects, to a sense of natural dignity and freedom. The clouded prospects of Buonaparte were therefore, on the

whole, brightened up by gleams of hope, sufficient to call the powers of his inventive and active mind into full exertion.

The land-forces on board Buona-parte's fleet, when he took possession of Malta, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, amounted to near 40,000. Four thousand were left to garrison that island; but, in return, some thousands of the Maltese sailors and soldiers joined him, as volunteers, in his expedition to Egypt. And the battle of Aboukir, which ruined the fleet, contributed to reinforce the army. To the 36,000 that remained, after leaving a garrison in Malta, he added the volunteers of that place, under the designation of the Maltese legion: and the mariners, who escaped from the wrecks of the fleet, to the number of 2 or 3,000, under that of the nautical legion. There were, on board the ships of the line, frigates, and other vessels of war, in the port of Alexandria, about 4,000 men. The crews of the transports amounted to 2,000; and those of a flotilla, equipped on the Nile, to 1,500. So that there still remained, at the disposal of the French commander, a force, land and marine, of near 50,000 men. The land force was disposed along the course of the Nile, as far as Salachier, at the entrance of the desert. Here a strong fort was raised with great expedition: The old castle of Cairo commanding that great city, whose population has been calculated at 400,000, was repaired, or rather rebuilt and strengthened, according to the rules of modern fortification. Redoubts were cast up in other places; and the entrance into the harbour of Alexandria was defended by formidable batteries, raised, on the

appearance of the British, with wonderful celerity.

The first care of the general was to provide for the support of the troops, and the preservation of their health. The Egyptians, a soft and timid race, were struck, after the arrival of the French, with terror. They hid themselves up in their own houses, and concealed whatever was fit for being used as food. For several days the French were forced to subsist on their own stores. But when the assurances of the natives were given by the good discipline of the army, the markets of Alexandria were supplied with all sorts of provisions in the greatest abundance. The Delta was fully sufficient for all necessaries, which conveyed to the French magazines by the Nile, or by canals. The canal that conveyed the waters of the Nile to Alexandria, and other canals, were cleared and repaired. Wind-mills were constructed for grinding of corn, the mode known to the natives being used in mills, and here and there wrought by oxen. The water was found capable of being raised by a spirit extracted from nitre. And the Egyptian institution on the plan of that of France was in charge, from the commander in-chief, to inquire whether it did not furnish a substitute for the making of beer. At Alexandria, and Grand Cairo, hospitals were instituted for inquiring into the means for the prevention of contagious distempers, and in general preserving the health of the troops and soldiers: among the measures of which was the cleaning and other cities from miasma.

tice, and a recommendation of the latter, with directions for using it, to the French soldiers. At Cairo, a theatre was established for the amusement of the French; and music was introduced on all occasions. But, in spite of every effort of this kind, the French army must be diminished by the accidents of war in the process of time, and that not very long, and by natural deaths and disease moulder away at last to nothing, unless it should, from time to time, be recruited by fresh supplies of men. Buonaparte, therefore, in imitation of the Romans, and of Alexander the Great, whose examples were still before him, determined to arrange, under his standard, the inhabitants of the country, which, as yet he had over-run, and that only in part, rather than conquered. He allured into his service, by liberal pay and the prospect of plunder, corps of Arabs and Greeks, and even a company of Janissaries. The sons of the Mammalukes, who had fallen in battle, or fled from the country, above eight but under sixteen years of age, as well as those of their slaves, white or black, he brought into the demi-brigades to supply the place of the French drummers, and players on the fife, whom he placed in the ranks, as soldiers. The young Mammalukes, from sixteen to twenty-four, were incorporated with the battalions.

The predominant passions of the inhabitants of Egypt, were religious bigotry and superstition, and a jealousy and indignation against any degree of familiarity with their women. Buonaparte, therefore, deemed it necessary to instruct and caution his army on these two important and delicate subjects. In a proclamation, dated at head-quarters, on board the *L'Orient*, June 22,

1798, after declaring the object of the expedition, which was, to promote the general interests of civilization and commerce, and humble the naval power of England, and confidently promising, after several fatiguing marches, and some hostile encounters, complete success, he told them, that the people, among whom they were going to live, were Mahometans; the first article of whose religious creed was, that "There is no God, but God, and Mahomet is his prophet." Do not contradict them, said he. Conduct yourselves towards them, as we have done towards the Jews and the Italians. Shew respect to their mullahs and their imams, and the ceremonies prescribed by the Koran; as you have shewn to the rabbis and the bishops. Cherish the same spirit of toleration for the mosques that you have entertained for the convents and the synagogues, for the religion of Moses, and of Jesus Christ. The Roman legions protected all religions. You will find here usages different from those of Europe. You will reconcile yourselves to them by custom.

The people of the land into which we are about to enter differ from us in their mode of their treatment of women: but, in every country, he who offers violence to the women is a monster. Buonaparte proceeded next to warn them against giving way to a spirit of plunder. "Pillage, which can enrich only a very few, reflects dishonour on the whole; it dries up our resources, and converts into enemies those whom it is our interest to have for friends." In conclusion, he reminded them that the city they were going to attack was built by Alexander, and that grand recollections, fitted to excite the

emulation of Frenchmen, would be recalled to their minds at every step. At the same time, orders were issued that every individual of the army who should pillage or steal should be shot; that the punishment of death should also be inflicted on every individual of the army who should impose contributions on towns, villages, or individuals, or should commit extortions of any kind; and that, when any individuals of a division should have committed any disorders in a country, the whole division, if the offender should not be discovered, should be responsible, and pay the sum necessary to indemnify the inhabitants for the loss sustained.

Nothing but necessaries for the soldiers, hospitals, transports, and artillery, was to be put in requisition; and, when once the requisitions were made, the objects required were to be put into the hands of the different administrations, who should give receipts for them, and receive others from those to whom they should distribute them, and be accountable for every thing. Thus, in no case, could officers or soldiers receive directly the objects required.

While Buonaparte was anxious to restrain his officers and soldiers from giving any offence to the people of Egypt, he was farther solicitous to gain their forbearance and good will by the strongest professions of regard for both their religious sentiments and civil interests, endeavouring to persuade them that they and the Great Nation could have no other than the same objects in view, the same friends, and the same enemies. In a letter to the bashaw of Egypt, June 30, he says, "The executive directory of the French republic have

frequently applied to the Sublime Porte to demand the punishment of the beys of Egypt, who oppressed, with their vexations, the merchants of France; but the Sublime Porte declared that the beys, an avaricious and fickle race, refused to listen to the principles of justice; and, not only, that the Porte did not authorize these insults, but withdrew their protection from the persons by whom they were committed; the French republic has resolved to send a powerful army to put an end to the exactions of the beys of Egypt, in the same manner as it has been several times compelled, during the present century, to take these measures against the beys of Tunis and Algiers. You, who ought to be the masters of the beys, and yet are kept at Cairo, without power or authority. You ought to regard my arrival with pleasure; you are, doubtless, already apprised that I come not to attempt any thing against the alcoran or the sultan. You know that the French nation is the only ally which the sultan has in Europe. Come, then, and meet me, and curse along with me the impious race of the beys."

On the same day, the general-in-chief, assuming the air and character of a true Musselman, addressed a proclamation to the people of Egypt. As it serves to display the character of the Egyptians, as well as that of Buonaparte, it may be acceptable to the reader that it should be inserted here, at full length, rather than receive a tincture of any other mind, even by abridgement. It is a curious specimen of that moral artillery with which Buonaparte, "becoming all things to all men," proposed to spread the power of the French republic over the world. "In the gracious:

name of God, most merciful and gracious : there is no god, but only one God : he has not any son or associate in his kingdom. The moment destined for chastising the beys, long impatiently expected, has now come.

" For a long time, the beys who govern Egypt have insulted the French nation, and oppressed their merchants with exactions.

" For a long time, this heap of slaves, purchased in the mountains of Caucasus and Georgia, have tyrannized over the fairest part of the world.

" But God, upon whom all depends, has directed that their empire should cease.

" Inhabitants of Egypt, when the beys tell you I come to destroy your religion, believe them not : answer them, that I come to rescue the rights of the poor from the hands of their tyrants ; and that the French respect, more than the Mammalukes, God, his prophet, and the Koran.

" Tell them that all men are equal in the eyes of God. Understanding, ingenuity, and science alone, make a difference between them : and what wisdom, what talents, what virtues, distinguish the Mammalukes, that they should have exclusively all that renders life sweet and pleasant ?

" Is there a beautiful woman ? she belongs to the Mammalukes. Is there a handsome slave, a fine horse, a fine house ? they belong to the Mammalukes.

" Is Egypt their farm ? let them shew the lease which God has given them. But God is just and merciful to all his people. All the Egyptians are entitled to the possession of all places. The wisest, most enlightened, and most virtuous, will

govern, and the people will be happy. You had once great cities, large canals, much trade : who has destroyed them, but the avarice, injustice, and tyranny, of the Mammalukes ?

" Cadis, cheiks, imans, tcherbadjies, tell the people that we are the friends of true Musselmen. Did we not destroy the pope, who saw that it was necessary to make war against the Musselmen ? Did we not destroy the knights of Malta, because those foolish men thought that God wished war to be carried on against the Musselmen ? Have we not been, at all times, the friends of the grand seignior, (may God accomplish his wishes !) and the foe of his foes ? The Mammalukes, on the contrary, are not they ever revolting against the authority of the grand seignior, whom they still refuse to acknowledge ? Thrice happy those who are with us ! they shall prosper in their fortune and rank ; happy those who are neuter ! they will have time to learn, to know us, and will be with us. But miserable, thrice miserable those who shall arm for the Mammalukes, and fight against us ; there shall be no hope for them, they shall perish !

Article I. All places which shall be three leagues distant from the route of the French army shall send one of their principal inhabitants to the general, to declare that they submit, and will hoist the French flag, which is blue, white, and red.

II. Every village which shall arm against the French army shall be burned to the ground.

III. Every village which shall submit to the French shall hoist the French flag, and that of the Sublime Porte, their ally.

IV. The

IV. The chieks, cadis, and imans, shall continue to exercise their respective functions: each inhabitant shall remain in his house; and prayers shall continue as usual: every one shall return thanks to God for the destruction of the Mammalukes. Glory to the sultan; glory to the French army, his friend! curses to the Mammalukes; and happiness to the people of Egypt!"

To the same effect, but with the brevity of a conqueror, Buonaparte, after he was master of Cairo, addressed the bashaw and the people of Cairo. He confirmed, when master of Egypt, by means of the signal victory which his army had gained, his former declaration, to preserve to the bashaw of the grand seignior his revenues and appointment; and begged of him to assure the Porte that it would suffer no kind of loss, and that he would take care that it should continue to receive the tribute heretofore paid to it.

Buonaparte not only declared himself a disciple and friend to Mahomet, but, by means of his emissaries, as well as no obscure hints in messages and letters to different parties of Musselmens, insinuated, that he was acquainted with their inward thoughts and designs, and endeavoured to propagate a persuasion that he had been actually and expressly commissioned, by the prophet, to resist, repel, and overthrow, the tyranny of the beys, to reform certain errors and abuses, and to promote justice, mercy, and piety; the great ends of the Mahometan and only religion.

He was careful to pay homage, on every occasion, to the prophet. By his desire, and according to his

example, the French officers and soldiers were in the habit of assisting at the great festivals and ceremonies in honour of the prophet. The whole army took the tone of outward respect for Ismaulism.

In a few days after the reduction of Cairo, accompanied by several of his principal officers and several members of the Egyptian institute, he went to see the grand pyramid, called Cheops; in the interior of which he was attended by several mustis and imans. In a curious and interesting conversation, which took place between himself and those religious characters, on this occasion, Buonaparte sustained his part so well as to impress on their minds, at once, a respect for his own understanding and knowledge, and an idea, at least for a time, that he entertained a respect for the faith of Musselmens. Having saluted the strangers and sat down with them, in their manner, on the ground, he said, "God is great, and his works are marvellous. Here is a great work accomplished by the hands of man. What end had he in view who constructed this pyramid?" One of the priests answered, "It is the work of a great king of Egypt, called Cheops, who wished that his ashes might not be disturbed by sacrilegious intrusions." "Cyrus, the Great," replied Buonaparte, "gave orders, that his inanimate body should be exposed to the open air, on purpose that it might be the more easily and completely dissolved, and be re-united to the natural elements. Dont you think that he did much better? What think you?" one of the mustis bowing his head said, "Glory to God to whom all glory is due." Buonaparte added, "Honour to Allah," (who was the caliph

caliph that gave orders for the opening of this pyramid, and disturbing the allies of the dead.* The musti and imams made answer, "According to some, Mahomet, the commander of the faithful, who reigned, many centuries ago, at Bagdad; but, according to others, Haroun al Reschid, who fancied, that he should find treasures in it; but when those whom he had sent had entered this apartment, as the tradition is, they found nothing but mummies, with the following inscription on the wall, written in letters of gold, "The impious commit iniquity without fear, but not without remorse." Buonaparte applied a proverb, well known to the persons with whom he now conversed, "The bread that is taken by violence fills the mouth of the robber with gravel."

It was not only in Egypt that Buonaparte laboured to propagate a belief of his attachment to Musselmans and the Sublime Porte. He sent letters, to this end, to different agents of France, in different parts of the Turkish empire, and one written, in Arabic, to the sherref of Mecca, to whom he entrusted another to their friend, Tippe Sultan. This letter was received at Jedda, early, first of July, 1799, and thence forwarded to the Holy City. But Buonaparte, who possessed much discernment, was at great pains to study characters, and who varied his tone according to that of the persons whom he addressed, seemed to consider the hierophant of Mecca rather as a political prince, concerned for the prosperity of his place and people,

than as a devotee to the religion of Mahomet; he told him, that every thing was quiet at Cairo and Suez, and between those places, and peace established among the inhabitants; not a single Mammaluke oppressor, he said, remained in the country, and the inhabitants, without dread or fear, employed themselves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and other trades, as formerly. The duties on merchandise were now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mammalukes; the merchants had every assistance granted them; and the road between Suez and Cairo was open and safe. He therefore requested of the sherref to assure the merchants of his country, that they might bring their goods to Suez and sell them without dread or apprehension, and might purchase, in exchange for them, such articles as they might wish.

It is impossible to ascertain the degrees of faith that was reposed in different places, and by different persons, in the religious professions of Buonaparte. Perhaps they were wavering, and different at different times in the same persons. The presence and authority of Buonaparte, and his literary staff, if we may borrow a metaphor from arms to arts, as well as military, no doubt, detracted somewhat from the compliments which were paid to him, and them, by the musti and imams with whom they met and conversed, as he had done before, with the priests at Rome, on sundry occasions: yet they might probably be impressed with a temporary conviction of his sincerity, until they

* The ancient Egyptians believed that the soul never wholly forsook the body, while any part of it hung, or was held together:

compared his professions with that spirit of domination, and worldly interest and advantage, which appeared in the tenor of his conduct. A like observation may be made on certain testimonials which were given in favour of the French general, by Musselmén; and others, particularly a letter from the notables of Cairo, on the arrival of Buonaparte, to the shereef of Mecca, giving an account of his respect for the law of the prophet. There was more sincerity probably in a hymn, composed by the mufti of the Copts, and chaunted in the grand mosque of Cairo, on the twenty third of July, in celebration of the arrival of Buonaparte in that city: who, at the command and under the protection of Allah, had come at the head of the brave warriors of the west, to succour the oppressed, and drive out the beys with their Mamelukes. It is conceived in the most beautiful style of eastern simplicity, and gives no mean idea of either the sentiments of the mufti of the Copts, or his taste in composition.

That the expressions of respect for the French general-in-chief were not always voluntary and sincere, were it a matter that needed any proof, would be placed, beyond doubt, by the conduct and fate of Koraim, shereef of Alexandria, who, after swearing fidelity, with the mufti and principal sheicks of the city of Alexandria, * to the French republic, was convicted of treason-

able correspondence with mamlukes, and, on the sixteenth of September, condemned and executed. His head, with a label of infamy, was carried through the streets. This act of severity was deemed to inspire terror: but the fidelity of Koraim would easily be given by Musselmén, and death might be followed by the usual consequences of malice.

The task undertaken by Buonaparte, to amalgamate the interests of the Mahometans with the pretensions of the French, was almost beyond example, more arduous than that of the prophet. The plan pursued by Buonaparte was great, but simple. The means of executing it, were simple also; God, war, and terror. It was a more complicated and nicer undertaking to mix with reasoning, the rights of the people with the privileges or prerogatives of Musselmén, submission of the followers of the prophet, at best only dubious, with the law of the prophet. Of the manner in which Buonaparte set about to execute that design, some idea may be formed, from a view of the feast at Cairo, on the twentieth of September, the anniversary of the French republic.

On the setting of the sun, on the twentieth of September, the feast was announced by three salutes of artillery. The commencement of the feast was proclaimed at

* The signatures of these to the declaration of fidelity shew how natural religionists (except, perhaps, the ancient polytheists) to affect heavenly names and an indifference to the things of this world: *the peer Salimán, mufti of Al Ibrahim el Fargé, chief of the Sect Hamité; the peer Al-Loued el Messira; the &c.* The titles bestowed on Christian prelates did not arise immediately from the offices of religion, but from the dignity and consequence accruing to them from their positions.

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the next morning, by three discharges from the whole of the artillery; that of all the different divisions of the army; that of the park; and that of the marine, or flotilla, on the Nile. Immediately the *generale* was beaten through the whole city, and all the troops, in the highest order, appeared under arms, in the place of Elbecquier. In this place a circle had been traced of two hundred fathoms diameter, of which the circumference was formed by one hundred and five columns, decorated with three-coloured flags, bearing the names of all the departments. These pillars were united by a double row of garlands, emblematical of the unity and indivisibility of all the parts of the French republic.

One of the entries into the circle was decorated by a triumphal arch, on which was portrayed the battle of the Pyramids: the other by a portico, above which were placed several Arabic inscriptions. Of these there was one as follows: "*There is no God but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet.*"

In the middle of the circle, there was raised an obelisk of granite, of the height of seventy feet. On one of its faces was engraven, in letters of gold, *To the French republic, ann. 7*: on that opposite to it, *To the expulsion of the Mammalukes, ann. 6*. On the collateral sides, these two inscriptions were translated into Arabic. The pedestal of the obelisk was embellished with *bas reliefs*; on the adjoining ground, seven altars in the ancient style, intermixed with candlesticks, supported trophies of arms, surmounted with three-coloured flags, and civic crowns. In the centre of each of these trophies, there was a list of those brave men,

of each division, who fell in the act of delivering Egypt from the yoke of the Mammalukes.

As soon as all the troops had assembled, and were drawn up on the place of Elbecquier, the commander-in-chief, accompanied by his staff officers, the generals of divisions, the commander-general, the commissaries of war, and of civil administrations, artists and men of science, the Liaya, or Turkish officer, next in authority to the bashaw, the emir Hadji, and the members of the divan, (of which we shall presently give some account) both of Cairo and the provinces. The commander-in-chief, with his suite, seated themselves on the platform that ran round the obelisk. Superb carpets covered the mount on which it stood. The music of the different demigrades struck up warlike marches, and patriotic airs, and songs of victory.

The troops, after going through their exercises with great readiness and precision, came and arranged themselves around the obelisk: when a proclamation, by the commander-in-chief, for the discipline of the army, and the good government and well being of Egypt was read aloud, by the adjutant-general. It was listened to with the most profound silence, and followed by repeated cries of *vive la republique*. A hymn was performed at the orchestra, and the troops filed off, in perfect order, before the general-in-chief, who returned with his company to his quarters. The whole of this company, with several Turkish officers and Arabian chiefs, who had come up during the exhibition, were invited to dinner at the general's house; where a sumptuous table was provided, of one hundred

hundred and fifty covers. The French colours were united with the Turkish, the cap of liberty was placed by the side of the crescent, and the rights of man by the Koran. The gaiety of the French was tempered with the gravity of the Turks. The Musselmén were left to their own choice of meats and drinks, and expressed great satisfaction with the attentions that were shown them. After dinner, several toasts were drank. The commander-in-chief gave, for a toast, *To the three hundredth year of the French republic.* One of his aides-de-camp, *To the legislative bodies, and the executive directory.* Mongé, president of the Egyptian institute, *To the perfection of the human understanding, and the advancement of knowledge.* General Berthier, *To the expulsion of the Mammalukes, and the prosperity of the people of Egypt.* Other toasts were given, but these were the chief. Each toast was received with unanimous plaudits, and suitable airs of music. Patriotic couplets, sung by the soldiery, concluded this civic feast.

At four o'clock, foot and horse races began, and the prizes were adjudged to the victors, who were borne in triumph around the circus. At the close of the day, the whole of the circumference of this was illuminated in the most brilliant manner. The pillars, the intermediate garlands, and the triumphal arches were hung with chrysal lamps, which produced the happiest effect. At eight o'clock, there was a beautiful display of fire-works, accompanied, at different intervals, by discharges of musquetry and artillery. A considerable number of Turkish ladies enjoyed the spectacle from the windows and tops of the houses that

surrounded the place of Elbecquier. The intent of this entertainment, it will readily be perceived, was, to impress the minds of the Egyptians with a sense of the power, art, and magnificence of the French nation, and of their respect for Musselmén, and good-will towards all the Egyptians. Nor was it by professions alone, that Buonaparte studied to gain the attachment and confidence of the people among whom, according to his own phrase, the French had come to dwell, but by actions. In order to please the people, and dispel their apprehensions of some unknown impending calamities; the opening of the canal of Cairo, was this year accompanied by even greater ceremony and pomp than usual. On this occasion the general distributed considerable sums, in alms, among the poor, and gave an entertainment to the notables of Cairo. In like manner he gave a considerable sum for defraying the expense of a magnificent feast, in honour of the birth-day of the prophet. Having, on that occasion, declared himself the protector of all religions, he received, from the Musselmén, the name of *Ali Buonaparte*. But the overt-act, by which he most signally displayed regard to the grand seignior, the head of Musselmén on earth, was his permitting all the Turkish vessels in Alexandria, as well as all neutral vessels, either to remain or set sail for their respective destinations, at their pleasure, and setting free and sending to Constantinople, on board those vessels, with a letter to the grand vizier, fraught with many professions of regard and even subordination to the Porte, the Turkish slaves, in number of three hundred, whom he had found at Malta.

Malta. He made presents to Turks, Greeks, and Arabs. He patronized strict justice between man and man: he gave free passage and protection to the pilgrims going to and from Mecca, and encouraged all kinds of commerce. On the fifth of August, when in pursuit of Ibrahim Bey, he had the good fortune to fall in with different parties of Arabs, who had taken a great part of a caravan, on its return from Mecca. He sent the pilgrims and merchants, under a proper escort, to Cairo.

He found a number of prædial slaves whom he encouraged, and endeavoured to raise, by hope, to industry, and the dignity of men, by giving them lands to be cultivated on their own account. He gave equal rights of inheritance to all the children of the same parents. He improved the condition of women, by giving them a certain portion of their husband's goods, at their decease, and the right of disposing of it. He encouraged marriages between his soldiers and the natives, and endeavoured to restrain polygamy. He established schools for the instruction of the young French, Cophts, and Arabs, in French, Arabic, geography, and mathematics. He was a friend to shows, festivities, games, and other diversions; in all which he wished the French and the natives to mingle together. And he submitted, as a problem, to the institute by what instruments and airs, the minds of these last, might be the most readily and effectually impressed through the power of music.

By his orders, issued about the middle of September, a general assembly was to be held, on or before the twelfth of October, of all the nota-

bles throughout the fourteen provinces, into which Egypt is divided. Deputations from each of these provinces were to form a general council, or divan, for the government of the nation at the capital, Grand Cairo. Each deputation was to consist of three men of the law, three merchants, and three sheicks, or chiefs, of Arabs. The French generals, commanding the different provinces, had it in charge to choose the persons who should form the assemblies of notables, in the particular provinces, out of those persons who had most influence with the people, and were the most distinguished for their knowledge, their talents, and *the manner in which they had received the French*: They were charged to take special care not to name any persons for notables, who had declared against the French: but to take a note of their names, and transmit them to the general-in-chief. A register-office was established for titles to estates, and other deeds that might be produced as evidence. The members of the divan allowed liberal salaries, and every measure was taken that might tend to reconcile the Egyptians to the government of their new masters.

In pursuance of the orders of the general, deputies from all the provinces of Egypt, assembled at Cairo, on the eight of October, and held their first sitting under the title of the general divan. In this assembly Mongé and Bartholet performed the functions of commissaries on the part of the French. The beauty of the Turkish dress, the gravity of the persons who wore them, and the numerous domestics in their train, conspired to shed on the general divan an air of majesty. The Arabian

Arabian chief, Abdalla Kezkaori, was chosen president. The only business transacted in the divan was the passing into laws, or the giving consent to the decrees of the general.

But this shew of freedom could scarcely be expected to impose on the weakest minds. Besides the presence of the French commissioners, and the manner of the appointment of the notables, there were other circumstances which brought the subjection of the Musselmén still more forcibly to their recollection. Orders had been given, that the whole of the inhabitants of Egypt should wear the three-coloured cockade; that all the Egyptian vessels (called *germes*) navigating the Nile, should hoist the three-coloured flag. And this flag was flying from the great pyramid, the pillar of Pompey, and the loftiest minaret of the castle of Cairo, and the highest minaret of all the places of note in the fourteen provinces. To the members of the divan alone it was permitted to wear, by way of distinction, if they chose it, three-coloured shawls on their shoulders. A government resembling, as near as circumstances would admit, the form of the French republic, was organized throughout Egypt. A land-tax was imposed on all the villages in all the provinces. And a tax on houses in Grand Cairo, and other cities.

Though it has been an easy matter to produce sudden effects on the minds of barbarians and semi-barbarians, it is extremely difficult, by any powers of reasoning or improvements, however beneficial, to produce any permanent change in their system of thinking; which, in proportion to the paucity of their ideas,

is inveterate and unchangeable. Neither the grand divan at Cairo nor the subordinate councils, answered the sanguine expectations of Buonaparte. Murmurs of discontent were soon intermingled with the deliberations of the national assembly of Musselmén. Every innovation, it was generally agreed, though not at first resolutely expressed, was contrary to the Koran, which had foreseen and provided for all cases worthy of consideration. The murmurs did not escape the vigilance of the French commander, who had his spies in every place and was informed of every thing that passed. He endeavoured to preserve peace and good order, by measures of prevention. Out of the numbers of individuals who were followers, and employed in various services of the government and army; and all the Europeans, of whatever nation, residing at Cairo, he formed, about the beginning of October, ten companies of national guards, not to be employed as regulars, but to occupy and maintain certain appointed posts in the city on any announced emergency.

It was not long before the insurrection apprehended burst forth. On the twenty-sixth of that month immense crowds, armed with spears and sharp stones, assembled in and around the grand mosque, and every other mosque in Cairo. These were the fortresses in which they were to make their stand, and from which to make their attacks. A secret correspondence was established between the Mahometan priests and the Mammalukes; some of whom were concealed in different houses in the garb of women. General Dupuy, at the head of a regiment of dragoons, repaired to the grand mosque

mosque, to disperse the multitude that was every moment increasing. He was furiously attacked, and mortally wounded. Not a few of his men were killed. The rest carried back the general to his quarters, where he died in a few hours thereafter. The alarm being given, the whole of the French were immediately under arms. The general gave orders for a battalion to march against the grand mosque, where the Turks were assembled, to the number of eight or ten thousand. They were summoned, but decidedly refused to surrender. The citadel then fired on the city, particularly the grand mosque, into which there fell several bombs, exciting terror and despair. Other battalions were sent against the other mosques, in the avenues and approaches to which the Turks were attacked, and driven back into the mosques. The doors of these were forced by the French, who made a dreadful slaughter. But the Muslims, though defeated, were not yet conquered. The place of the slain was supplied by new combatants, and the contest was prolonged. This was a terrible day, and scarcely was that which followed less bloody. Not a Turk who was armed with so much as a club, or a stone, escaped with life. The Turks, on their part, assassinated every individual, or small party of French, whom they found in the streets. They burst into the houses of the French, and plundered them; and, if any European domestics were found, they were put to the sword. Some traces of the insurrection remained till the twenty-third of October: towards the evening of which the city began to resume the appearance of tranquillity. The loss of the

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insurgents was calculated, by the French, at five or six thousand men: that of the French themselves, in killed and wounded, was stated by them not to have exceed a hundred, in killed and wounded. And this loss, it was also stated, was owing to a shower of heavy stones thrown on the French, from the tops of houses. In this affair the Greeks, at Cairo, took a decided and active part on the side of the French. Some of them took up arms in their cause, while its issue was yet dubious: a greater number, after it was decided, were active in the discovery of fugitives. All the prisoners, whom they brought to the different military stations in Cairo, and who were found guilty on evidence, we may presume not very scrupulous, were put to death. The disguised Mammalukes, conformably to a former decree, underwent the same fate. Several parties of the insurgents retaining their arms, endeavoured to escape death by a precipitate flight; but these unfortunate men were assailed by double terrors. While they were pursued by general Danour, at the head of a body of cavalry, they were met in front by the Arabs of the desert, who are equally hostile to all strangers, Turks, Europeans, and Egyptians, and sometimes parties of their own nation; all strangers not of their own tribe. They are always on horseback, and live in the midst of the desert. Their ferocity is equal to the wretched life they lead, exposed for whole days to the burning heat of the sun, without a drop of water to drink. They are perfidious, and, maintaining a constant struggle for the maintenance of their own existence, are but little susceptible of humanity and compassion for others.

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They present the most hideous picture of barbarians that can be conceived. The unhappy fugitives from Cairo, hemmed in between such enemies, and the avenging French, had no retreat. The fate of the whole was ruin, slavery, or death. Buonaparte, having inflicted severe, though in his circumstances perhaps not unnecessary, punishment, published an amnesty to all peaceable people, and held the same language of conciliation, and affected confidence, as usual.

While the insurrection was brewing at Cairo, the French arms were employed in the suppression of plots of less moment, and in subduing open resistance in other places. Scarce a day passed without some skirmishing between the French and Arabs. At Sombat, capital of a district of Gambia, the inhabitants assassinated a detachment of French, consisting of one half of a demi-brigade, and a part of a regiment of dragoons. On the thirteenth of September, the village, by orders of the generals Dugua and Verdier, was burned. About the same time there was an engagement at Mitcamar, between the Arabs and the troops under general Murat, in which the former were completely routed. On the night between the fifteenth and sixteenth of September, the French garrison of Damietta was attacked by a number of Arabs, joined by insurgents from several neighbouring provinces. The generals Vial and Andreossi attacked them in their turn, at their head-quarters in the village of Schouarra, situated within cannon shot of Damietta. The Arabs, to the number, as stated by the French, of about ten thousand, were ranged in one

line, extending from the Nile to the lake Menzales. The number of the French did not exceed five hundred. Fifteen hundred of the Arabs were killed or drowned, in the inundation of the river, and in the lake. The village Schouarra was taken, and committed to the flames. Columns of light troops scouring the country, between Damietta and Mansoura, punished the chiefs of the revolt. On the seventh of October the division of the French, under general Dessaix, who, having driven the Mammalukes before, had passed some weeks in the neighbourhood of the cataracts, in search of the ruins of Thebes, defeated Mourad Bey, at Sediman, in Fayoum, a province of Upper Egypt. The French had been greatly harassed on their march by the troops of the bey, who endeavoured to straiten the quarters of the French, and cut off their provisions. At day break they found themselves in front of the army of the bey, five or six thousand strong, composed of nearly an equal number of Mammalukes and Arabs, and a corps of infantry, which guarded the entrenchments of Sediman; where there were placed four pieces of cannon; general Dessaix formed his infantry into a square battalion, which he flanked with two small divisions of two hundred horsemen each. The Mammalukes and Arabs, after long hesitation, formed their resolution, and charged a small platoon on the right, commanded by captain Valette, with horrible cries, and the greatest valour; and, at the same time, the rear of the square. They were every where received by the French with the greatest coolness.

The chasseurs, composing the vanguard, presented their bayonets, and reserved their fire till they were within ten paces. The barbarian cavalry were no match for them. They advanced immediately in front of the French. After firing, and throwing their pikes and muskets at the French, they rushed into close action with their sabres. Some of them, and horses were killed under the French, and cut the legs of their. But all was in vain: they fled to fly. The French, finding the fire of the French of cannon, which was to be dreaded, that the were deep, advanced on; and the entrench-

ment, cannon, and baggage were immediately in their possession. On the side of the united forces of the Mammalukes and Arabs, three beys were killed, two wounded, and four hundred of the flower of his troops killed on the spot. The loss of the French was, by them stated, to be thirty-six killed, and ninety-six wounded.

Here, as well as at the battle of the the Pyramids, the soldiers made a considerable booty. There was not a Mammaluke on whom they did not find from three to five hundred louis. Mourad Bey retreated to the gorges of the mountains of *Tajain-rafi*, to take care of his wounded, and recruit his army. And thus Desaix was left in possession of the best part of Upper Egypt.

C H A P. II.

The French keep their Ground in Egypt.—Yet many Causes remain Alarm.—Means used by Buonaparte, for obviating or encountering the Alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Turks and Russians.— Expedition of the French into Egypt.—Objects of this avowed.—Or probability.—Preparations for the Expedition.—Disposition of the Troops.— March.—Opposed by Mammalukes, Arabs, Samaritans, and other Syrian Tribes.—Battle of El-Arisch.—El-Arisch taken by the French.—Progress of the French Army to Gaza.—Of which it takes Possession without Resistance.—And of Jaffa (the ancient Joppa); after a desperate Resistance.—Importance of Jaffa.—Letter from Buonaparte to Ghezzar, Bashaw of St. John d'Acre.—Ghezzar's Answer.—March of the French Army to the Roots of Mount Carmel.—Towards St. John d'Acre.—Description of the History of Acre.—French encamp before Acre.—And open Treachery against it.—Project, combined by the British and Turkish Government for a general Attack on Buonaparte, by Sea and Land.—A French Fleet with Battering-cannon, Ammunition, and Stores, taken by Commodore Sidney Smith.—Breach effected in the Wall of Acre.—Repeated Assaults of the French, on Acre, repulsed.—Immense Multitudes assembled on surrounding Hills, waiting for the Issue of the Contest, with a Determination to join the Victors.—Circular Letter from Sir Sidney Smith to Princes and Chiefs of the Christians of Mount Lebanon.—Their friendly Answer.—Sallies from the Garrison of Acre.—Account of Ghezzar's death.—Discomfiture and Retreat of the French from Acre.

NOTWITHSTANDING the destruction of the French fleet, and that all reasonable hopes of timely support from the squadrons at Genoa, Toulon, and Corsu, were cut off, by the irresistible power of the English in the Mediterranean, the French had now established themselves in Egypt. Their dominion might be sapped by pestilence and disease, or shaken and subverted by external aggression; and this the rather, that they were so completely humbled at sea; but, over the inhabitants of Egypt, their

sway was uncontrouled, save those desultory and predatory incursions of the Arabs, who could molest the best established governments. Buonaparte had strengthened his army by the wrecks of the navy, and by recruits of different nations in Egypt. All the important stations were occupied by the French. Taxes were imposed and collected. Horses and camels, well as provisions for the army, were supplied in abundance. New fortresses, rising in different places, strengthened the hands

the invaders, by their genuine importance, and also by that air of sovereign power which they carried to the imaginations of the humbled Musselmén. Yet many circumstances of alarm continued to agitate the mind of Buonaparte.— The extension of the French arms extended also the sphere of hostility and resistance to their power. Ghezzar Oglou, the bashaw of St. John d'Acre, had assembled a great force, the destination of which, in the present circumstances, could not be doubtful. The bashaw of Damascus, too, was in motion. Multitudes of Arabs might be induced to join the enemies of the French. The appearance of a great force in Egypt, or on its confines, might awaken the courage, with the resentment of the inhabitants, and overturn an authority not yet confirmed by the lapse of time, the abatement of prejudices, and the change of habits. While these dangers were threatened in the east, farther attacks were to be apprehended, and new combinations, against the French in Europe.

Among the ships which lay in the harbour of Alexandria, at the arrival of the French, was a large vessel, belonging to the Turkish government, of that kind called caravals, sent to bring home the annual tribute. It was the time when the Turkish ships of commerce usually set sail from Egypt; and the caraval received orders from government to return, with the other vessels, to Constantinople. Buonaparte assured the captain of the vessel of the friendship of the French; desired that he would bear witness at home, that the Turkish, as well as the French flag, was flying at Alexandria; and, giv-

ing him a present, gave him in charge, as a passenger, citizen Beauchamp, with dispatches to the Porte, containing assurances of the sincere desire of the French nation to live with the Porte on the usual terms of friendship. At the same time he stated, in the letter, the grounds of complaint which he had against the bashaw, Ghezzar, who had given a cordial reception to Ibrahim Bey, with about a thousand Mammalukes, after he had been driven out of Egypt into Syria. Finally, he stated, that the punishment which he might find it necessary to inflict on that bashaw, ought not to give the Porte any uneasiness. Buonaparte, foreseeing every thing that would tend to give offence to the Porte, had already dispatched an officer to Ghezzar, by sea, with a letter, assuring him that the French nation was desirous to live at peace, and preserve friendship with the grand seignior. But he insisted that Ghezzar should dismiss Ibrahim, with his Mammalukes. Ghezzar, who, in his military preparations, had acted by orders from the Porte, made no answer to this letter from Buonaparte, but sent back the officer who carried it, and put the French at Acre into irons.

The spirit and substance of these dispatches, from Buonaparte, very emphatically mark the advanced decline and degradation of the Turkish empire. Such insolence and contempt, however, one would imagine, must have tended rather to provoke the resentment and revenge of the Turks, under all their political weakness, still retaining a proud and haughty spirit, than to conciliate even the appearance of acquiescence and connivance. Yet

Buonaparte, no doubt, knew how to estimate the spirit of the Porte, which, under the disadvantages of ignorance, anarchy, and the torpor of old age, would have, perhaps, come to some accommodation with the invaders of Egypt, rather than hazard an appeal to arms, if the divan had not been encouraged and spirited up, by the victory obtained over the French fleet, near Aboukir, to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the English and Russians.

Buonaparte, suspecting that such an alliance would be formed, and that, in this case, a combined operation would take place against Egypt (an attack on the side of Syria, and an attack by sea), resolved to march into Syria, chastise Ghezzar, and destroy the preparations made for an expedition against Egypt, rather than wait and receive the combined attack apprehended on the coasts of that country.

This plan of military operations, our readers may probably recollect, is exactly in the same spirit with the masterly and bold conduct of Buonaparte, during the blockade and siege of Mantua, in 1796, when he marched rapidly against an Austrian army, which had turned the lake of Garda, and was intended to form a junction with general Wurmser. If the French army, which covered the siege, had waited their approach, and given them battle near Mantua, a sortie from the garrison might have, probably, decided the action in favour of the Austrians; there-

fore, Buonaparte, with his army, advanced to a very considerable distance, northward, to the Austrian army, and return carried the siege of Mantua.

It was the intention of Buonaparte, if the Porte should remain quiet, in the midst of invasion and interference with Turkish dominion and government, after he had driven Ghezzar from his government of Acre, complimented the grand vizier with the nomination of a pasha: a determination, it is observed, by the way, which led to a very probable conjecture, that he entertained some ideas tending the power and independence of the republic, under a nominal homage and respect for the Porte, in the same manner as the English East-India company kept possession of different territories, in the name of the emperor. In Asia, a few victories opened the way to extensive dominion and power. If success should attend his march into Syria, the glory of his name, attracting, as usual, numerous, but barbarous tribes, under his victorious standard, might prepare the way for his march to Constantinople, and even Vienna. In sign, declared by Buonaparte, anticipating a storm ready to burst on Egypt, there is nothing incredible; and it appears to be certain, that the end in view was not limited, as was supposed by Sidney Smith,* to the treacherous assistance furnished by Ghezzar Bashaw.

Buonaparte having, by the disposition of his troops, a

* In his letter to rear admiral Blanket, commanding the British squadron in the Red Sea; and to John Wilson, esq. appointed, by the governor and council of Bombay, as agent to the East-India company.

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precautions of a political nature, provided for the internal quiet of Egypt, as well as security against incursions by the Arabs of the desert, towards the end of January, 1798, gave orders to general Almeyrus to embark provisions and stores, for the army of Syria, to be conveyed, by the lake of Menzales, to the port of Tinch, and from thence to be carried, by land, to the village of Cathich. The artillery, that had been employed in the siege of Alexandria, was put on board three frigates, which were to cruize off Jaffa, and to maintain a communication with the army. Camels and mules were provided with extraordinary expedition, at Cairo, for carrying the light artillery, ammunition, and provisions, of which, the most bulky, as well as the most necessary article, was water. The army was parted into four divisions: one under general Kleber, one under general Regnier, one under general Bon, and one under general Lannes. The cavalry was commanded by general Mourat, the artillery by general Dommartin, and the engineers by general Caffarelli.* A junction was formed, on the fourth of February, 1799, between the divisions of Kleber, and the advanced guard of

Regnier, under the command of general Grange, at Cathich; from whence they proceeded to Larissa, otherwise called El-Arisch, a village pleasantly situated on the river Peneus, and the seat of a Greek archbishop, as well as of mosques for the votaries of the Mahomedan religion. El-Arisch was carried, by general le Grand, with the bayonet. The barbarous Arnauts and Maugrabins, who defended it, took refuge in the fortrefs, but with such precipitation, that, in barricading the gates, they shut out two hundred men, who were put to the sword, or made prisoners.

Scarcely was the blockade of El-Arisch begun, by Regnier's division, when a reinforcement of infantry and cavalry, escorting a convoy of provisions for the defenders of El-Arisch, appeared in sight of that village, and encamped on a rising ground, covered by a very deep ravine. At that moment, general Kleber came up with the advanced guard of his division. General Regnier communicated to him the design he had formed, of turning the ravine, and surprizing the camp of the Mammalukes in the night. Kleber entirely approved this project. The attack was made, and succeeded. The camp was carried, and the

* The effective force of the army, destined for the Syrian expedition, is thus stated by general Berthier :

| | |
|---|-----------|
| The division of Kleber | 2,349 men |
| Ditto of Bon | 2,449 |
| Ditto of Lannes | 2,924 |
| Ditto of Regnier | 2,160 |
| Cavalry attached to the different divisions . . | 800 |
| Engineers | 340 |
| Artillery | 1,384 |
| Guides, on foot and on horseback | 400 |
| Dromedaries | 88 |

12,945

corps of Mammaluke cavalry cut in pieces, or taken. A number of horses, camels, stores, and provisions, and the whole of the convoy, fell into the hands of the French. Two beys were killed on the field of battle. The two other divisions of the army, with the artillery, formed their junction a few days thereafter. Buonaparte, himself, with his *etat-major*, and a strong guard, who had set out from Cairo on the tenth, arrived at El-Arisch on the seventeenth of February. In his march across the desert, he lost several men and a number of horses, through bad provisions, and the want of water, as well as by the attacks of the Arabs, who never ceased to harass him.

The main army, thus assembled, took a position before El-Arisch, on the eighteenth of February. Buonaparte ordered one of the towers of the castle to be cannonaded, and, a breach being soon made, he summoned the place to surrender. The garrison was composed of Arnauts and Maugrabins, all rude barbarians, without leaders, uninformed in any of the principles of war acknowledged by civilized nations. Their answer was, that they were willing to come out of the fort, with their arms and baggage, as it was their wish to go to Acre. Buonaparte, anxious to spare the effusion of his soldiers' blood, delayed the assault. But at length, on the twentieth of February, the garrison surrendered, on condition of being permitted to retire to Baydat, by the desert. A number of the Maugrabins entered into the French service.

On the twenty-fourth of February, the head-quarters of the army marched to Kan-jouels, the first

village of Palestine, as they got out of the desert, and from whence they discovered the cultivated plains of Gaza.

The French army had now succeeded in traversing eighty leagues of the most dry and barren part of the desert: for, the inhabitants of El-Arisch, as well as those of Cathich, enjoy only a few spots of cultured ground, and a few palm-trees near their wells: all around is a dry and burning sand. The aspect of the plains of Gaza was the more pleasing and recreating to the sight, that they appeared bordered by mountains, which rendered the prospect similar to that of European countries, without having the tiresome monotony of Egyptian plains, and of those parching sands which uniformly fill the air with an annoying, insufferable dust.

Abdallah Bashaw, with a thousand cavalry, and fifty thousand Naplousians, lay encamped in the heights of Korsum. After harassing the French army, attempting to take it in flank, and to entangle it in the mountains, he was beat back, forced to raise his camp, during the night of the twenty-fourth, and fell back upon Gaza; against which place the French proceeded to march on the twenty-fifth of February. The fortress of Gaza being evacuated by the enemy, was taken possession of by the French, without resistance. In Gaza, they found a very seasonable supply of provisions and military stores. The inhabitants having gone out, to meet Buonaparte, the city was treated in a friendly manner.

On the twenty-ninth of February, the main army began to move towards Jassa (the ancient Joppa), a sea-port on the coast of Palestine, between

between which and Damietta, along the sea-coast, the whole is desert and wild. Here, pilgrims pay for permission to visit the Holy Land.

This city is surrounded by a wall, without a ditch, and defended by strong towers, provided with cannon. Trenches were opened, batteries were erected, and a practical breach was made in the wall. Notwithstanding two desperate sorties, and every exertion on the part of the garrison, about four thousand strong, the principal tower was taken, and the greater part of the brave garrison was put to the sword: with a view, no doubt, of striking terror into other parts of Palestine, and wherever Buonaparte might direct his march.—About three hundred Egyptians, who escaped from the assault, were sent back into Egypt, and resorted to their families. The French found, in the towers of Joppa, ten pieces of cannon, and about twenty indifferent siege-pieces, either iron or brass.

Buonaparte, having made himself master of the towers of Joppa, ordered the inhabitants to be spared. About fifteen small trading vessels were found in the harbour. The conquest of Jaffa, according to the report of Sir Sidney Smith, cost the French above one thousand men. Buonaparte then formed a divan, composed of the principal Turks of the town. He also gave orders for taking every necessary measure for the defence of the place. Jaffa proved a situation of the highest importance to the army: it became the port, and the *entrepôt*, of every thing that was to come from Damietta and Alexandria. From Jaffa, Buonaparte wrote the following

letter to Ghezzar Bashaw, dated the ninth of March:

“ Since my arrival in Egypt, I several times informed you, that I had no design to make war against you; and that my only object was to expel the Mammalukes. You returned no answer to the overture which I made you. I announced, that I desired that you would drive Ibrahim Bey from the frontiers of Egypt; but, instead of that, you sent troops to Gaza: you formed there large magazines, and gave out, that you intended to march against Egypt. You, indeed, began to put this plan in execution; and you threw two thousand of your troops into the fortress Arisch, which is only six miles from the frontiers of Egypt. I was obliged, then, to depart from Cairo, to direct, in person, the war which you seemed to invite. The districts of Gaza, Ramley, and Jaffa, are already in my power. I have treated with generosity such of your troops as surrendered at discretion, but I have been severe towards those who violated the rights of war. In a few days, I shall march against Acre. But why should I go, to deprive an old man, with whom I am not acquainted, of the few remaining years of his life! What are a few miles more of territory in comparison of those which I have already conquered! And, as God grants me victory, I will, like him, be eloquent and merciful, not only towards the people, but towards the great. You have no solid reason for being my enemy, since you were that of the Mammalukes. Your government is separated from that of Egypt by the districts of Gaza, Ramley, and impassable marches

marches. Become my friend, be the enemy of the Mammalukes and the English, and I will do you as much good as I have done you hurt; and I can still do you more. Send me a short answer, by some person invested with full powers, that I may know your views. He needs only to present himself to my advanced guard, with a white flag; and I have given orders, to my staff, to send you a pass of safety, which you will find here annexed. On the twenty-first of March, I shall march against Acre; I must, therefore, have an answer before that day."

The verbal answer of Ghezzar was, "I have not written to you, because I am resolved to hold no communication with you. You may march against Acre when you please. I shall be prepared for you, and will bury myself in the ruins of the place, rather than let it fall into your hands."

The army marched to Zetta, under the tower of which it passed the night. On the sixteenth, they encamped at Sabarieu, after extricating themselves from the narrow passes of mount Carmel, on the plains of Acre. A division of the army, under general Kleber, marched against Caissa, which the enemy abandoned at their approach. On the seventeenth, late in the evening, they arrived at the mouth of the little river of Acre, which is at the distance of about fifteen hundred fathoms from the fortress. The night was employed in constructing a bridge, over which the whole army passed, at break of day, on the eighteenth.

The city of Acre (anciently called Accho by the Hebrews and

Phœnicians, and afterwards Ptolemais by the Greeks) was, by the French, called St. Jean d'Acre, on account of its being the residence of the knights of Jerusalem, which they defended against the Saracens. It is the last and most southern city on the Phœnician coast. It was a considerable place, so early as the Israelitish judges, since we find that the tribe of Asher could not drive out its inhabitants. After being in the possession of the emperor Claudius, it fell into the hands of the Turks and Arabs, who kept it till the holy war, when it was retaken by the Christians, in the year 1104. The Turks took it a second time, under Saladin. It was wrested from them a second time, in 1191, by Guy, king of Jerusalem, Richard I. king of England, and Philip, king of France. It was then given to the knights of St. John, who held it, about one hundred years, with great bravery. But a dispute, concerning the possession of it, among the Christians themselves, gave an opportunity to sultan Melech Seraf, with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, to reduce it again under the Ottoman yoke, in the year 1291. The greater part of the inhabitants fled, for refuge, to the island of Cyprus. Acre was immediately entered and plundered by the Turks, who made a horrible slaughter of those who remained in the city, rased its fortifications to the ground, and destroyed all its noble edifices, as if they could never take sufficient revenge upon it, for all the blood it had cost them, or sufficiently prevent such slaughters for the future. It was in this city that our Edward I. then a prince, received

received a wound with a poisoned arrow.

Acre, by its excellent situation, seems to enjoy all the advantages to be derived from sea and land, being encompassed, on the north and east side, by a spacious and fertile plain, on the west by the Mediterranean, and on the south by a large bay, extending itself from that city to mount Carmel. These advantages pointed it out as a fit *entrepôt* for commerce, to Faccardino (not improperly called the great), chief of the Druses, who, towards the end of the fifteenth century, threw off the Turkish yoke, fortified Acre with additional towers, and, also, that it might be inaccessible to the Turkish galleys, deposited large masses of stones in the deepest parts of the entrance into the harbour. Without the harbour, in the bay, there were roads where vessels lay at anchor, and to and from which the commerce with Acre was carried, in lighters, or boats. The Druses,* like the Arabs, maintain an independence, almost total, on the Ottomans. Their submission to the Porte is rather nominal than real. Tribute, very irregularly paid, is the only proof or symbol of subjection. The Marconites, a sect of Christians anciently distinguished by the appellation of Nestorians (a term well known in ecclesiastical history), live among, and, indeed, form a part of the Druses. The Marconite Christians have, in the present day, a college, even in the Vatican, in Rome,

where there is a society for propagating and cherishing all sects of Christians acknowledging the Roman-catholic religion. The Marconites, in external matters and ceremonies, are the same with the ancient Syrian church; in articles of belief, or speculation, the same with the Romish. In the times of Faccardino (who carried on a correspondence and commerce with India, as well as the Grecian island and Italy), the most opulent and commercial, and, indeed, the most accomplished, noble-minded, and princely family in Europe, was the Medici, who gradually arose through the usual gradations in democracy, to the sovereignty of Florence, and the dependent districts under the names of the great duke of Tuscany. Faccardino paid a visit to Cosmo de Medici, at Florence; he was received, at the court of Cosmo, with the most elegant hospitality, and returned to Syria, and St. John d'Acre, accompanied by all manner of artists from Italy.—Bridges, high-ways, palaces began (though, unfortunately, not finished), improvements in navigation and fortification, and agriculture and commerce, as well as some approaches towards literature and science, in Syria, were the effect of the visit, paid by Faccardino the great, to Cosmo de Medici.—Soon after the death of Faccardino, Acre fell again under the dominion of the Turks.

On the eighteenth of March, the French army, having crossed the

* The Druses inhabiting the woody, as well as mountainous parts of Syria, Lebanon, and Antilibanus, &c. claim their descent from the crusaders that went to conquer the Saracens, and take Jerusalem. They profess themselves Christians, are enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called emirs. Faccardino was one of the Druses, or emir.

little river of Acre, encamped upon an insulated eminence, that was near to, and parallel with the sea. On the twentieth, the trenches were opened, at about one hundred and fifty fathoms from the fortress.

A project for a general attack on Buonaparte, by sea and land, had been concerted between the British and Turkish governments. A descent was to be made, by the bashaw Ghezzar, on the frontiers of Egypt, on the side of the desert of Syria. Ghezzar was to be supported by an army, which was to march across Asia minor, from Damascus; and the combined operation of these armies, from Syria, was to be favoured by a diversion, towards the mouth of the Nile, by Mourad Bey, who, though forced to retreat before the advances of the French, was yet in considerable strength, and would be joined by bodies of Arabs. It was to direct the execution of this plan, and to contribute towards its execution, by maritime co-operation, that sir Sidney Smith had left Portsmouth in the preceding autumn, on board the *Tigre*, of eighty-four guns, and sailed for the Levant, where he endeavoured to hasten the preparations for this campaign in Egypt. Commodore Hood continued to block up the port of Alexandria, and the mouths of the Nile. He had experienced the impracticability of burning and destroying the fleet of transports, and French frigates, without a debarkation of troops considerable enough to attack Alexandria. Sir Sidney, informed of the first movements of Buonaparte, endeavoured to detain him, by making attempts on Alexandria, which he bombarded, with-

out farther injury to the than sinking two transports.

In the mean time, sent timely notice, of approach of Buonaparte, to sir Smith, on whom the command of the British naval force, in the siege, had devolved, and the departure of commodore Hood.

Sir Sidney, on the 7th of 1799, proceeded towards the coast of Syria, and, on the eleventh, arrived before Caiffa. On the thirteenth, he steered for d'Acre, to concert measures with Ghezzar, having got the better of the enemy by two days, and employed in making preparations for the defence of the place.

On the sixteenth, about the evening, after a chase of several hours, the commodore, sir Sidney, took, off the cape of Caiffa, the whole French flotilla, under the command of Hydon, consisting of several ships, laden with heavy ammunition, platforms, and other articles, necessary for the French army to undertake the siege. The artillery, consisting of several pieces, was immediately landed on the ramparts of Acre, and employed on the lines and batteries of the enemy, as well as on gun-vessels. The latter were employed with the greatest success, against the French. The nature of the attack, however, permitted the French to carry their trenches with the musket-shot of the ditch place.

The French, on the 18th of March, having effected a breach in the wall, on the north-east of the town, endeavoured to enter by assault, but were vigorously repulsed by the garrison, w

derable loss. The ditch was filled with dead bodies. The troops of Ghezzar afterwards made three successful sorties. The object of the last was to destroy a mine, which the enemy had constructed under the covered way, to the northward, in order to fill up the ditch, near the breach. The English took charge of this enterprize; and, while two thousand Turks took charge of the sortie, they jumped into the mine, and, finding that the works were not quite finished, tore down the supports, and destroyed the whole construction. After this, an uninterrupted fire was kept up, from the fortrefs of Acre; the artillery being served by English and Turkish artillerymen, who had set out for Acre, from Constantinople, on the fifth of March. These men were placed under the immediate command of colonel Phelippeaux, the chief engineer in the place, to whose councils, plans, and unwearied exertions, the safety of Acre, and the important consequences that followed, were, by the most intelligent part of the Anglo-Turkish garrison, principally attributed. As the town of Acre stands on a rectangular point of land, in the form of a square, of which two sides are washed by the sea, the British ships, in the bay of Acre, were enabled to contribute the protection of their guns, to the garrison, and to the working parties, detached from those ships, who were employed in throwing up two ra-

velines, or half-moons. These, taking the enemy's nearest approaches (advanced within stone's cast, in flank), considerably impeded his operations. The enemy having nearly made a lodgement on the crown of the glacis, and mined the tower forming the inward angle of the town-wall, which is composed of curtains and square towers, after the manner of the twelfth century, Buonaparte, who had transported the cannon he found at Jaffa, and effected a breach on the fourteenth day of the siege, attempted to storm, but was repulsed. Repeated assaults were equally unsuccessful.

It was judged to be the best mode of defence, by the garrison, to make frequent sorties, in order to keep the enemy on the defensive, and to impede the progress of their covering-works.

Agreeably to the plan of operation already mentioned, and in the execution of which Ghezzar was very active,* a number of Mamelukes, who had followed Ibrahim into Syria, the janissaries of Damascus, troops from Aleppo, Maugrabins, and others, advanced with an intention of joining the Arabs and Naplousians (inhabiting the ancient Samaria), and attacking the French army at Acre, on one side, while the troops of Ghezzar, supported by the fire of the British ships, should attack them on the other. Neither a detachment of Kleber's division, under general Junot, which had taken post at Na-

* Ghezzar had sent emissaries to Aleppo, Damascus, Sayd in Egypt, and the Naplousians, not without supplies of money, for the purpose of exciting all Mohammedans (as he said in his manifestoes) to take up arms against the infidels. He gave out, that the French were only a handful of men, and without artillery; that he was supported by a formidable force from England; and that, in order to exterminate the Polytheists, they had only to make their appearance.

zareth and Saffat, in order to watch and oppose the progress of the enemy, and cover the siege of Acre, nor the remainder of that division, under Kleber himself, sent for his support, were found adequate to that object. General Junot, surrounded and attacked by nearly three thousand cavalry, was forced to fall back upon Caff-cana. Kleber had, on the eleventh of April, reached Sed-jarra, within four miles of Cana, when four thousand Turkish and Arabian cavalry, supported by four or five hundred foot, coming down from the hills, surrounded the French, and were preparing to charge them. Kleber attacked the village of Sed-jarra, and routed the Turkish cavalry, which fled across the Jordan. But by this time, or within a day or two thereafter, the whole Syrian army, having passed the Jordan, in different divisions, at the bridge of Jacob, and at that of El-mecana, encamped on the plains of Fouli (the ancient Esdrelon), where they formed a junction with the Samaritans, or Naplousians. The united army amounted from fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand men, and (as was computed by the French generals), together with the armed inhabitants of the country, by whom, as is usual in Asia, they had been joined in their march, and after their arrival in the plains of Fouli, to above forty thousand. At the same time, Simon, the commandant of the party of French at Saffat, had been obliged to retire within the fort, where he was attacked by the enemy, who attempted to carry the place, by scaling it. They were repulsed, with great loss, but the French still held it in a state of blockade, with very little of either am-

munition or provisions. Buonaparte, informed of these circumstances, by general Kleber, who, at the same time, intimated his intention of making an attempt to get behind, and surprize the enemy), immediately determined to attack at all points, and come to a decisive engagement with a multitude, by whom he might be attacked and harassed, at their pleasure. He gave orders to Murat, general of brigade, to leave the encampment before Acre, with a thousand infantry and a regiment of cavalry, by forced marches, to seize possession of Jacob's bridge, to fall on the besiegers of Saffat, in rear, and, having raised the siege of that place, to join general Kleber. This general, retarded by the difficulty of the roads, and the defiles through which he had to pass, could not reach the Syrian camp till about two hours after sunrise. The enemy, warned of his approach, by their advanced parties, from the heights of mount Hermon, was quickly on horseback, and marched forward, as far as the village of Fouli, which they occupied with the Naplousian infantry, and two small pieces of cannon, carried on the backs of camels. Buonaparte, leaving only two divisions to keep the trenches, and carry on the siege of Acre, with what remained of his cavalry, after detaching general Murat to Jacob's bridge, the division of Bon, and eight pieces of artillery, hastened to the relief of Kleber. Having marched from Acre on the fifteenth of April, he reached and took post on the heights of Saffuria, in the evening of that day, and, on the next morning, at day-break, marched towards Fouli, along the Gorges
of

of the Samaritan mountains. From the last eminence that he had to pass, he saw Eldrelon, or Fouli, and mount Tabor: and, at the foot of this mountain, general Kleber in close action with the enemy. The general had drawn up his men, in number two thousand, upon some ruins, where he had deposited his baggage, and where he maintained a resistance to twenty thousand cavalry, by whom he was nearly surrounded. Buonaparte formed his troops into three square bodies, of which one was cavalry, and made proper dispositions for turning the enemy, at a great distance, and cutting off their communication with their camp, as well as their retreat; and, with the assistance of general Murat, destroying or overthrowing them in the Jordan. The cavalry, with two field-pieces, were sent to take the enemy's camp; the infantry proceeded to turn their army. When it had advanced within the distance of half a league of Kleber, Buonaparte dispatched, for his support, the general Rampon, with a demi-brigade, and general Vial, with another, to cut off their retreat towards the mountains of Naplousia: while he himself ordered his foot-guides to lead him to the proper places, for intercepting their retreat to their magazines at Jenina. The enemy, then, for the first time, began to perceive, that the approaching forces were Frenchmen. Their great mass of cavalry was thrown into disorder. The discharge of an eight-pounder announced the arrival of the French to Kleber, who, thus assisted, charged the Turkish cavalry with the bayonet, and attacked and carried the village of Fouli. The enemy, perceiving that they were cut

off, both from their magazines and camp, were struck with consternation. They threw themselves behind mount Tabor, and, having gained, during the night, the bridge of Gizel-mecana, retreated towards Damascus, in great disorder, and with great loss.

In the mean time, general Murat had surprized the son of the general of Damascus, at Jacob's bridge, had taken his camp, putting all, who had not fled, to the sword, raised the siege of Saffat, and pursued and harassed the enemy's retreat for several leagues. Murat, having left a party to guard the post of Jacob's bridge, and thrown provisions into the castle of Saffat, on the seventeenth of April, took possession of the fort, situated on the lake of Tiberias, where he found a year's ammunition and provisions.

The column of cavalry, sent to attack the Syrian camp, under the command of the adjutant-general, le Turcq, had completely surprized it, taken five hundred camels, with tents, stores, and provisions, killed a great number of men, and made two hundred and fifty prisoners. Buonaparte gave orders, that all that was found in the villages of Nours, Jenina, and Fouli, should be destroyed by fire and sword. After reproaching his Naplousian prisoners, for having taken up arms against him, without provocation, he restrained his vengeance, and promised them his protection, on the condition, of their remaining quietly, in future, in their mountains. The loss of the enemy, according to their reports, on their return to Damascus, exceeded five thousand men. They could scarcely conceive, that, at the same juncture

of time, they had been beaten on a line of nine leagues. With military combinations, on plans of any extent, those barbarians are unacquainted: they are to be considered indeed, not as warriors but as hordes of robbers.

General Kleber, with his division, posted in different stations, was left to guard the Jordan; Buonaparte, with the division under general Bon, and the cavalry under general Murat, returned to the camp at Acre.

New works were pushed with great vigour, on both sides. Fresh assaults were made by the besiegers and forties by the besieged. The French, on the twenty-eight of April, were encouraged by the arrival of three pieces of battering-artillery, 24-pounders, brought to Jaffa by the frigates under the vice admiral Pernée, and six pieces of eighteen, sent from Damietta; and, on the seventh of May, the English, by the appearance, in the bay of Acre, of a fleet of corvettes and transports, under the command of Hassan Bey.

The approach of this additional strength was the signal to Buonaparte for a most vigorous and persevering assault, in hope to get possession of the town, before the reinforcement to the garrison could disembark. The gun-boats, being within grape distance of the head of the attacking column, added to the Turkish musketry, did great execution: still, however, the enemy gained ground, made a lodgement on the second story of the north-east tower, the upper part being entirely battered down, and the ruins of the ditch forming the ascent by which they mounted. Day-light, on the morning of the eight of May, discovered the French

standard on the outer angle of the tower. The fire of the besieged was much slackened, in comparison with that of the besiegers, and the flanking fire of the former, from the ravelines, was become of less effect, that the enemy had covered themselves in the lodgements before-mentioned; and the approach to it, by two traverses, were now seen, composed of sand-bags and the bodies of the dead built in with them, their bayonets only being visible above them. Hassan Bay's troops were in the boats, but as yet only half way on the shore. This was a most critical point of the contest; and an effort was necessary to preserve the place, for a short time, till their arrival. Sir Sidney, therefore, landed the boats at the Mole, and took the crews, armed with pikes, up to the breach. The enthusiastic gratitude of the Turks, men, women, and children, at the sight of such a reinforcement, at such a time, was not to be described. Many troops returned, with the very opportune reinforcement, to the breach, which was defended by a few brave Turks, whose most destructive missile weapons were heavy stones: these, striking the assailants on the head, overthrew the foremost down the slope and impeded the progress of the rest. A succession, however, ascended to the assault, the heap of ruins between the two parties serving as a breast-work for both. The muzzles of their muskets touched one another and the spear-head of the standards were locked together. Ghezzar, hearing that the English were on the breach, quitted his station, where, according to the ancient Turkish custom, he was sitting to reward such as should bring him the heads

heads of the enemy, and distributing musket-cartridges with his own hand. The energetic old man, coming behind, forcibly pulled them down, saying, if any harm happened to his English friends all was lost. This amicable contest, as to who should defend the breach, occasioned a rush of Turks to the spot, and thus time was gained for the arrival of the first body of Hassan's troops. It became necessary to combat the bashaw's repugnance to the admission of any troops, but his Albanians, into the garden of his seraglio, became a very important post, as occupying the terre-plein of the rampart. There were not above two hundred of the original thousand Albanians left alive. This was no time for debate: his objections were over-ruled. A regiment, called the Chiffick, was introduced, consisting of 100 men, armed with bayonets, and disciplined after the European method, under sultan Selim's own eye, and placed, by his orders, under sir Sidney's immediate command. The garrison, animated by the appearance of such a reinforcement, was now all on foot, and there being, consequently, enough to defend the breach, sir Sidney proposed to the bashaw to get rid of the objects of his jealousy, by opening his gates to let them make a kill, and then to take the assailants in flank; a request with which he readily complied. Orders were given to the colonel to get possession of the enemy's third parallel, or march trench. The gates were opened; the Turks rushed out, but were driven back to the town with loss. The sortie, however, had this good effect, that it obliged the enemy to expose themselves above their parapets; so that the flanking

fire of the besieged brought down numbers of them, and drew their force from the breach: the small number, therefore, remaining in the lodgement, were killed or dispersed.

The groupe of generals and aids-de-camp, which shells, from sixty-eight pounders, had frequently dispersed, was now assembled on a mount, called Richard Cœur de Lion. Buonaparte was distinguished in the centre of a semi-circle: his gesticulations indicated an intention to renew the attack, and his dispatching an aid-de-camp to the camp shewed, that he waited only for a reinforcement. A little before sunset, a massive column appeared advancing to the breach, with a solemn step. The bashaw's idea was, not to defend the breach this time, but rather to let a certain number of the enemy in, and then close with them, according to the Turkish mode of warfare. The French column thus mounted the breach unmolested, and descended from the rampart into the bashaw's garden, where, in a very few minutes, the bravest and most advanced among them lay headless corpses; the sabre, with the addition of a dagger in the other hand, proving more than a match for the bayonet. The rest retreated precipitately; and the officer commanding the column, who, as afterwards appeared, was general Lanne, while he was manfully encouraging his men to mount the breach, was severely wounded. General Rambaud was killed.

During this contest, immense multitudes of spectators, on the surrounding hills, waited only, according to the manner of Asia, to see how it would end, to join the victors.

[D]

Sir

success to soften the fate of the French prisoners at Constantinople, to behold the multiplied horrors which were committed under his inspection, and these under the united flags of the Sublime Porte and of Great Britain. The French wounded and prisoners were massacred by the Turks, in cold blood. As they have a savage satisfaction themselves in slaughtering their enemies, and even their women and children, they place no faith in capitulations, and think the only way to be secure against any future attacks from their prisoners of war is to put them to death. They bound two and two of them together, having first cut off their heads, in one sack, and threw them into the sea. It is uncertain, whether this invention was borrowed by the Turks from the French, in their war in La Vendée, or by the French from the Turks.

All hopes of success having vanished, the enemy had no alternative left but a retreat, which was put in execution on the night between the twentieth and twenty-first of May, after a siege of sixty days. It has been already said, that the enemy's battering train of artillery, amounting to twenty-three pieces, fell into the hands of the English cruizers. Their howitzers, and the medium twelve-pounders, originally conveyed by land with great difficulty, and successfully employed to make the first breach at Acre, were embarked in the country-vessels, at Jaffa, to be conveyed

coast-wise, together with the worst among the wounded, which embarrassed the march of the army. This operation was to be expected: sir Sidney Smith (the British commodore), therefore, took care to be between Jaffa and Damietta, before the French army could get as far as the former place. The vessels being hurried to sea, without seamen to navigate them, and the wounded being in want of every necessary, even water and provisions, they steered straight to his majesty's ships, in full confidence of receiving the succours of humanity: in which they were not disappointed. He sent them on, to Damietta, where they would receive such farther aid as their situation required, but which it was out of his power to give to so many. Their expressions of gratitude (sir Sidney relates), to the English sailors, were mingled with execrations on the name of their general, who had, as they said, exposed them to peril, rather than fairly and honourably renew the intercourse with the English, which he had broken off by a false and malicious assertion, that the English commander, sir Sidney, had intentionally exposed the prisoners, he had formerly taken, to the infection of the plague.*

The French army had not long begun to retreat, when it was harassed in rear by the Arabs (a party of whom came down to the boats, and treated the English flag with every token of union and respect),

* We cannot, notwithstanding all that has been advanced by one of the parties, but suspend our final judgement, respecting the real cause, or, perhaps, accidental circumstances, or mistake, that may have led to the renewal of hostilities against the English, while the emissary for a truce was yet in their hands, and before an answer was given. The narrative of Berriter, and a letter of Buonaparte's, assigns the blame to the garrison.

while the van column, in its march along the beach, was severely annoyed by rowing gun-boats.

Ismael Bashaw, governor of Jerusalem, entered the town of Jaffa by land, at the same time that the English squadron brought their guns to bear upon it by sea.* The plunder and massacre of the helpless inhabitants, begun by the Neapolitans, was stopped by the united efforts of Ismael Bashaw and the English commodore. The English flag, re-hoisted on the consul's house, and under which the bashaw of Jerusalem met sir Sidney, served as an asylum for all religions, and for every description of the surviving inhabitants. Two thousand cavalry were dispatched, to harass the French rear. But this, after all the losses it had suffered, and disadvantages under which it laboured, returned, on its steps, from an un-

fortunate and disastrous expedition to Grand Cairo, where the good fortune of Buonaparte found early occasions of revenge for the disasters he suffered from Ismael Bashaw,† at St. John. By new triumphs over internal motion and foreign aggression, the course of his retreat to Buonaparte took signal vengeance on all the villages and towns to which assassinations had been committed on his troops, or where convoys had been interrupted. Many of them he ordered reduced to ashes, carrying away their camels, cattle, or war provisions they possessed, for the use of his army. He visited the forts on the Egyptian coast, the desert (having previously demolished those on the side of the Nile), directed new works to be constructed, and garrisoned them with troops.

* These are the words of sir Sidney Smith. But we presume, that he means only, that the ships were brought to a station from which the guns might be brought to bear on it by sea. There was no resistance made by the inhabitants of Jaffa for the French, they had taken to flight, after having laid the town under a contribution of one hundred and fifty thousand livres, blowing up the fortifications, and the artillery into the sea, and also punishing the villages which had harassed them, during the siege of Acre.

† The following account of this bashaw is given under the authority of general Smith's journal: and farther, we say, not for the credit to which it is entitled by its author, but, perhaps, discern in it a characteristic trait of the French nation, or displaying a powerful opponent, to facilitate conquest, and to elevate their character on the same basis in which the other sinks. "Achmet, surnamed Ghezzar, signifies 'the butcher,' is a disgrace to human nature, and is regarded as a monster even among the most barbarous people of the east. This chieftain has surrounded his palaces with monuments of cruelty, unheard of till his time. He has caused his wives to be naked, on the most frivolous pretences. He causes the men, to chastise, to be loaded with iron. He cuts off, with his own hands, the heads of his confidants. He cuts off noses, ears, hands, and feet, from the most trivial offences. He makes those, who displease him, rot alive, to the very head. He encourages the cowardice and peevishness of his officers, in order to seize and strangle them, for their faults have diminished. He had been appointed, by the grand seignior, bashaw of Damascus, as well as of Acre."

C H A P. III.

Account of the Siege of Acre, by the English.—And by the French Commanders.—Description of Acre.—Contributions.—The French Army re-enters the Desert.—Capture of the Arabs' harem.—Arrival of the French Army at Cairo.—Loss of the French Army in the Syrian Expedition.—Internal Dissension and Corruption in Egypt.—And new Attacks threatened on the Coast and Frontier.—Observations on the different Reports of Sir Sidney Smith and General Berthier.—Proceedings of Buonaparte, after his Return to Egypt.—The Mamelukes, surprised in their Camp, betake themselves to Flight.—A Turkish Army, supported by a Fleet, advances against Aboukir.—Position of the Turks at Aboukir.—And of the Squadron.—Disposition of the French Army, for an Attack on the Turks.—Battle of Aboukir.—Gained by the French.—Declarations by Buonaparte.—Buonaparte, amidst all his Proceedings, military and political, pays constant Attention to the Interests of Commerce, Arts, and Sciences.—A Detachment of the French Army occupies Suez.—Journey to Suez, by Buonaparte.

OF the immediate circumstances or causes that induced Buonaparte, on the twenty-first of May, to abandon the siege of Acre, as well as the means and mode in which he effected his retreat, the account given has been no other than very general, though these points, particularly the last, excite a lively curiosity in all who are, in the least, acquainted with the nature of military operations. The reports of the English commandant at Acre, and the French general, on these subjects, are widely different. Sir Sidney Smith, in his dispatches to the British government, states, that all subordination among the French troops was at an end, and that the grenadiers refused any more to mount the breach, in the walls of Acre, over the piled bo-

dies of their unburied companions, as well as those of their enemies. The utmost disorder, he says, was manifested in their retreat; and the whole track, between Acre and Gaza, strewed with the dead bodies of those who had sunk under fatigue, or the effect of wounds.—Buonaparte gave out to his army, and to the world, that he was unwilling to waste even a few days longer, in the siege of Acre, though in that short space, the breach might have been taken in the walls of the place. The heavy cannon he had lost, were necessary for more important operations, and he accordingly turned his principal design, of giving an effectual check to the English, and preventing an invasion of Egypt, on the side of Syria. It had always been his

tention, he said, at the proper season, to return to Egypt, in order to oppose and defeat any operation that might be combined at sea, and which might probably take place early in July. With regard to the retreat, general Berthier, in his narrative, affirms, that the French army retreated, from Acre, in perfect order, after destroying an aqueduct of several leagues, which supplied Acre with fresh water, as well as burning all the magazines and harvests in it : of all the sick and wounded, the narrative states, not a Frenchman was left behind. A fire in Acre was kept up to the last. The troops moved off in perfect silence, with their baggage, in the best order. After the whole had passed, the bridges over the river of Acre were cut down. A body of troops, left to protect the workmen employed in that service, had orders not to leave the river, until two hours after the whole of the troops had passed over. The Turks and English continued to fire on the French lines, during the whole night of the twentieth and twenty-first of May. On this last day, the army arrived at Cantoura, where an immense quantity of artillery was thrown into the sea. Twenty pieces, with the sick and wounded, were sent by sea to Jaffa. On the twenty-second, it rested all night on the ruins of Cesarea, and, on the fifth, arrived off Jaffa, where it remained for three days following, and took vengeance on the neighbouring villages, that had shewn themselves hostile, carrying away all their grain and cattle. The fortifications of Jaffa were demolished, and all the artillery of the place, which was iron, thrown into the sea. The sick and wound-

ed were sent on to Egypt, by sea, and part under proper cover by land. A contribution was taken from the merchants, of one hundred and fifty thousand livres. On the thirtieth it reached, and on the thirty-first departed from Jaffa. The sort of this place was very high up. Three of the principal richest inhabitants, with whom the French were dissatisfied, were fined in a hundred thousand livres. On the first of June, came to Kan-Iouanessé, and on the thirteenth, entered into the desert, followed by a considerable quantity of cattle taken from the enemy, and designed for the purchase of El-Arisch. The desert, between this place and Kan-Iouanessé, of eleven leagues, was inhabited by Arabs, who had made frequent attacks on the French convoys. Several of their camps, by order of Buonaparte, were burned. The French carried off a considerable number of their cattle and horses, and set fire to what little was here and there found in the barren desert. On the thirteenth of June, they halted at El-Arisch, where Buonaparte left a garrison. He raised new works, for the defence of the fort, which was furnished with ammunition and provisions. The army, in crossing the desert between El-Arisch and Jaffa, a journey of twenty leagues, though in successive divisions, suffered from thirst. From Cathich, the army rested on the fourth of June, Buonaparte went to visit the port of Tinch, at the mouths of the Annufarraga. On the sixth, the division of Desaix marched to Tinch, there to wait for Damietta. The rest of the

ed from Cathich, by Sali-Cairo, where it arrived on tenth of June.

rench army, in the expid-
yria, lost about seven hun-
n, who died of disease;
red killed; and about one
eight hundred wounded;
ninety-eight were obliged
to amputation: nearly the
the other wounded were
id rejoined their respective
s. This is an abstract of
a narrative.

French general wasted a
part of his troops in the
Acre, and in crossing and
g the desert, than has been
to the world by general
still the projected invasion
, on the side of Syria, was
by the severe check in
e French army had kept
Bashaw, and by the repul-
my of Damascus.

While the enemy was held
within the walls of a town,
ed in the field, in one quar-
r had collected different
ed indicated a disposition
fresh attacks in others. A
quadron cruized in the gulph
an Anglo-Russian squa-
about a hundred sail, with
body of troops, he was in-
was on its way for the coast
. He was apprized at this
e, by general D'Allex, that
malukes, in Upper Egypt,
ded their forces: the one
tending to join Ibrahim
had fallen back to Gaza;
er, under Murad Bey, to
by the Favoum, and gain
es of the lakes of Natron.
probably, the intention of
r to form a junction with a
Arabs already assembled in

that quarter, with the design of
protecting a descent either at the
tower of the Anates or at Aboekir.
Symptoms of revolt, which had for
some time appeared in the Lower
Egypt, had lately been heightened
by a report of the death of Buona-
parte, and the total defeat of his
army; which alienated the minds
of the chiefs, in whom the general
had been induced to repose confi-
dence. In a word, while internal
dissatisfactions and commotions took
place in Egypt, every thing on the
frontiers and in the neighbouring
countries indicated a great plan of
attack on every part of it; while
Ghezzar Bashaw occupied the ar-
my in Syria. The proper season,
too, for re-crossing the desert, and
re-embarking from Syria, was near-
ly expired; and, on the whole, the
season of the year and the actual
circumstances of affairs rendered it
prudent, on the part of Buonaparte,
to raise the siege of Acre, and re-
turn, on his steps for the protection
of his infant colony, menaced equal-
ly by internal discord and foreign
aggression.

The army engaged in the Syrian
expedition amounted to one hundred
and twenty-nine thousand four han-
dred and thirty-five men; of which,
in four months, seven hundred died
by disease, (the plague raging, at
that time, in Syria); five hundred
killed in battle; and about one thou-
sand wounded, ninety of whom
underwent amputation. The loss
of the Turks and English he rates
at seven thousand men, in killed,
wounded, and prisoners; besides
forty pieces of cannon and fifty
stand of colours, taken in the course
of the expedition into Syria.

Neither the losses of the French,
during the siege of Acre, or on
[D 4] their

It will not escape observation, that the courage and persevering resolution of the besieged are greatly enhanced by the supposition, that the French grenadiers, after such a brilliant career of uninterrupted conquest, though animated by the presence of Buonaparte, were yet so much intimidated by the efforts of the garrison as to disobey the positive orders of their commander. Farther still, neither the conduct of the French soldiers, before nor after the siege of Acre, gives the least countenance to the allegations of sir Sydney Smith. The proceeding of Buonaparte, after his return from Syria, in Egypt, are, indeed, a complete refutation of the reports made by sir Sydney, of the most terrible losses and disasters suffered by the French army. Time, the grand critic and judge of historic evidence, will, no doubt, bring all these points, concerning which, some doubts may be entertained, in the present, to the clearest light. But, as it is painful, and indeed scarcely possible, for the human mind to persevere long in the equilibrium of perfect suspense, but must lean to one side on every subject, we have anticipated the decision of time by a few palpable observations and undeniable rules of criticism.

The various seeds of discontent, jealousy, and resentment, that prevailed among different tribes and classes of men in Egypt, during the absence of the commander-in-chief and flower of the French army, in Syria, threatened an eruption into open insurrection and re-

volt.* Soon, however, after his return, all things were reduced to their former state of tranquillity.

But, ideas of reconquering Egypt, as Buonaparte had foreseen, were inspired into the councils of the divan, by the victory of lord Nelson, and the consequences naturally resulting from that event; and also, what Buonaparte probably did not foresee, the brave and successful defence of St. John d'Acre.

Immediately upon his return to Cairo, from the Syrian expedition, Buonaparte directed his attention to the formation of different corps. He soon put the army in a state to march to new combats. He had destroyed one part of the general plan of attack, combined between the Porte and England, and he every moment expected that he would have to attack the other parts.

He was informed by general Desfaix, as already mentioned, that the Mammalukes, in Upper Egypt, had divided their forces; that a part had proceeded to the passes of Sababier, with the intention of joining Ibrahim Bey, who had gone back to Gaza; and that Murad Bey descended, by the Fayoum, to gain the passes on the lakes of Natron. He was of opinion that it was the intention of the latter to form a junction with a body of Arabs already assembled in that quarter; but that general Desfaix would disperse them with the moveable column under his command.

General Le Grange, with a moveable column, left Cairo, on the tenth of July, and arrived at Sababier, where he surprized the

* An emissary from Africa, calling himself the angel, El Medhi, announced in the Alghera, was one of the principal agents of sedition. He declared, that the muskets, bayonets, sabres, and cannons, of the French could have no effect on his followers.

Mammalukes in their camp. They had scarcely time to escape, and abandoned all their baggage, and seven hundred camels. Fifty of their horses were taken. The Mammalukes fled into the desert.

General Murat, with another moveable column, received orders to proceed to the lakes of Natron, disperse the Arabs collected there, second the operations of general Desaix, and cut off the retreat of Murad Bey. General Murat arrived at the lakes of Natron, took a Kiaschef and thirty Mammalukes, who were pursued, along with some Arabs, by general Desaix. Murad Bey, when near the lakes of Natron, learned that the French were there, and made a retrograde movement. On the thirteenth of July he rested near the pyramids of Gizch, on the side of the desert. In the beginning of July, a Turkish army, under Mustapha Bashaw, supported by the Anglo-Russian and Turkish fleets, advanced against Aboukir, the bulwark of Alexandria and Egypt. The Turkish troops, under Mustapha, and those on board the united fleets, were computed from thirty to forty thousand men. On the eleventh of July, Seid Mustapha Bashaw anchored, with all his forces, in the road of Aboukir. On the sixteenth, they effected a landing, without opposition; and an attack was immediately made on the castle and redoubt. After a heavy cannonade, which was continued from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, the redoubt ceased to fire, and offered to capitulate: but the

Turks, heated by the battle, would listen to no proposals: they scaled the redoubt and cut in pieces the whole garrison, amounting to seven hundred men. The French in the castle, four hundred in number, fearing a similar fate, surrendered prisoners of war.

Buonaparte, informed by a letter from Alexandria, that this Turkish fleet, of a hundred sail, had anchored at Aboukir and indicated hostile intentions against Alexandria, having made the proper dispositions for the defence and peace of Upper Egypt and Cairo, and also for keeping up the communication between Cairo and Alexandria, moved with the main army from Rhamanie, and, on the twenty-third of July took a position at Birket. The head-quarters were fixed at Alexandria. The miners were sent to Leda to dig wells: ~~springs~~ were discovered, and the wells formed and guarded. Three battalions of the garrison of Alexandria, under the command of general Desaix, were ordered to reconnoitre the enemy, take a position, and see wells cleared at midway between Alexandria and Aboukir.* Buonaparte employed the morning of the twenty-fourth in viewing the fortifications of Alexandria, and in preparing every thing for attacking the enemy at Aboukir; where, according to the report of spies and reconnoitering parties, Mustapha Bashaw, commanding the Turkish army, landed with about fifteen thousand men, a great quantity of artillery, and a number of horses, and was engaged in erecting forti-

* We have noticed, in this sketch, those attentions to wells; because this is as great a point in warfare, in hot countries, as the establishment of stores and magazines in other countries.

fications.

fications. In the afternoon, Buonaparte left Alexandria with the main army, advanced parties being sent to various posts, in different directions, and took a position between the wells of Alexandria and Aboukir. The army began to move forward toward Aboukir, at day-break, on the twenty-fifth of July. A brigadier-general, with two squadrons of infantry and a hundred dromedaries, was ordered to take a position between Alexandria and the army, in order to oppose the Arabs and Murad Bay, who were every moment expected to arrive, with the design of joining the Turkish army, and in order to preserve the communication with Alexandria. A division of the army, which had proceeded to Rosetta, was directed to take post, by day-break, at the extremity of the bar of Rosetta, at Aboukir, and near the entrance of the lake of Madie, in order to cannonade such of the vessels of the combined fleet as might be found on the lake, and to harass the enemy's left.

The first line of the Turks was posted about half a league in front of the fort of Aboukir. About a hundred men occupied a mount of sand, defended on its right, towards the sea, by entrenchments, and supported by a village at the distance of about three hundred toises,* which was occupied by one thousand two hundred men and four pieces of cannon. The left was upon a detached sand-hill, to the left of the peninsula, and about six hundred toises in front of the first line. This position was very badly fortified; but the Turkish army occupied it in order to cover

the most plentiful wells of Aboukir. Some gun-boats were stationed so as to protect the space between this position and the second line; which was also occupied by two thousand men, provided with six pieces of cannon. Their second position was about three hundred toises in the rear of the first village; their centre, at the redoubt which they had taken from the French; their right, behind an entrenchment extending from the redoubt to the sea, a space of about a hundred toises; their left was posted between the redoubt and the sea, on some low sand-hills and the shore, commanded by the fire from the redoubts and the gun-boats. In this position, there were about seven hundred men and twenty-two pieces of cannon. About a hundred toises behind the redoubt lay the village and fort of Aboukir, occupied by nearly one thousand five hundred men. The train of the bashaw, who had the chief command, consisted of eighty horsemen. The squadron came to anchor in the road, about a league and a half from the shore. After a march of two hours, the advanced guard of the French came in sight of the Turks. These being attacked by the French with the bayonet, retreated towards the village. Two squadrons of cavalry and a platoon of guides, on horseback, cut off their retreat, and killed or drove into the sea this body of two hundred men, of which not one escaped. The same division of the French army then marched upon the village, which formed the centre of their second line, and turned it, while another corps attacked it

* A toise is a French measure of one fathom, or six feet.

in front: The whole second line, including the village, was carried. The French cavalry killed many with their sabres, and drove many into the sea. The rest made their escape to the redoubt, which formed the centre of the second position. This second position was very strong, the redoubt being flanked by a ditch of communication, which secured the peninsula on the right, as far as the sea. Another ditch of the like kind stretched along on the left, to a small distance from the redoubt. The remaining space was occupied by the enemy stationed on the sand-hills and in the batteries. In this position the enemy had from 8,000 to 9,000 men.

While the French troops halted to take breath, the general-in-chief ordered some pieces of artillery to be planted in the village, and along the shore, on the left. A fire was opened on the redoubt, and the right of the Turks. The French cavalry, on the right of their line, attacked the enemy's left, which it repeatedly charged with great impetuosity, cutting down, or driving into the sea, all who came in their way. But they could not penetrate beyond the redoubt without being put between its fire and that of the gun-boats. Hurried by their bravery into this terrible defile, they fell back at each charge, and the Turks made a stand with fresh forces on the dead bodies of their companions. A reinforcement was sent of infantry. The Turks at this instant made a sally. The heads of the hostile columns fought body to body. The Turks endeavoured, by their superiority of bodily strength, to wrest the bayonets from the French; they flung their muskets behind them, and fought with their

sabres and pistols: for every Turk carries a musket, two pistols in his girdle, and a sabre. A French regiment at length, reached the entrenchment: but the fire from the redoubt, which every where flanked the entrenchments, where the enemy again retired, checked the columns. The Turks, notwithstanding the dreadful fire from the village, darted from their entrenchments, to cut off the heads of the dead and wounded, that they might receive the rewards which the Turkish government bestows for the encouragement of this barbarous custom. Another corps of the French was sent to advance, for the support of their friends, on the Turks. They leaped on the parapet, and were soon within the redoubt. Another party of the French rushed forward upon the Turks at the charging step. General Murat, who commanded the advanced guard of the French, and who followed and supported every movement of his countrymen, and whose coolness on this day could be equalled only by his military talents and virtues, seized the moment when the redoubt was attacked, to order a corps of infantry to charge, and reverse all the Turkish positions, as far as the ditch of the fort of Aboukir. This movement was executed with so much impetuosity, and so opportunely, that, at the moment the redoubt was forced, this column had already reached its destination, and entirely cut off the retreat of the Turks to the fort of Aboukir. Confused and terrified, they now found every where only the bayonet and death. The cavalry cut them down with their sabres. They believed that they had now no resource left but to fly
to

to the sea; into which six or seven thousand precipitated themselves in total despair. Mustapha Basha, commander-in-chief, as above mentioned, of the Turkish army, was taken, with about 200 Turks: 2000 men lay on the field of battle. All the tents, the equipage, and 20 pieces of cannon, (two of which were English, having been presented by the court of London to the grand seignior), fell into the hands of the French. The English gunboats saved themselves by flight. It was computed, that about 10,000 Turks were drowned. The fort of Aboukir ceased to fire: the garrison was struck with terror.

A flag of truce was soon followed by the surrender of the fort of Aboukir. Buonaparte, foreseeing the certainty of this, retired, even before it took place, to Alexandria.

At this place he issued the following declarations, which it may not be improper here to record: whether Buonaparte sincerely believed what he gave out, or meant, by affecting to believe it, to practise on the sentiments and passions of his adherents, and thereby render them more docile and passive instruments of his future schemes of operation and ambition. Scarcely any thing that is done or said by such a man, is unworthy of a place in the record of the times; and it would be wholly unworthy of a British chronicler, whose countrymen oppose, with so great success, such a front, to all that can possibly be opposed to them, to conceal or shade the egregious merit of so illustrious an adversary.

The first of these declarations is dated, *Army of the East*, general orders, July 27.

" The general-in-chief, wishing to give a mark of his approbation to the brigade of cavalry of general Murat, which covered itself with glory at the battle of Aboukir, orders the commandant of artillery to send to the brigade the two English pieces of cannon, which had been sent by the court of London, as a present to Constantinople, and which were taken in that battle.

" On each cannon there shall be engraven the names of the three regiments composing that brigade, as well as the name of general Murat, and that of adjutant-general Roire; there shall be written round the touch-hole ' Battle of Aboukir.'

The second declaration is dated, general orders, August 1st, Buonaparte, general-in-chief.

" The name of Aboukir was fatal to all Frenchmen. The 25th of July has rendered it glorious. The victory which the army has gained accelerates its return to Europe.

" We have conquered Mentz, and the limits of the Rhine, by invading a part of Germany. We have now reconquered our establishments in India, and those of our allies, by a single operation. We have put into the hands of government the power to force England, notwithstanding its maritime triumphs, to a peace glorious for the republic.

" We have suffered much: we have had to fight enemies of every kind: we have them still to conquer: but, at length, the result will be worthy of you, and we shall merit the thanks of our country."

The account we have given of the battle of Aboukir, and the march of the French to that place,

is extracted from the copious Journal of the Proceedings of Buonaparte, published in the name of Berthier, but drawn up, or for the most part we should suppose dictated, by Buonaparte himself; a supposition which derives additional probability from this circumstance, that we meet with many phrases and modes of expression, which appear prominent in the manifestoes and letters of Buonaparte. The very short abridgement or abstract we have given of that Journal, is calculated on such a scale as might be intelligible to ordinary readers, not much conversant with military tactics. We presume that the military reader will derive, from a perusal of that Journal, both amusement and instruction. Every movement is described with an exactness which, to most readers would be dry and tedious. But that Journal seems to have another object, besides that of recording and justifying the commander-in-chief. Every corps, every individual of every rank that eminently distinguished himself, is mentioned with warm applause: and thus the love of fame is inflamed by the certainty of justice being done to merit, by an accurate and faithful record.

In the midst of all Buonaparte's cares and efforts for establishing the military power and political authority of the French republic in Egypt, he was not inattentive, but kept a vigilant eye on the great interests of the republic of letters and science: to which universal republic, with a just taste of glory, he appears to have been equally anxious to approve his conduct on the part of either to the French nation, or the rulers of the French democracy.

While the French generals were busied in quelling tumults and insurrections, erecting fortifications, and preventing or repelling hostile invasions, Buonaparte formed a commercial company at Cairo, as well as a library and an institution on the plan of France, for promoting arts, sciences, and philosophy. To learned men, whom he took with him to Egypt, were employed in determining latitudes, examining the state, and taking surveys of canals and lakes; in repairing canals, in examining and describing plants and animals; in mineralogical researches; and, what is nearly connected with these, chymical experiments; in making observations geological, nosological, and meteorological; in drawing plans of towns, edifices, and various monuments of antiquity; in improving agriculture; in erecting a chymical laboratory, founderies, wind-mills, and other useful works. Early in December, 1798, a detachment of 1,500 men, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of general Bonaparte, took possession of Suez. Then Buonaparte went himself, on the 22d of December, accompanied by several officers, and men of science and learning, and escorted by a corps of cavalry. Having found the red-sea at low water, he visited the fountains of Moses, about ten leagues and a half from Suez, in Asia. Five sources contribute to form these fountains, which rise up to the top little monticule of sand. The water is very good, but somewhat blackish; you discover in them the vestiges of a small moorland acqueduct which conducted the water from the border of the desert, whence it was taken

to supply ships. These fountains are at the distance of three quarters of a league from the sea.

In the evening he returned to Suez, but the sea was high. His guide lost him in the marshes, from which he extricated himself with difficulty, being up to the middle in water.

Suez, if its magazines be considered, appears to have been the entrepot of a very considerable commerce. Barges only can come into the port; but a point of sand that runs out a league into the sea, and which is uncovered at low water, and near which frigates can lie at anchor, furnished every possible means for erection of a battery, that might protect the shipping at anchor, and defend the coast. At Suez, the Arabs of Top came and solicited the friendship of the French, and obtained it. Here also Buonaparte received a deputation of the monks of Mount Sinai. The pious Cenobites brought him the humble offering of the fruits of their mountain, and presented to him the charter of toleration given originally, and signed by Mahomet, requesting also the protection of the new conquerors: and Mahomet's charter was countersigned by Buonaparte.

He took a very detailed survey of the town and adjacent coasts, and ordered the construction of certain works for the defence of this important post. For the encouragement of commerce, he lowered the duties paid to the Bashaws and Mammalukes, and for carriage of goods established regular caravans from Suez to Cairo and Belbeis. During his stay of two days at Suez

there arrived four vessels. He then set out, and sailing along the coast to the north, he discovered, at the distance of two leagues and a half from Suez, the remains of the entrance of the canal of Suez; which he pursued the length of four leagues. In four days he arrived at Honareb, where the remains of the canal of Suez are discoverable at its entrance on the cultivated and watered lands of Egypt.

He pursued the line of the canal the length of several leagues, and ordered citizen Peyre, an engineer, to go to Suez, and to return with a sufficient escort, to take a geometrical survey of the course of the canal, by means of which operation was resolved the problem of the existence of one of the greatest and most useful works in the world.

It should not be omitted, under the head of Buonaparte's care for the republic of letters, to mention, that he established a newspaper at Cairo, of which Costaz was the editor, under the title of the Courier of Egypt. He also set several of his learned men and philosophers to work upon an almanack, containing five calendars, the republican calendar, and the calendars of the Roman, Greek, Copht, and Nubian churches. In fine, it may be observed of Buonaparte, and it is, perhaps, what most happily distinguishes his character, that there never was any general, ancient or modern, if we ought not to except Alexander the Great, who so happily united the progress of arms with the advancement of science.

C H A P. IV.

Object of the French Expedition to Egypt.—Connection between France and the Sultaun of Myfore, in India.—Letter from Buonaparte to Tippoo Sultaun.—Hostilities against the British, in India, concerted between the French Government and Tippoo.—Embassy from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul.—The Kingdoms of Candahar and Cabul described.—Curious Instructions of Tippoo to his Ambassadors.—Plans for hostile Co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, against the English.—Letter from Tippoo to Zemaun.—Zemaun's Answer—According with the Wishes of Tippoo.—The Invasion of India concerted between those two Princes, prevented by the Vigilance and political Address of the Government of Bombay.—British Army assembled on the Coast of Coromandel.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Mornington.—Junction between the Nizam's Army and that of Madras.—This united Army marches against Seringapatam on one Hand.—While the Malabar Army advances towards it on the other.—Engagement between the Malabar Army and that of Tippoo Sultaun.—Junction between the Bombay or Malabar and the main Army.—Tippoo abandons the open Country, and takes Refuge in the Fortrefs of Seringapatam.—Seringapatam taken by Storm.—Tippoo slain.—Distinguishing Features of the House of Hyder.—Acquisitions obtained by the Arts of Peace, contrasted with the Conquests obtained by War.—Prosperity of the British Settlement on Prince of Wales's Island.—The Magnitude, and the Prospects presented by its natural Advantages.

THE grand object of the expedition, from Toulon to Egypt, was no other than what was uniformly avowed and declared, to give a blow to the maritime greatness and commerce of England: and, among the various measures pursued or suggested for this end, none seemed more effectual to the French, for the execution of their plans, than the formation of alliances with the native powers of India. One of the most powerful princes of that peninsula, needed not any excitement, but an opportunity only of joining in any confederacy that should yield a hope of re-

covering the territories that had been torn from him, or wreaking his rankling and implacable vengeance against the English. That prince was Tippoo Sultaun, of whose proceedings against the British, and habits of connection with France, the readers of our former volumes want not to be informed.

The letter which was sent to Tippoo, by Buonaparte, after he had gained a footing in Egypt, and which has already been incidentally noticed, is as follows: "Buonaparte to the most magnificent Tippoo Sultaun, our greatest friend. You have

have learnt my arrival on the shores of the Red Sea, with a numerous and invincible army, wishing to deliver you from the yoke of the English. I take this opportunity to testify my desire for some news relating to your political situation, by the way of Mascatti and Morea. I wish you would send to Suez or to Cairo, an intelligent and confidential person with whom I might confer. The Most High increase your power and destroy your enemies."

This letter must have been highly gratifying to the Sultaun, who had already, in the end of 1797, dispatched two ambassadors to the French government in the Mauritius, or the Isle of France, with whom he had already maintained a secret correspondence. They embarked at Mangalore, and arrived in that island towards the close of January, 1798. They were received by the government with every circumstance of distinction and respect; and, during their continuance on the island, were entertained at the public expense. They proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited, with respect to the number to be raised in the name of Tippoo Sultaun.

A proclamation was issued by the governor-general of the Isle of France, in February, stating that an embassy had arrived at the Isle of France, with letters from Tippoo Sultaun, addressed not only to the government of that island, but to the executive directory of France, proposing to conclude an offensive alliance with the French, to subsidize and to supply whatever troops the French might furnish to the sultaun, and to commence, against the British power in India, a war of

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aggression, for which the sultaun was declared to be fully prepared, waiting with anxiety the moment when the succour should enable him to satisfy his ardent desire of expelling the British nation from India. The proclamation concluded by offering encouragement to the subjects of France, to enter into the service of Tippoo Sultaun, on terms to be fixed by the ambassador then on the spot.

The ambassadors from Tippoo, on the seventh of March, embarked on board a French frigate, with a force raised in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, amounting to about 200 men, inclusive of several officers, and arrived at Mangalore on the twenty-sixth of April.

At the same time that Tippoo was careful to augment his own European establishment, he laboured by all means also to increase that of the Nizam of the Deccan, although in confederacy with the Marhattas and the English. A plot was concerted between the sultaun and certain French officers, for gradually raising the European force in the army of that prince, above his controul, and for bringing over to the side of the Mysoreans this force, together with as many of the native troops as might be induced, according to the manner of the Asiatics, to join the party prevailing at the moment. The natural indolence of eastern sovereigns, acting in every thing by delegation, and the mode of subsisting the army by allotments of land, and not by the disbursement of money from a treasury under their own inspection, co-operated to facilitate conspiracy; and above 10,000 Europeans, French and others, were incorporated, and began to take the lead, in the army

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of

of the Nizam, when this circumstance was discovered to lord Hobart, governor of Madras, by colonel Haloot, an officer commanding the military force in one of the company's establishments in the north-western parts of the presidency of Madras.

About the same time that the British government, in India, were informed of the correspondence between Tippoo and the French, and the plot carried on in the army of the Nizam; they learned also, that an embassy had been dispatched to Zemaun Shah, a very powerful prince of Tartarean origin, and the Mahometan faith, on the northern frontier of India, the sovereign of Cabul, the ancient Bactria and Candahar, the object of which embassy was, to encourage that prince in his long-threatened invasion of India.

The kingdoms of Candahar and Cabul are both extensive and populous. They comprize all the countries situated between the river Indus and the southern extremities of the Caspian Sea, and between the eastern confines of Persia, and great Bucharia, or the country of the Usbeck Tartars, besides Lahore, and the celebrated province of Cashimire. Ahmed Shah was the founder of that empire, for so it may justly be called, and of the illustrious family, or dynasty, of the Abdallahs. Zemaun Shah, the present king, emperor, or abdallah, was the lineal descendant of Ahmed.

The natives of Candahar have always been reckoned amongst the most hardy men of Asia. The exact population of Zemaun Shah's dominions has not been ascertained. But it is an undoubted fact, that he

can bring into the field 120,000 fighting men. Zemaun Shah, therefore, a prince, naturally all-powerful, by religious and political ties, and that good-will which subsists between the British and the Britishers, divided by the common neighbour, the same thing in politics as a natural and formidable barrier had, of late years, added to that of the British empire in India. The rise and progress of the nation bound together by religious system, with every thing that was every eventual cause of the Jews, or the Mohammedan congregation, on the one hand, the reformation in the internal wars, in the other, on between the Seikhs, disabled them from successful resistance to Candahar and Cabul, their implacable enemies, cunning and fluctuating as the Mahrattas were, lied on. That nation, as well as the Seiks, was by intestine commotion.

Zemaun Shah was as a powerful ally, difficult to be gained, and active an enemy, as Tippoo Sultaun. The correspondence between the Mahometan princes was found, after the death of the latter, in his palace at Cabul. This correspondence commenced before the British were defeated by Tippoo and the English in 1792; and it was by this hostile and ambitious policy that it led to its close. In

1766, we find various instructions to the ambassadors sent by the King of Candahar, respecting their conduct and deportment: their suite, the presents to be made, the chief officers of that nation, the ceremonies to be observed at their audience, or reception, these particulars being, according to Oriental writers, attended to with great importance of old times. The minister shall send for them to repair to Cabul, and reside at the place they point out. At your audience with him, you will carry a *khelant* (honorary) and you, and present them to him; you will each present a pair of five *achmedies*, according to the custom of the country, you will pay the presents, and, if it should be necessary to sit down, after the audience, and receiving the order of the vizier, you will sit down, however, be careful to stand up; you will remain standing; then, taking the presents from the trays, you will place them at some distance in front of the vizier, and after the vizier's compliments of the ambassador, in the manner common among the followers of you will make many professions of friendship; observing, that believers are brethren; you will pay at the same time tribute to the respective ranks of the nobles. After having conferred together, you will represent to the Synds, the descendants of the prophet, that you have

repaired to the presence of his highness, and are ready to obey his commands; and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honoured with permission to pay your respects to his majesty.

"You will address yourselves to him in this manner, and having, through the vizier, obtained admission to the presence of his majesty, Zemaun Shah, you will place on the trays the letter, the dress, jewels, and the saddles, and then present them in the manner which the vizier may desire, and agreeably to the customs and etiquette of the court: you will also, according to the established forms of that court, offer the proper compliments, and stand up; with your hands folded together. When you shall receive an order to sit down, you will seat yourselves accordingly, or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to observe it;

"Having thus paid your court, through the vizier, in the manner which is proper for ambassadors, you will represent, that you, having come a distant journey from the exalted presence, have presented yourselves before his majesty; that many affairs of importance have been intrusted to you, which, at his leisure, you would represent to him."

In another paper there are two plans of co-operation between Tipoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, which the ambassadors of the former were instructed to propose to the latter. The first project was, that his majesty should remain in his capital, and send one of his noblemen, in whom he had confidence, to Delhi, with an army. That this

* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahomet.

person, on his arrival there, should make the necessary arrangements, and, after deposing the infirm king, who had reduced the faith to the present state of weakness, select from among the family, some one properly qualified for the government. That this person should remain one year, for the purpose of settling the country, and, taking with him the chiefs of the country, who are Raja-poots, and others, direct his standard towards the Deccan; so that the Brachmans, and others on the road, might come forward, and present themselves to him: whilst Tippoo himself, from his quarter, with the aid of God, would raise the standard of holy war, and make the infidels bow down under the sword of the faith. After these should have been sacrificed to the sword, and no longer exist, the remaining infidels would be nothing. Afterwards, the settlement of the Deccan might be concluded in any manner that might be naturally agreed on.

The second plan or project, proposed by Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, was,

That if none of his majesty's noblemen should be sufficiently in his confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if his majesty should be entirely at his ease, with respect to his country and government, he should proceed in person, to Delhi, and, having made the necessary arrangements there, establish one of his confidential servants in the office of the vizier, or minister, and return to his own capital. The person, who might be selected for the office of vizier, should be a man of address and enterprize: that remaining a twelvemonth with his army at Delhi, he might be able to retain, under

subjection, the chiefbouring country. That his majesty should send to his capital, a small reinforcement: so that pointed by his majesty mentioned, might present the chiefs of Hindostan Deccan. Should Brachmans direct to that quarter, the heroes of the faith, in the world, should, by the be raised for their chief would be proper to the vizier acting on his that, after their extinction should be fixed somewhere to meet with Sultaun, that the might be adopted for of the country. That if of Tippoo were inclined to proposals to Zemaun above effect, and to determine on which two plans he might being done, furnish written engagements under his majesty's if his majesty should give both of them have the goodness of a confidential person who were to repair to their sovereign, and obtained from him an writing, corresponding instrument above all were to return with person above-mentioned in the presence of his majesty should his majesty them to remain with them should continue accordingly; and that with his majesty's servant, to the Deccan

sitting from thence to the
fair majesty.

was at the same time
Shah, by the sul-
After invoking the
Mahomet, as usual, in
presence of persons of
he thanks God that he
to hear that his
of the throne,
of religion, and the
etics and oppressors,
whole time, and ex-
tantly, in the support
ained religion. The
majesty's piety, he said,
him inexpressible satis-
fety. In return for this,
thousand followers
may more, assembled
(the sabbath of the
in the mosques of the
after the particular
er, put up particular
that the Almighty
his majesty, the de-
faith, successful and
Your majesty, Tippoo
doubtless have been
that my exalted ambition
a holy war. The
design has been,
midst of this land of
Almighty protects this
dominion like
Noah, and cuts short
arm of the abandoned
report of your majes-
piety render me, and
owers of the faith, most
open a personal and di-
unication of sentiments
majesty; but the obstacles
fully apparent to your
and therefore upon the
hid down in the law).
sufficient that two persons
e the honour to see the

new moon, in order to establish its
actual appearance, the respected
Meer Hubbeeb Qolla and Meer
Mahomed Rezza, who are among
the highest in rank in the Khoo-
adaud Sircar, and are worthy of ad-
mission to the presence, are now
sent as ambassadors to your majesty's
Imperial court, with letters, which
(according to the saying, "a letter
is half a meeting,") may be confi-
dered as an invaluable substitute
for personal communication. In
order that I may be gratified, not
only by obtaining accounts of your
majesty's prosperity, success, and
glory, but enjoy the pleasure of
seeing your majesty, as it were, by
substitution; and that the founda-
tions of friendship and attachment,
which are productive of benefits,
both spiritual and temporal, may
be strengthened and improved; and
also, that the persons above-men-
tioned may have the honour to re-
present to your majesty my senti-
ments upon some important sub-
jects, and the circumstances of the
enseebled condition of the faith in
the regions of Hindostan, which I
have intrusted to their verbal com-
munication. But besides this, I
would propose, if it meets with
your majesty's approbation, that
two persons of rank may constantly
reside at your majesty's court, to be
the channel of correspondence, and
the means of improving mutual har-
mony and attachment.

Under the sacred exhortation,
"Bestow presents among one ano-
ther." I beg leave to send, by the
persons above-mentioned, a few of
the articles of this country, as is
due among those who are connected
by the ties of religion: I confident-
ly trust, that your majesty will gra-
tify me by accepting them, and

honour the ambassadors by admitting them to the presence, and by hearing what has been intrusted to their verbal communication, and that you will dispatch them back again to this quarter with the utmost expedition."

Tippoo also at this time wrote letters to the principal ministers of abdallah, full of compliments, and quotations from the Koran, recommending his cause to their good offices, and requesting that they would obtain admission for his ambassadors to the presence.

To Tippoo's letter Zemaun Shah replied, as follows: "Your letter, replete with sentiments of friendship and regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation of the faith, and extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us, that in the mosques, after the conclusion of public worship, supplications are made at the throne of grace, for the increase of our dominion, and the success of our triumphant banners; referring us for a farther exposition of your sentiments to the verbal explanation of your ambassadors Syud Hubbeeh Oolla, and Syud Mahommed Rezza; signifying that you had sent a few presents by the ambassadors, requesting that two persons of your Sircar might reside at our court, and stating other particulars of friendship, arrived in a most auspicious season, and added new ardour to our mutual friendship.

"As the object of your well-directed mind is the destruction of the infidels, and the extension of the faith of the prophet, please God, we shall soon march with our conquering army, to wage war with the infidels and polytheists, and to free those regions from the conta-

mination of these shameless tribes with the edge of the sword; so the inhabitants of those regions be restored to comfort and repose, be therefore perfectly satisfied in respect.

"With regard to your request for deputing two persons to reside at our court, with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have express our acquiescence.

"We have sent a few articles hereunder-mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your ambassadors, who have explained to us the message with which you had commissioned them.

"Continue to gratify us, by communicating to us, by letters, the situation and sentiments."

The British governor-general of India, lord Mornington, in a letter of the eighth of November, 1799, pointed out to Tippoo, the danger that would arise, from his connection with the French, to the authority, the tranquillity of his dominions, the prosperity of his government, and the *permanence of his religion*." Although it be evident, that this passage was applicable only to the views of the French, yet Tippoo, availing himself of this shadow of a pretext, for raising the resentment, and uniting the banners of Ismaelism, against the English, represented, that their hostile preparations against him, flowing from a hatred to his religion, to the king of Cabul, the grand seignior, and other Mahometan chiefs and princes. In a second letter to Zemaun Shah, dated the thirtieth of January, 1799, he stated, "That the English had received intimation of the arrival of his ambassadors at his highness's court, and of the firm connection between

seen the two courts, had taken
 rage; and, in concert with the
 theists and turbulent taken up
 against him, and had written
 they entertained a design to
 at the Mahometan religion.

is relation of the correspond-
 between Tippoo Sultaun and
 in Shah, is, though not di-
 e from the present point, yet
 hat disproportioned to the
 of our compressed narrative.
 y, however, be excused, on
 t of the curious views it ex-
 of that refined politeness
 prevails in the intercourse of
 atics, amidst great ignorance
 ottry; and it is of some im-
 re, as tending to shew how
 a band of union and nerve of
 the Mahometan religion
 t become in the hands of en-
 e and ambition.

ddition to the considerations
 mentioned, it was recollect-
 the British government, that
 elusion of peace on the con-
 of Europe, by the treaty of
 and Campo Formia, and
 ak state of our allies in In-
 articularly of the Nizam,
 councils, as well as army,
 at that time, subjected to the
 ce of a powerful French
 , might appear to both Tip-
 d France to offer a favour-
 is for the attack of the Bri-
 tish in India.

these reasons, the governor-
 and council of Bengal
 it indispensably necessary
 able the armies on the coast
 omandel: and, on the twen-
 of June, 1793, orders were
 or that purpose. Lord Morn-
 in his dispatches to the court
 elors at home, mentions the
 ed state and certain radical

defects in the establishment of the
 Madras-army, which, he percieved,
 would render the assembling of a
 force, equal to offensive movements
 against Tippoo, a much more diffi-
 cult measure than he had appre-
 hended.

“Some officers,” says his lord-
 ship, “of approved military talents,
 experience, and integrity, at fort
 St. George, declared, that your
 army, in the Carnatic, could not
 be assembled, for offensive purposes,
 before the commencement of the
 year 1800; and that a period of six
 months would be required for its
 equipment, even for the purpose of
 defending the Carnatic against any
 sudden attack. The difficulty of
 assembling and moving your army,
 on the coast of Coromandel, fur-
 nished, indeed, an alarming proof
 of the defenceless and perilous state
 of the Carnatic, in that arduous
 conjuncture: but, in proportion to
 the pressure of that difficulty, the
 necessity of an instantaneous and
 active exertion became more ur-
 gent; for, whether the army, when
 assembled, was to anticipate or wait
 the attack of Tippoo, it appeared
 an equally indispensable measure of
 precaution to resume, without de-
 lay, the power of meeting that vin-
 dictive and restless prince in the
 field. I was not, therefore, discour-
 aged, either by the suggestion to
 which I have referred, or by subse-
 quent representations of a similar
 character and tendency, from insist-
 ing on the immediate execution of
 my orders for assembling the army;
 and, advert'g to the fatal consequen-
 ces which have formerly been ex-
 perienced in the Carnatic, by ne-
 glecting to keep pace with the for-
 wardness of hostile equipments in
 Mysore, I resolved to intrust the

protection of our possessions on the Coromandel coast to no other security than a complete and early state of preparation for war.

“ At Bombay, my orders for assembling the army were executed with great promptitude and alacrity, unaccompanied by any symptoms of indisposition to those united and zealous efforts which the exigency of the crisis demanded from every branch of your civil and military service.” The unavoidable delay, Lord Mornington proceeds to relate, which obstructed the assembling of the army in the Carnatic, compelled him to relinquish his first intention, of striking an immediate blow against the power and the resources of Tippoo Sultaun. He applied himself, therefore, to the formation of so permanent a system of preparation and defence, as, while it tended to restore to the government of fort St. George, with all probable dispatch, the power of repelling any act of aggression on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, might ultimately enable him to demand both a just indemnification for the expense which the sultaun’s violation of treaty had occasioned to the government of the East-India company, and a reasonable security against the consequences of his recent alliance with the enemy. With this view, while the army was assembling on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, his attention was directed to strengthen and improve the defensive alliance, concluded between the honourable company and their highnesses the nizam and pashwa, under former treaties, for the purpose of establishing a barrier against the ambition and power of Tippoo Sultaun.

Towards the commencement of

the month of August the governor-general learned the preparations the French in the East were making. Various circumstances, and the want of equipment of the army, convinced him, that the army might be destined to operate in India, according to the wishes of the French. These impressions, and the attention of rear-wards to the defence of the coast, which the admiral considered the utmost readiness for the original intention to proceed, in the first instance, to the straits of Malacca, and the eighteenth century invasion of Egypt, and of the progress in that country, the evident connection between the invasion of that country and the united designs of Tippoo Sultaun, and the power in India, either compelling Tippoo Sultaun to detach himself from France, or of depriving him of the power of co-operating with the French, if they were to reach India; that no negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun could be entered into without the assistance of our forces, and that no reduction of his power could be effected immediately, without the reduction of that city. The governor-general, weighing all these considerations, on the twentieth of August, issued a peremptory order for the evacuation of Madras,

their battering train, and for advancing it, with all practicable dispatch, to the most eligible station on the frontiers of the Carnatic, in a view of proceeding towards Seringapatam, at the earliest possible period, if such a movement into the interior should become necessary. The government of Bombay issued further orders, for the collection not only of their troops, but the largest possible supplies on the coast of Malabar.

At Bombay, and throughout the presidency, besides a voluntary and patriotic contribution to a liberal fund, which was also made in other presidencies, an armed militia was formed, on a plan drawn up by general Stuart, to be employed as might be deemed most expedient for the protection of the coast. The patriotic and active spirit of Jonathan Duncan, esq. governor of Bombay, on this occasion justly and warmly commended. Mr. Mornington, was no more what was to be expected with respect to the whole tenour of his public conduct, in which it is constant aim to combine the interests of the company with the well-being of the natives of India, and to improve the revenue of the country, by respecting the prejudices, by protecting and encouraging the latter. His invariable regard to the natural claims of the Hindoos, and his inflexible justice to the public, to any private interest, might perhaps have been condemned, by some of the king's servants, as too rigorous and severe, if, while he devoted himself to his public duty, he had neglected the intercourses of private life, efficient in humanity and justice; or, if any individual

could have said of the governor, that he was less attentive to his private interest than to his own, and less indulgent to him than to himself. The virtues of the governor had, for their object, whole communities and races of men. The greatest blessing that can possibly be conferred on society is a strict and impartial administration of justice between man and man, and one order or rank of men and another. Mr. Duncan appeared in a light not less heroic than amiable; when, instead of indulging in any partial relaxation or concession to any individuals among his own countrymen, he stood forth the determined and zealous protector of the helpless natives that had fallen under our power, by a due execution of the laws: but, in all hard cases, tempering the rigour of the law, as much as possible, by every mitigation of humanity and mercy. As an additional security to the lives of the people, the judicial proceedings on the coast of Malabar, and which were held in the language of the country, were translated into English and transmitted, in that form, to the chief judge of the province: for the execution of which office, commissioners were appointed, in May, 1796, who confirmed, mitigated, commuted, or annulled, the sentence of the native judge, without having, in any case, the power to overrule it; or to forward the trial to the governor and council for the final determination of government, according as the particular nature of the case might be found to require.

While our government was engaged for its own security, with vigilance, prudence, and vigour, no great misadventure happened, which our situation

courage the hope of a complete triumph over the confederacy between Tippoo and the French, against the British power in India. The dismissal of the French faction from the nizam's army had been happily accomplished at Hydrabad, a new subsidiary treaty had been ratified with that prince, and a decisive and glorious victory had been obtained by an English over a French fleet, on the coast of Egypt. The governor-general, therefore, on the eighth of November, sent a letter to Tippoo Sultaun, in which, after apprising him that he was acquainted with his intercourse with the French nation, he mentioned the success of his Britannic majesty's fleet against the French in Egypt, the revival of our alliance with the nizam, the destruction of the French influence in the Deccan, the declared disposition of the pashwa to fulfil his defensive engagement to the utmost extent in his power, the presence of his majesty's squadron on the coast of Malabar, re-inforced by such of his majesty's ships as had been equipped for the purpose; and, finally, the progress of the military preparations of the British on both coasts. It was hoped that the representation of all these particulars would have inclined the sultaun to a proposition made to him, by the governor-general, to receive major Dometon, on the part of the allies, for the purpose of proceeding to an amicable arrangement of all subsisting differences. With such expectations, lord Mornington proceeded to fort St. George, for the purpose of conducting the expected negotiation with the sultaun. On his arrival thither, he received a letter from the sultaun, in answer

to his own, of the eighth of November, and one of another date the same effect, glossing over his course with the French, whom he had actually made an offensive and defensive, under the strongest assurances that it would be ratified by the directory) and adding the proposition of opening a negotiation with the allies. In this letter, fraught with a mixture of politeness, religious hypocrisy, and barbarian cunning dissimulation, it may not be improper, or unentertaining to our readers, to give the following extract.

“ I have been made happy by the receipt of your lordship's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend. The particulars which your lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English over that of the French, near the shores of Egypt, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. I deeply possess the firmest hope, that the leaders of the English and the company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith, and are the well-wishers of mankind, will, at all times, be successful and victorious; and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition, faithless, and enemies to mankind, may be depressed and ruined. Your lordship has written to me with the promise of friendship,—“ that it is impossible for me to suppose your lordship ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between me and the French, whom I know to be the inveterate enemies of the company, and who are now engaged in an unjust war against the British; and that I cannot imagine your lordship to be indiffer-

the transactions which have passed between me and the enemies of the English." In this circar, (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by sea and land. Their agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and, having loaded her with rice, departed with a view to trafic. It happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French, and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers, and the rest servants, paying the hire of the ship, came here in search of employment. Such as chose to take service were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of the circar; and the French, who are full of vice and deceit, have, perhaps, taken advantage of the departure of the ship to put about reports, with a view to misse the minds of both circars.

"It is the wish of my heart, and my constant endeavour, to observe and maintain the articles of the agreement of peace and to perpetuate and strengthen the basis of friendship and union with the circar of the company Bahander, and with the circar's Maha Raja Saheb, Sate Munt, Pashwa Bahauder, and his highness the Nabob Asuph Jah Bahauder. And I am resident at Bome, at times taking the air, and at other times amusing myself with hunting, at a spot which is used as a pleasure-ground.

"In this case, the allusion to war in your friendly letter, and the following passage, namely, 'that prudence required that both the company and their allies should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence,' have given me great surprise.

"It was farther written by your friendly pen 'That as your lordship

is desirous of communicating to me, on behalf of the company and their allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties; your lordship proposes to depute to me, for this purpose, major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me, more fully and particularly, the sole means which appear to your lordship and the allies to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing mistrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations; and that, therefore, your lordship trusts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive major Doveton.' It has been understood, by the blessing of the Almighty, at the conclusion of the peace, the treaties and engagements, entered into among the four circars, were so firmly established and confirmed as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they, ever be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine that means more effectual than these can be adopted, for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, promoting the security of states, or the welfare and advantage of all parties."

To this letter from the sultaun the governor-general returned an answer on the ninth of January, in which he renewed the proposition for opening a negociation, and urged him not to delay his reply beyond the period of one day. The sultaun remained silent: at length, on the fifteenth of February, 1798, he intimated, by letter, to lord Mornington, that, 'being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, he was, accordingly, proceeding upon

upon a hunting excursion, and desiring that he would dispatch major Doveton slightly attended. The advanced guard of the army was by this time ordered into the territory of Tippoo. To have delayed this, would have at once thrown the advantage, which the British then possessed, into the hands of Tippoo, and have rendered the siege of his capital impracticable, during the present season. Intimation was given to the allies, of an intention to proceed immediately to hostilities with Tippoo. The Nizam's army took the field, and took the proper steps for forming a junction with that of Madras. This army consisted of six thousand native troops, nearly an equal number of the company's troops, subsidized by his highness, and a great body of cavalry. It then joined that of Madras, under major-general Harris, about twenty-four thousand strong, which entered the Mysore country, on the fifth of March, with orders to proceed immediately to Seringapatam.

These orders were executed with an alacrity in perfect consonancy with the spirit by which they were dictated. No time was allowed for reflection, change of purpose, or negotiation. A great prize of the grasp of both the company and individuals. It might be lost through procrastination and parlies.

In the mean time, the Malabar army, equipped and put in motion, with equal promptitude and judgment, under general Stuart, had, on the first of February, marched from Cannanore, and ascended the Ghauts on the twenty-fifth. His army was divided into four different corps; and these moved successively into such situation as might enable him to form the earliest possible

junction with the principal army. With the same view he occupied a post at Seedaseer, near to which there is a high hill, that commands a view of the Mysore, almost the environs of Seringapatam. the summit of this mountain of observation, on the morning the fifth of March, discovered the enemy's encampment to be forming between Seedaseer and Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment assumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground. From the hill of observation, the whole of the army's encampment was seen to be in motion: but their movements were well concealed by the woods of the country, and the hazy atmosphere, that it was impossible to ascertain their object; but, as this was discovered, it was found that they had penetrated a considerable way into the Jungles, and commenced an attack upon our line, which opened between the hours of eight and ten.

On the seventh, the enemy moved through the Jungles with secrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and the front line almost at the same time. This dispatch prevented more than three of the Bombay corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was posted two miles and a half from the rear, was unable to form a junction from the enemy having cut off communication between them and Seedaseer. The communication was effectually obstructed by a column which, according to the reports of prisoners, consisted of upwards of five thousand men, under the command of the Jung.

On the eighth, fortunately the enemy had accomplished his purpose, major-general Harris

time to apprize the commander-in-chief of their attack, and remained himself to give any assistance that might be necessary. The best position was assumed for repulsing the enemy; and in this alarming situation, the corps defended themselves with so much resolution, that the sultaun's troops were unable to make any impression. The brigade was on every side completely surrounded, and had to contend against a vast disparity of numbers, besides other discouraging circumstances.

As soon as general Stuart received intelligence of the perilous situation of the right brigade, he marched to their assistance with the flank companies of his majesty's seventy-fifth regiment, and the whole of the seventy-seventh. He arrived at about half past two, at some of the divisions of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and possessed themselves of the great road leading to Seedaseer. The engagement lasted nearly half an hour, when, after a smart fire of musquetry on both sides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the Jungles, to regain their column, which still continued the attack in front. On arriving at lieutenant-colonel Montresor's post, the general found his men overcome with fatigue, and their ammunition almost exhausted. At twenty minutes past three, the enemy retreated in all directions.

A junction was formed between the Bombay and the main army. Tippoo Sultaun, by the encampment at Periapattam, and by harassing the march of general Harris, had used all the means in his power for preventing this junction in vain. He destroyed the villages, and laid waste the country, in front of the

English army. But as he did not sufficiently spread the tracts of devastation, his purpose of defeating our army was defeated, as general Harris, by a slight deviation from the common road, reached his destination at the time he wished, and without any material interruption: Tippoo having abandoned the open country, and taken refuge in his capital and fortress of Seringapatam.

On the sixteenth, general Stuart, with the Bombay army, crossed the Cavery, and took up a position extending from its northern bank towards the Edgal: while general Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delawayery, beyond Mysore, to cover a party sent out the preceding night to collect cattle and sheep, and to examine the new fort of Mysore. The party returned with considerable success on the evening of the sixteenth, and encamped near the line of general Harris. Measures were immediately taken by the general for erecting batteries, and preparing for the attacking of Seringapatam. The batteries being finished, they began to batter in breach on the thirtieth of April, and had, on the evening of the third of May, so much destroyed the walls against which they were directed, that the arrangement was made for assaulting the place next day, when the breach was reported practicable. The troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early on the morning of the fourth, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which general Harris had determined should be made in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, for their troops would

would then be least prepared for making opposition. At one o'clock, the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Ca-very, under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the *sauve-braye* and rampart of the fort, surmounting, in the most gallant manner, every obstacle in their way, and were completely successful.

Resistance continued to be made, from the palace of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works. Two of his sons were there, who, however, on the assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed, for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

It was soon after reported, that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen. Several other chiefs were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted, to stop the confusion, at first unavoidable, in a crowded city taken by assault. The princes were removed to camp. Immediately, search was made for the sultaun's body, which, after much difficulty, was found, late in the evening, at one of the gates, under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was, the next day, recognized by his family, and interred, with all the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

Thus, after a short, but brilliant career, fell the house, or dynasty, of Hyder. It was noble, in proportion to the lowliness of its origin (for Hyder Naig was at first only a private in the Mysorean service), splendid in its progress, and not inglorious in its fall. It is emi-

nently distinguished from families, or dynasties, that ever appeared, in such a position, in Hindostan, by extensive adoption, cultivation, application, of European arms, than had been known before in the dominions of a power in Asia.

Those who are fond of comparing illustrious characters find many points of resemblance between Tippoo, the son of Hyder, and Hannibal, the son of Hamilcar; both, at once subtle and brave; both, studious of the knowledge of their times; both, raised by their fathers in hostile opposition to the first power of the age; both, avenging the vengeance of all against that power; and both, in their career, taking a wider range than that which usually bounds the views of even ambitious conquering princes: Hannibal carrying his intrigues from the Hellespont to the Red Sea, and Saib, from the nations to the Caucasus, not only to Constantinople, and other seats of power on the Mediterranean, but to Paris. It would seem that the indignation and resentment, against bearing power and ambition, in the loftiest minds, the liveliest feelings, more than a calm consideration of the general welfare of the United Provinces, and of that the great king William was animated to such a degree of and heroic opposition to the ambition of Louis XIV. of France. It is unnecessary to observe, withstanding all these resemblances, there was no comparison in the abilities of Tippoo, who was guided more by passion than by

judgement, and the renowned Carthaginian.

On the reduction of Seringapatam, and the excision of Tippoo, lord Mornington resolved to make such arrangements as might establish the British influence and authority in the subdued country.—Commissioners, appointed on the part of the company, and also in behalf of the nizam, on the twenty-fourth of June, promulgated a scheme of partition and settlement. The capital, with its fortress, and the island in which it is situated, with some extensive districts, including Mangalore, and a very considerable extent of sea-coast, were allotted to the English. A considerable portion was assigned to the nizam. And a separate territory was subjected to the sway of the Mibissour Maha-Rajah Kishennai Wuddiar, a descendant of the ancient rajahs of Mysore, whose throne had been seized by Hyder-Ali. The elevation of this prince, to the musnud, took place in due form on the thirtieth of June, a day which the superstition of the brachmans had selected as the most auspicious for that purpose. The sons of Tippoo were taken into the protection, that is, the custody, as well as care of the English.

But the hostile designs and movements of Zemaun Shah, against our settlements in India, would not have been discontinued, in consequence of the fall of Tippoo Sultan, if they had not been repressed by formidable military preparations, which he did not choose to encounter. In 1796, he had advanced, with a large army, against our settlements, as far as Lahore, when he was called back, by a rebellion, headed by his brother, who, in the

absence of Zemaun, grasped at the reins of government.

The satisfaction which a native of Britain derives from a review of this prosperous state of our affairs in India, hostile combinations and designs confounded, territory extended, and revenue increased, is not, in the liberal and ingenuous mind, altogether unmixed with a painful recollection of the blood they cost, though that of an enemy, and of a princely family overthrown and reduced to a state of dependence on their enemies. Considerations of political expediency do not in every breast, and at all times, supersede moral sentiment. But if those considerations alone were of weight, still the resentment, jealousy, and new hostile combinations, which are so frequently excited by conquests, might, perhaps, be deemed worthy of calculation. As a pleasing contrast to advantages gained by force, we shall conclude our chapter, on British India, for 1799, by an account of prosperity arising from a plan conceived in a spirit of moderation, justice, patriotism, and, indeed, universal philanthropy.

The prince of Wales's island, in the entrance of the straits of Malacca, is happily situated for the facilitation and convenience of trade with China, and other places to the eastward of China. It is of no inconsiderable extent, being thirty miles in length, and, on an average, about ten or twelve in breadth. The climate is mild and salubrious; and both climate and soil fitted not only for the production of provisions, but also of pepper, nutmegs, and other spices. It is within ten days sailing of Madras: to which place, from Ceylon, a vessel

vessel cannot work up, against the north-east monsoon, in less than six or seven weeks.

The prince of Wales's island was acquired, by the government of Bengal, as Pennsylvania was by William Penn,* in regular and voluntary cession from the king of Cudda, in 1785. The importance of this place, in our possession, has been illustrated, by the protection which it has afforded to the trade carried on by the merchants in all our different presidencies in India. From the commencement of the present war, few ships to China, from Bombay, Madras, or Bengal, but have touched at Prince of Wales's island, for intelligence; and several have been chased in by French privateers, into whose hands they must inevitably have fallen, if they had not been so near a British port. Malacca affords no protection whatever to trade, as all the merchant-ships lie nearly two miles off from the garrison, and are, consequently, exposed to be cut away from their anchors by the enemy's cruisers. On this account, prince of Wales's island has, since the commencement of the war, been the rendezvous for all the Bombay, Madras, and Bengal ships trading to China and the eastern islands, and also for the company's ships going from those islands to China. It is, unquestionably, the best harbour in India for vessels of every kind, being, at all seasons of the year, free and easy of access. Since this port was first established,

a vessel has never yet been to drive or drag her anchors. also, the whole navy of E could be supplied with masts and spars of all sizes. Admiral B about two years ago, put up the lower masts, of the wood of the island, in the Suffolk, the seventy-four, it is presumed, of the British navy, that has lost the lower part of a single spar; and the vessel stood so well, for four months, that all the men of war, in the place, come here to take shelter in. The island is also so favourably situated for a naval port, that a vessel disabled in action, on any part of the coast, during the south-east monsoon, can run here with safety to wind, where she can easily be fitted; and still the same wind will enable her to cross the bay, and join the fleet or squadron, stationed on any part of the coast to the north of Ceylon. A winter-quarters, during the south-east monsoon, when the fleet no longer remain on the coast, this place holds out many advantages which give it a decided preference above all others; the climate is extremely favourable to the health, and the price of all kinds of provisions extremely reasonable. The principal part of what is imported is derived by the Malay trade centres. Since the settlement was made on this island, the price of rice has risen in Bengal, from twelve hundred and fifty rupees, per hundred, to eleven hundred and eighty rupees, at the sales in November.

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is high as eight hundred and
 xees per chest. This is ac-
 for by the advanced prices
 merchants can afford to give
 mart. The Malay traders,
 re formerly supplied with
 from Bencoolen, Batavia,
 few ships fitted out from
 come now to this place in
 n vessels, which they navi-
 th speed and safety. At
 of Wales's island, they not
 y their opium and piece-
 t a lower price, but find a
 market for all the different
 of traffic manufactured, or
 d by the earth, in their
 untries.

pepper-plantations on this
 1 the year 1799, produced
 usand picols. And there
 r twenty thousand nutmeg-

trees on the island, belonging to
 the company, and to individuals,
 though by far the greater number
 to the latter. The plants look as
 healthy, and are as strong, as any
 at either Amboyna or Banda. From
 its position, and other natural ad-
 vantages, it promises, in time, to be
 one of the chief emporiums of In-
 dia, and to compensate to Great
 Britain for any cessions that may
 be made, in that country, for the
 invaluable blessing of peace, to
 France or Holland. On the whole,
 the settlement on Prince of Wales's
 island is a striking and pleasing
 proof, how much the prosperity of
 a maritime and commercial nation,
 by other means than those of war,
 may be happily improved and ex-
 tended.

C H A P. V.

Determination of the Porte to repel the Invasion of Egypt.—Letter of the Grand Seignior to Tippoo Sultaun, on that Subject.—Tippoo's Answer.—A new Sect of Islamitish Socinians.—Account, by Tippoo Sultaun, of the Christian Domination in India.—Complaints against the English.—Reproaches for exterminating the Christian Infidels from India.—Resistance.—Hypocritical Conduct of the French towards the Turks. Resolute and spirited Conduct of the Porte.—Alliance between the Porte and the English.—Change in the Turkish Ministry.—Memorial of the Porte to all the Ministers.—Turkish Manifesto, addressed to the British Minister at Constantinople.—Character of the Turks.—Military Preparations of the Turks.—Councils and Views of the Russians.—Character and political Conduct of the Russian Emperor, Paul.—Treaty between Great Britain and Russia.—Russian Declaration of War against Spain.—The Emperor of Russia crowned, by the dispersed Knights, Grand Master of Malta.—His Munificence to that Order.—New Establishment for its Maintenance, at St. Petersburg.—A combined Russian and Turkish Fleet sails through the Straits into the Mediterranean.—And reduces the Venetian Islands.—The Western Coast of Turkey in Europe.—Humane and liberal Conduct of the Conquerors of these to their Prisoners of War.

THE sympathies and antipathies of religion did not produce the same effects on the minds of the grand seignior and Turkish divan that they operated on that of the kings of Candahar and Cabul.—These, as is usual with other religionists, were modified and counteracted by considerations of policy. The dominion of the Osmanlians appeared a nearer and dearer object than the interests, common to all Mussulmen, of the religion of the prophet. The power and prospects of heretics, infidels, and polytheists, the avowed enemies of the Khoo - dadaud - circar,* in India, were less alarming than the new

republic. The grand seignior instead of exciting the Mahomedan princes against the enemy Tippoo, endeavoured to unite in opposition to the enemies of sovereigns and religion.

The grand seignior, in a firman dated the twenty-third of September, 1798, to Tippoo Sultaun acquainted him of the invasion of the venerated land of Egypt, by the devoted French, notwithstanding the observance of long friendship on the part of the Ottoman Porte; the ambitious and that irreligious and turbulent people in Hindostan; and the determination of the Porte to employ

* The dominion of Tippoo.

ious measures for the pur-
 repelling that rebellious
 ie grand seignor request-
 ppoo would communicate
 whatever subject of com-
 night have against the En-
 en, by the aid of God and
 eignor's good offices, those
 s should be removed, to
 sion, and the grounds of
 and estrangement be ex-
 or the desirable objects of
 and union. To this let-
 oo, after the usual com-
 o the grand seignor, and
 of reverence and devo-
 common faith of Imaun-
 ed, that, as "The French
 themselves enemies to
 s, they had made them-
 o all the followers of the
 od (said he) is the pro-
 defender of the land of
 ; next to him, this sup-
 meaning Tippoo himself)
 mighty throne, does not
 ot neglect the service of
 e. I am fully confident
 highness will be disposed
 assistance and support, in
 s, to us labourers. All
 is over-run with infidels
 heists, excepting the do-
 of Khoo-dahand-cicar,
 e the ark of Noah, are
 the protection and boun-
 of God. It is my hope,
 supreme king of kings,
 the appearance of a re-
 a, the religion of Imaun
 n exclusive prevalence
 hole country of Hindos-
 hat all the sinful heretics
 the utmost ease, become
 f the swords of the com-
 the cause of religion.
 n to those who stand at the
 imperial throne, that the
 5

treachery, deceit, and supremacy,
 of the Christians. in the regions of
 Hindostan, are beyond the power
 of expression." Tippoo proceeds
 to deduce the history of the Chris-
 tian dominion in India, from the
 time when the French and English,
 "each, with one of their detested
 ships, and a few Caffres" (infidels),
 on board, came to the coast, to that
 when the English had adopted a
 determined resolution to subdue the
 whole of Hindostan; and, in con-
 junction with the Nizam Ally
 Khan and the infidels of Poonah,
 to subvert the Mussulman religion.
 The whole energy of his mind,
 he said, was continually exerted to
 support the religion of Mahomet.
 As an instance of his zeal, he men-
 tioned a design he had formed, of
 quelling, by an armed force, com-
 manded by one of his approved
 sons, certain excessive commotions
 that had been excited, in the neigh-
 bourhood of Mecca, by the son of
 Abdoel Wahab. This Abdoel was
 an enterprizing Mahometan scep-
 tic, who, some years since, estab-
 lished a new doctrine, the founda-
 tion of which is, the abjuration of
 the figeal honours paid to Maho-
 met. His doctrine, a kind of *Is-
 lamitic Socinianism*, did not ex-
 tend to a denial of the prophet's
 mission, but it placed him in the
 condition merely of a messenger of
 the word of God, possessing, in
 himself, no title to the adoration
 of mankind. This man obtained
 very numerous disciples, who are-
 vested with him the countries of
 Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propa-
 gating their tenets by the sword.
 The power of the British, how-
 ever, spiritual and temporal, could
 not, was transferred to him. Tippoo
 had written to the emperor
 [12] n. 11. 11. 11.

minister of the shereef of Mecca, desiring to be informed of the situation of affairs in that quarter. "For, (says he) the holy receptacle is an object of veneration to the followers of truth, and an object of the regard of the all-powerful; and to do services thereunto is productive of blessings both in this world and the world to come."

Tippoo, in order to conciliate the friendship of the Porte towards himself, and to rouse its resentment against the English, stated, in his letter to the grand seignior, that, after he had granted peace, at the earnest and humble suit of English ambassadors, in 1784,* they had excited and joined in a hostile confederacy against the Khoo-dadaud-circar, in consequence of the friendship that subsisted between the circar and the Sublime Porte. The English, he stated, being informed of the mission, the friendly reception, and the return of his ambassadors from Constantinople, "with hearts inflamed and conscious that they had given his highness (the grand seignior) proofs of their evil disposition," immediately concerted, that all the tribes of Islam were to unite to league together for their defence. Confederated with the Nizam and the ministers of Persia, they waged war against the Khoo-dadaud-circar, for seven years.

At length, by a treaty of peace and alliance, which was solemnly confirmed by the Emperor of the Indies, with the Emperor of Persia, and the Emperor of the Indies, the Khoo-dadaud-circar was restored to its former state of independence.

Islamism, all agreed, that tack upon the dominions Khoo-dadaud-circar was in consequence of the deputation of sadors, with letters to the Porte; and, therefore, that advisable, by any means, to modulate matters for the present communicate to his highness that had occurred; and, join his highness's aid, proceed to terminate the infidels after He had approved, he said, presentation of his faithful and surrendering three cro thirty lacks of rupees, and country, which was all a debt to him, put an end to the In conclusion, he prayed victorious banners of Islam be ever prevalent, and evil of heresy and infidels be away.

A wish has often been expressed by men of learning, that some account of the Punic wars might be left by the Carthaginians as by the Romans; or some official papers, containing some of the conduct of this glorious victorious people. The Romans were at great pains to destroy the monument of Carthage. It is not so liberal in the English to leave the whole, and even to publish many of the papers of the Carthaginians, after the fall of Tipu Sultan, in his palace of Seringapatam. It is probable, that the Carthaginian documents were preserved; they would be examined; and what of the conduct of the Carthaginians appeared to be deeply

ice, injustice, violence, &c. but, with much truth, could have been a mixture of civil and semi-barbarian.

We sympathise with the French when he describes and details the ruin of the Mogul empire, broken to pieces by its own weakness, wounded by the English, and, at last stage, by the Mahometans seized on the few remains of its ancient greatness; and are deeply affected at the sad spectacle of the helpless individual, of the wretchedly of Delhi, whose father-in-law the Rohilla chief, Caudir) had put out his eyes in his house in a state of distress, and the only resources for maintenance the fruits of his rapine.

But we revolt at the conduct of the sultaun, in the midst of all his religious professions, and in despite of his mean and servile flattery, when we find him, in his letters to the French, ascribing the superiority of the British power to the assistance of the French; and, in his letters to the English, attributing it to the weakness of the French; and, in his dispatches to the Sublime Porte, imputing it to the weakness of the French, and to the strength of the English.

Tippoo Sultaun attempted to excite the whole sensibility and animosity of the Turks against the enemies of Islamism, on the one hand, and the French, on the other. He laboured, by soft words and professions, to suspend and soothe the indignation, at the invasion of Egypt, in the recollection of the ancient and natural alliance between the Porte and France, and the friendship of the Austrians, Russians, and English. Neither the

Turkish ambassador at Paris, nor the reis-essendi at Constantinople, were able, by repeated inquiries, to obtain any other information respecting the expedition, from Toulon, than that its only object was the conquest and the destruction of the order of the knights of Malta; an object that must be pleasing, and excite the gratitude of all Mussulmen. Bishop Talleyrand, the minister, of the French republic, for foreign relations, solemnly assured the Ottoman ambassador, at Paris, that there was no other end in view; and that it was the fixed and unalterable purpose of the French government, to preserve the ancient friendship which had so long subsisted between France and the Sublime Porte, and to cement and strengthen it more and more. But, in the mean time, while the French minister was making such protestations, in reply to the letters sent by the French chargé d'affaires at Constantinople, Ruffin, as well as by the Ottoman government, that envoy had received letters, of an old date, in which the directory had written to him, that it was, in deed, true that Buonaparte had orders to go to Egypt; but this was only in order to punish the beys, to procure certain commercial advantages for France, and to strike a blow against England; that it was the intention of the directory to send an ambassador to the Sublime Porte, for the purpose of arranging all those matters, and shewing various important advantages that would accrue to the Ottomans from that expedition: and that if the Porte should be so rash as to declare war against the French republic, on account of this affair of Egypt, it would be immediately attacked by

the imperial courts, which were its ancient and constant enemies.

It is probable that Talleyrand, when he gave the solemn assurances just mentioned, to Aly-effendi, had, in the multiplicity of business in which he was engaged, forgotten the contents of his letter to Ruffin. From the discordancy between that letter and those assurances, it was manifest that his design was, in his conversation with the Turkish ambassador, to deceive and amuse the divan, until certain intelligence should be received of the fate of the expedition. But, after Buonaparte had landed, and made very considerable progress, though in a very short time, towards the establishment of the French colony in Egypt, the French envoy at Constantinople, the Spanish, and the Dutch, or, as he was called, the Batavian ambassador, represented, to the Turkish government, that the possession of that country, by the French, under the authority and acknowledged tribute to the Porte, would be the very best thing that could happen, for the safety and preservation of the Ottoman empire: a partition of whose Turkish dominions was certainly in the contemplation of the Russians and the English, as the object of their alliance, as the object of their intrigues, and as the object of their wars. The English, the French, and the Russians, were all engaged in the same project, and it was the duty of the Porte to be on its guard against them. The French, it was said, were not to be trusted, and they were to be kept in check by the British. The British, it was said, were not to be trusted, and they were to be kept in check by the French. The Russians, it was said, were not to be trusted, and they were to be kept in check by the British and the French. The Porte, it was said, was to be on its guard against them all. The Porte, it was said, was to be on its guard against them all.

empire, would be a powerful fence against both internal rebellion and external aggression. In a word, the grand seignior ought not to take umbrage at the appearance of the French in Egypt, since it was manifestly for his good.

The Turkish government, neither so much paralysed by internal weakness, nor so much alarmed by a dread of the two imperial courts, as to bear such treatment and language, without expressing and giving proofs of their sentiment. To the Spanish ambassador, the reis-effendi, with civility, propriety, and severity replied, "I am sorry to find the king of Spain become the tool of a man who murdered his family, and set a sabre over his own head!" A embargo was laid on the French ships at Constantinople, and on other Turkish ports. The French merchants, as well as consuls, were imprisoned, and their goods sequestered. The French envoy, Ruffin, with his domestics, was sent in chains to the Seven Towers, and the arms of the French republic were taken down from the French ambassador's palace. The Spanish ambassador received an order to leave the city within a few days, and the British ambassador was ordered to leave within a month. The British ambassador, however, on his return to London, in a few months, reported that he had been permitted to leave the city, and that he was still in the city.

On the second day of September, the following memorial was presented by the Porte, to the British government:

"The Porte, as all France knows, has long continued at peace with France, and on terms of friendship and good under-

ch good understanding it every thing in its power in. With the utmost therefore, has it seen the territories abruptly, and in extraordinary manner, at the French arms. A man of Buonaparte, giving out to be a French general, war on the Turkish provinces of Egypt. It is impossible for the Porte to believe that such a thing, so contrary to the feelings of all nations, can ever be effected, much less commanded by the French executive directed by a considerable force, how- ever sent to Egypt, to witness the progress of the invaders. The emissaries of Buonaparte pretended to persuade the people of Egypt, that they have been invited by Mahomet to give them liberty and happiness, and to make their religion the sovereign law on earth: but the people answered, that Mahomet announced no injustice, and that they have no faith in such promises, and those who have denied their religion and renounced their own laws."

signified brevity and simplicity, the plain and manly sense, of this little piece, was generally highly admired. A manifesto, signed also in the simple majesty of the French name, was communicated, on the 1st of September, 1798, by the same Porte, "To their old friend, the minister-plenipotentiary of the court of Great Britain at Constantinople." In this the duplicity, artifice, treachery, and injustice, of the French, are contrasted with the simplicity, the good faith, and

the pacific and just dispositions and principles, of the Porte. Though the divan had persevered in their system of neutrality, they were neither unacquainted with their political principles, nor unalarmed at their progress. After enumerating the extensive advantages which the French had reaped from the Sublime Porte's remaining neutral, during the course of the war, and that they, on their side, ought also to have been steady in preserving peace, the manifesto states, "That those among them, who found the means of assuming to themselves the reins of government, by favour of the revolution, began to devise various pretences, and under an illusive idea of liberty—a liberty so called in word, but which, in reality, knows no other laws than the subversion of every established government—(after the example of France), the abolishment of all religions, the destruction of every country, the plunder of property, and the dissolution of all human society—to occupy themselves in nothing but in misleading and imposing upon the ignorant, amongst the people, pretending to reduce mankind to the state of the brute creation, and render the government permanent in their own hands. Actuated by such principles, they made it their maxim to stir up and corrupt, indiscriminately, the subjects of every power, whether distant or near, either in peace or war, and to excite them to revolt against their natural sovereigns and government. Whilst, on one hand, their minister at Constantinople, pursuant to that system of duplicity and deceit which is their custom every where, made professions of friendship for the

Ottoman empire, endeavouring to make the Sublime Porte the dupe of their insidious projects, and to forward their object of exciting her against other friendly powers; the commanders and generals of their army in Italy, on the other hand, were engaged in the heinous attempt of perverting the subjects of his majesty the great sovereign, by sending agents (persons notorious for their intriguing practices) into Anatolia, Morcia, and the islands of the Archipelago, and by spreading manifestoes, of the most insidious tenour, among which, the one addressed by Basha Kette, to the people of Macrie, with several others, distributed by the same, are sufficiently known to the public.

“Upon the Sublime Porte’s complaining, to the directory, of this conduct of their commanders and generals, their answer was, that all proceedings, on the part of their officers, contrary to friendship, were not with the consent of the directory, and the same should be prevented, and their officers warned against it, the wish of the French government being to strengthen, more and more, the ancient friendship subsisting with the Sublime Porte.

“In consequence of this answer, delivered officially on their part, it was expected that the said generals would have left off their insidious pursuits. But, nevertheless, no change appearing in their conduct, and their perseverance, in such insidious practices, being greater than ever, it became obvious, that the answers of the directory were only fictitious and deceitful; that the intriguing attempts of their agents

instructions which were given them, and, consequently, that any farther complaint would be of no avail whatever.

“Notwithstanding these transactions, however, the Sublime Porte, in the hopes of the directory altering its system of conduct, and laying aside the senseless pursuit of wishing to overturn the universe, in expectation of seeing things in France, from the harassed situation of that country, at length take a different turn, by the people refusing to bear any longer those intolerable evils and disasters which have been brought upon them from the personal views of a few upstart individuals, since the commencement of the revolution; and with a view of preventing secret enmity from producing an open rupture; she did not alter her course, but preferred keeping silence.

“In the beginning of the war with the other powers, the French government had declared, that their intention was not to acquire new territory, but, on the contrary, to restore every such conquest as might have been made by their arms during the contest; contrary to which they not only have kept possession of various extensive provinces, snatched by them from the belligerent powers; but, not content with this, profiting of the change which had prevailed among the allied courts, through their intrigues have put off the mask intirely, and developing their secret views, without reason or justice, have fallen upon several free and independent republics and states, who had held themselves neutral, like the Sublime Porte, invading their territories when least provided with the means

ence, and subjecting them to ill by open force and hostility. Thus, no one being left to condemn them, they tore the veil of all shame at once, and, unmindful of obligations of treaties, and, since the world that friendship and enmity are the same thing, in eyes, contrary to the rights of nations, and in violation of the subsisting between the two, they came, in a manner altogether unprecedented, like a set of axes, and made a sudden incursion into Egypt, the most precious of the provinces of the Ottoman Porte, of which they took possession, at a time when they experienced nothing from this but demonstrations of friend-

The manifesto, having recounted the instances of French duplicity and dissimulation, and, particularly, the positive declaration of Bonaparte, in answer to the categorical question put to him by Aly-Effendi, that Buonaparte's commission had no other object than the recovery of Malta, and the defence of the order of its knights, indeed:

That the directors of the French government, to second their ambition and arrogance, had wholly lost all recollection of those principles observed and maintained in a regular government; and that faith, whatever, was to be deduced in their words and professions.

From the tenour of their various proceedings, and despatches, as too well witnessed from the last, it is clear and evident, their project is no other but to subvert every orderly institution on the face of the world: to overturn human society; and, by an alter-

nate play of secret intrigue or open hostility, as best suits their end, to derange the constitution of every established independent state, by creating (as they have done in Italy) a number of small republics, of which the French is to be the parent mother; and thus to sway, and to conduct every thing after their own will, every where.

“ Now, Egypt being the portal of the two venerable cities (Mecca and Medina), and the present operations, in that quarter, being of a nature affecting all the Mahomedan sect at large, the Sublime Porte, consistently with her express declarations to the above French chargé d'affaires, and, through her ambassador, to the directory at Paris, is compelled, by every law, to resist the sudden and unprovoked aggression and hostilities, committed by the French, as above, and, with a full confidence in the assistance of the Omnipotent God, to set about repelling and destroying the enemy, by sea and land. Thus, to wage war against France, is become a precept of religion incumbent on all Mussalmen.

“ In consequence whereof, the aforesaid chargé d'affaires, together with the officers of that mission, have been sent to the Seven Towers, to be detained there, as hostages, until such time as Aly-Effendi, before named, and those of his retinue, be arrived from Paris: and the consuls, merchants, and French properties, in Constantinople, and in other parts of the Ottoman empire, shall also be kept in deposit, and as security, until the merchants, dependents of the Sublime Porte, with their shipping, and properties, as also the public ships, with their equipage, detained in the

the province of Egypt, (prisoners of war excepted) be set at liberty. To repel the perfidy of those usurpers who have raised the standard of rebellion and trouble in France, is a measure, in which not the safety and tranquillity of the Sublime Porte alone, but also that of all the powers in Europe, is concerned: wherefore, the best hopes are entertained of the cordial co-operation of all friendly courts, as well as of their disposition to fulfil, by every means in their power, their duties of friendship and of assistance in the present cause."

Though the native energy of the mind, in Turkey in Europe, be repressed by despotism, it is observed to recover, on trying occasions, not a little of that quickness of perception which formerly distinguished the natives of that happy region and climate. The Turks, though sunk in sloth, are not, by nature, a slow or stupid race. A review of the conduct of France by this nation, forced to speak out by the irresistible impulse of truth and facts, and rendered hostile to their ancient ally only by insufferable aggression, deserves to be recorded among the most memorable events and features of the passing years. But, neither the rebellion of Passowan Oglou, who maintained his independence and power in Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria, and threatened to carry his arms into Macedonia and Rumania, and even to Constantinople; the revolutionary spirit, excited and fostered by the French, in the Morea; nor, finally, perhaps, the invasion of Egypt, would have sufficed to rouse

the Porte to the exertions which the times and the occasion demanded, if the naval victory of Aboukir had not exhibited a striking and encouraging proof, that the power and fortune of the French republic were not irresistible. It had been constantly represented by the English minister at the Porte, whose public conduct, as well as his polite and friendly attentions to his countrymen abroad, merit much praise, that the revolutionary spirit of France threatened all monarchical thrones with subversion. The Porte, at last, at once alarmed at the invasion of Egypt, and emboldened by the victory of the Nile, listened seriously to his arguments. He became the principal counsellor and consent of the reis-essendi, or secretary of state; and it was very much owing to his influence and address that an alliance, offensive and defensive, was formed between Russia and the Porte, under the reciprocal guarantee of the emperor of Germany and of Great Britain.

It was found now, that the supreme vizier, Izzad Mahomed Bashaw, had attended to nothing but his own interest: so that, "In the dark himself, with respect to the evil designs of those swinish infidels, the French, from not procuring proper intelligence, he did not apprize the inhabitants of Egypt thereof in good time," he was therefore deposed from the office of grand vizier, and Joseph, bashaw-governor of Euzeram,* appointed in his stead: until whose arrival at the sublime gate, Mustapha Bashaw,

* This is the same Joseph who had been ambassador, for some years, from the Porte, at the court of London.

... human nature, and of innovations in modes and manners of life, ... very consistent with the state of absolute power; unless, indeed, he should have conceived or ventured to execute a design of anticipating political fermentation and revolution, by gradual changes and progressive improvement in the form of government.

With the soul and life of the confederation against the French republic, the king of Great Britain, he entered into a close alliance, by a provisional treaty, done at St. Petersburg, on the eighteenth of December, 1798. In the name of the most holy and indivisible trinity, his majesty the king of Great Britain, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, in consequence of the alliance and friendship already subsisting between them, being desirous to enter into a concert of measures, such as might contribute, in the most efficacious manner, to oppose the successes of the French arms, and the extension of the principles of anarchy, and to bring about a final peace, together with the re-establishment of the balance of Europe, judged it to be worthy of their most serious consideration and earnest solicitude to endeavour, if possible, to reduce France within its proper limits, as they subsisted before the revolution. With the intention of inducing the king of Prussia to take an active part in the war against the common enemy, they proposed to employ all their endeavours to obtain that or 1. His imperial majesty was ready to afford him a detachment of land-forces, and he determined that purpose, forty-five thousand men, infantry and cavalry, with the necessary artillery.

With

With regard to the direction of this corps, and its combined operations with the Prussian troops, the emperor of Russia was to arrange these with the king of Prussia, and the arrangement to be made was to be communicated to his Britannic majesty, in order that, by such a concert between the high allies, the military operations against the enemy might be made with the greater success, and that the object proposed might be the more easily ascertained. His Britannic majesty, on his part, engaged to furnish pecuniary succours: 225,000*l.* sterling, for the first and most urgent expenses; of which 75,000*l.* was to be paid as soon as the troops should have passed the Russian frontier; and that the other two moieties, of a like sum each, should be paid at the expiration of two successive periods, of three months each, thereafter. He agreed also to furnish to the Russian emperor a subsidy of 75,000*l.* per month, to be computed from the day on which the corps of troops, above-mentioned, should pass the Russian frontiers. This subsidy was to be paid at the commencement of each month, and, being destined for the appointments and maintenance of the troops, it was to be continued during the space of twelve months, unless peace should be made sooner. Within that space of time, the contracting parties were to come to an understanding, whether, in case the war should not be terminated, the subsidy above-mentioned should be continued. The contracting parties engaged not to make either peace or armistice without including each other: but if, through any unforeseen events, his Britannic majesty should be under the necessity of

terminating the war, and thereby of discontinuing the subsidy, before the expiration of the twelve months above stipulated, he engaged, in that case, to pay three months advance of the subsidy agreed on, reckoning from the day on which the information should be received by the general commanding the Russian troops. In like manner, if any aggression on Russia should take place, by which the emperor should be obliged to recall his army into his own dominions, the subsidy should, in such case, be paid up only to the day on which the army should re-enter the territory of Russia. This treaty was to be considered as provisional and its execution not to take place until the king of Prussia should be determined to turn his forces against the common enemy. But, in case of his not doing so, the contracting parties reserved to themselves the right and the power to take, for the good of their affairs, and the success of the salutary end they *might* have in view, other measures analogous to the times and circumstances, and to agree then on those which, in such a case, they should judge to be most necessary. The emperor of all the Russias, nevertheless, in order to give a still more striking proof of his sincere dispositions, and of his desire to be, as much as possible, useful to his allies, promised, even during the course of the negotiation with his Prussian majesty and before its termination, to put the corps of forty-five thousand men on such a footing that they might be immediately employed wherever, according to a previous concert amongst the allies, the utility of the common cause might require.

The

The zeal of the emperor Paul, in the common cause of crowned heads, was also manifested in a declaration of war against Spain, in a manifesto, dated the fifteenth of July, 1799; in which, as well as in the manifesto to the German empire, the mind and views of the emperor, at that time, appear to be displayed unequivocally and with sincerity. "Among the small number of European powers (said he) who, in external appearance, seemed to be attached to the French monarchy, but who, in reality, are only repressed by the dread of those rulers whom God hath abandoned, none has more evidently betrayed that dread, or that pusillanizious timidity, than Spain: not, indeed, by assisting them, hitherto, any essential succours or co-operation, but by the actual preparations which she is now making. Fruitless have been all our efforts, and they were as terrible as it was possible to make, to reconvert that power into the true path of honour and glory, and to unite with us. We declare war against the king of Spain; and we consequently give orders for separating all commerce with the Spanish merchant ships which are at present in our ports; and we likewise charge all our commanders, both by sea and land, to treat as enemies the subjects of his Spanish majesty, wherever they may meet with them." His imperial majesty, in the same temper and tone, laid an embargo on the Hamburgh ships in the Russian ports; and, in a menacing attitude, attempted to draw off not only that small, yet important, republic, but Sweden, Denmark, and even Prussia, from their system of neutrality, to the side of coalition.

While his Russian majesty exerted his whole authority and industry to rouse a general attack on the French republic, he received his friendship and protection to those who had suffered from its tyranny and oppression. To Lewisburg, as he was called by his admiralty and his court, he gave an asylum in the capital of Courland received a number of exiled French nobles into his military service: and, above all, he exerted his protection and munificence towards the dispersed and persecuted knights of Malta. The bailiff, the grand cross, and other distinguished members of this order, assembled at St. Petersburg in October, 1798, elected the emperor grand master of their order. His majesty, who is said to have solicited, accepted this dignity, exercised its prerogatives, conferring, with great pomp and solemnity, the order itself, as well as its different degrees, titles, and honours, on various persons of distinction. Count Litta, envoy extraordinary from the pope, and prince Serra Capriola, envoy from Naples, were honoured with the grand cross. A new institution, under the name of a grand duke, was established at Petersburg in favour of the knights of Malta, and endowed with an annual revenue of 216,000 rubles. To serve as a residence and place for all the knights, motives, assigned by his majesty for this act of munificence, were a regard to the common interest of Christianity and Christendom, to which the illustrious knights of Malta had been so eminently devoted, to preserve that order, and to enable them to recover

that had been ravished from by injustice and violence; add a new incitement to the and bravery of the Russian, by the hope of being admitted, in consequence of signal merit, into the illustrious fraternity of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. But, from this order a person of noble descent, and well properly qualified, according to the rules of the order, of country in Christendom, was to be selected. To the ancient and existing laws of the order, his majesty added a number of regulations fixing his own new founda-

the ukase for this establishment accompanied by a proclamation declaring that any gentleman, of any Christian country, duly qualified, might be received as a knight of St. John, in the imperial residence of St. Peterburgh, and reside in that character, and enjoy the emperor's particular favour and protection.

We flatter ourselves (says his majesty) that, having through Divine Providence and hereditary right come to the imperial throne as our ancestors, we have it in our power to protect, maintain, and increase and extend, the splendour of an order so ancient and renowned among the orders of chivalry, convinced that, by such a measure, we shall render an important service to the universe! The laws and regulations of this order are a love of virtue, form good laws, strengthen the bonds of friendship, and present a powerful remedy against the present innovations, and the unbridled excesses of thinking. In fine, this order is an engine for aug-

menting the power, security, and glory, of states."

The emperor, in February, 1798, sent a note to all the foreign ministers resident at Peterburgh, requesting them to make known, to their respective courts, that he had accepted the title of "Grand master of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem," of which St. Peterburgh was henceforth to be the seat and chief residence. Orders were also issued to the ministers of Russia, not to receive any letters, addressed to his imperial majesty, in which the title of "Grand master of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem" should be omitted.

On this new institution, for the preservation of an ancient order, though its patron and head was neither unmarried nor a catholic, the aged, infirm, and unfortunate pope, Pius VI. in the monastery of Cassin, near Florence, bestowed his approbation, sanction, and paternal and apostolical benediction, on the fifth of November, 1798. This account of the new grand priory at St. Peterburgh, would have been altogether disproportionate to the scale of this narrative, if subsequent events and pretensions, recently brought forth, had not given them much importance.

The emperor of Russia, with the dispositions, and under the engagements, above mentioned, made war on France by sea and land. A Russian squadron, of twelve sail of the line, was sent to co-operate with the British fleets, in the German Ocean, off the coast of Britain; and another, on the twenty-fifth of August, 1798, appeared in the canal of Constantinople, where it was joined by a Turkish squadron. The combined fleet, consisting of twelve

twelve ships of the line and sixteen frigates, besides galleys, gun-boats, and transports, with twelve thousand men, sailed through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean. Their first operation was an attack on the newly-created French departments in the Ægean and Adriatic Seas. Cerigo, the ancient Cythera, an island belonging to the Venetians, but ceded to the French by the treaty of Campo-Fornio, was taken, after a slight resistance, on the twelfth of October. Zante and Cephalonia were abandoned by the French on the nineteenth of that month. And from thence, on the first of November, they proceeded to blockade the canal of the island of Corfu; in the town and fortrefs of which island, the walls of which, constructed by the celebrated general Schulenberg, had been kept in excellent order by the Venetians, and lately strengthened by the French, there was a considerable garrison, and ample stores and provisions. This place was taken by the united Turkish and Russian forces, on the first of March. The town and forts of Corfu, with the artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, and all other public effects, were given up to the allied troops. The French garrison were to be conveyed to Toulon, in vessels furnished by the combined squadron, and at the expense of the said squadron, on their word of honour, not to bear arms, for eighteen months, against his majesty the grand seignior, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, or against their allies, the king of England, the king of the two Sicilies, and the present allies of the two empires. The French general, with the principal officers, and their fa-

milies, had it in their option either to Toulon or to . . . The commanders of the allied squadron declared, that every individual, of whatever religion or as well as all the inhabitants of the town and island of Corfu, be respected in their personal property; that they should not be prosecuted, molested, or persecuted, on account of the political opinions which they might have held, or for the actions, or for the sentiments which they might have expressed under the French government to the date of the capitulation. Any of them chose to deposit all their property, they might do so. The sick, who could not accompany the garrison, were to be treated in the same manner as the Turkish and Russian, at the expense of the allied powers, and, also, when they should be sent to Toulon. The general was permitted to leave Corfu, an officer, with a sum of six thousand livres, to be expended for the comfort and benefit of the countrymen; and also the same number of officers of health to prepare drugs, and take care of the sick. The garrison, the officers, and those employed in a civil or military capacity, were to receive, on shore as on board the vessels, the same number of rations as they were allowed to them, according to their rank, in conformity to the laws, until their debarkation at Toulon or Ancona. The war and transports, which were to be employed in conveying the French either to Toulon or Ancona, were not to make any stop either in going or returning. The commissary-general engaged in the name of the French government, to cause the said vessels

respected by the French ships and vessels, and to guarantee their return to Corfu, in like manner as the Turkish and Russian admirals respectively promised, in the name of their courts, to cause all the French, comprised in the present capitulation, to be conveyed to the destination agreed on. The French general and his staff were to have a Russian guard of honour, until their embarkation. The French garrison marched out of all the posts which they had occupied, with all military honours, at the time and place agreed on, the officers, civil and military, retaining their arms: and the town and fortress of Corfu passed, of course, into the possession of the allied forces.

In this capitulation, there was nothing of that Asiatic barbarity which the friends of the French revolution affected to apprehend, in the accession to the coalition of Turks and Russians. It is not possible that any convention could have been made on fairer terms, with greater regard to justice, humanity, and the nicest sense of honour. In perusing this capitulation, we entertain a momentary wonder, that the horrors of mutual war should at all exist between nations capable of thinking and acting so generously as well as justly: undoubtedly, they would much seldom take place, were princes and politicians governed in their councils by similar sentiments. The custom of the capitulation was equal to its humanity. Its moderation and justice stood in direct opposition and contrast with the denigrating and rapacious passions of the republic, which obliged the conquered states to pass under the

yoke and to wear the chains imposed by the conquerors.

The union of Russia with Turkey increased the power of the latter, not only by an accession of force, but much more by reanimating the courage, and infusing new energy into the Ottoman councils and nation. The appearance of the combined Turkish and Russian fleet and land-forces, on the western coast of Turkey in Europe, gave force and effect to strict orders, from Constantinople, to all the agents of the Turkish government in that quarter, to use the most vigorous means for quashing the intrigues of the French, and repressing all tendency to rebellion. The bashaw of Janina, who had shewn some symptoms of disregard to the firmans of the Porte, on sundry occasions, and who had begun, as was believed, to listen to certain overtures from the French, took a decided and active part on the side of that government which it was his duty to support. With the perfidious cunning of a barbarian, he drew the French generals, Rosa and Saleette (though the former, it is said, had taken for a wife one of his daughters), into a conference with some of his emissaries, who pretended a disposition, on the part of the bashaw, to go over to the French; during which, they were arrested, with certain other inferior officers who attended them, and kept in confinement. The French, in the different posts formerly held by the Venetians, which they occupied on the coast of Dalmatia, were either killed, in cases of the least resistance, or taken prisoners. This was a more important advantage than the reduction of the islands;

islands: for, in these posts, the French had many facilities for disseminating their doctrines throughout Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, and exciting a general insurrection among the Greeks, for the revival, as they said, of the Greek republic, and for combining with the formidable and fortunate bashaw of Widdin, Passwan Oglou, who had penetrated into Wallachia and Bulgaria, and threatened still farther and rapid progress. That chief, being informed of the treaty and junction of the Turks with the Russians, and that, while the power of these allies prevailed on the Albanian coast, a body of Russian troops had begun to march against him towards Moldavia and Wallachia, was alarmed. He had, for some time, been held in balance, between the offers of grace from the Porte, and the charms of independent power. He now deemed it prudent, not, indeed, entirely to give up the latter, which so few have been inclined or dared to relinquish, but to come to a compromise with the grand seignior. Passwan Oglou ceased all inroads and hostilities against any of the Turkish provinces, on the condition of his being continued in his government, and an exemption from certain tribute, which he claimed according to a written deed of the Sublime Porte, in consequence of the distinguished merit of his ancestors. It was the exaction of this tribute, from the lands belonging to Passwan Oglou, as well as from others, that was the original cause,

or, at least, the original pretext for his taking up arms against the sultan of Constantinople, who was boldly accused, as well as his army, and most of his Turkish subjects, of repeated violations of the law of Islamism.

When the islands of Cerigo, Cephalonia, and St. Mauro, taken by the combined fleet, of the French, who had garrisoned them, were sent prisoners of war to Albania; and other French prisoners were made, at the posts held on the coast of that province. The fate of those unfortunate was very different from that of such of their countrymen who fell into the hands of the allies, as at Corfu.* The French officers, mentioned, were sent by the bashaw of Janina, to Constantinople, where they arrived on the 1st of January, and were sent to the prison of the Seven Towers. Four to five other prisoners, of inferior rank, including sixteen who arrived on the twelfth; with the heads, of their unhappy companions, who had perished from fatigue, cold, and, perhaps, from the brutal treatment of the Turkish soldiers. The men were taken to the Bagnio, the women to the quarters of the French ambassador. At this time, another party of prisoners, to the number of six, had also arrived at Constantinople, and had been also lodged in the same prison. They were on their voyage from Alexandria to Corfu, when they fell in the hands of the English fleet,

* It is to be observed, that, before the contest in the Ægean Sea was decided, the reduction of Corfu, which stood a siege of three months, no part of the combined force could be spared, for sending them to France.

Nelson. Being driven, by weather, into the port of , they were taken hold on tives of that isle, and sent, Constantinople. It was in behalf of these unfortunate men, that Mr. Smith made that generous humane intercession, which I already alluded to in our chapter.

A British ship of war, of eighty guns, was launched at Constantinople the fourteenth of January. The operation, performed with ceremony, the sultaun, Selim on board a vessel of one and twenty guns, was present. Sidney, after the launch of the new ship, with some officers, was admitted to a audience of the sultaun. After going to his highness divers of equal curiosity and utility as a model of the Royal Navy, he was honoured with a familiar conference on the subject of his mission to the sublime Porte. On this occasion, he represented to the grand seignior, that the French captives from Syphanto had been taken by admiral Nelson, and the measures which they made, of considering them as his prisoners. He interceded in their behalf with great zeal compatible with the due respect to the sultaun, and in some mitigation of their punishment. A favour done to himself. The sultaun granted petition: the forty-six French, under an escort of marine, were sent from the Bagin, to rigorous prison, to the care of the French ambassador, where they were allowed the means, for their subsistence,

as the English soldiers, until they should be sent home to France, on their parole of honour.

The grand seignior, it may well be supposed, was happy in this opportunity of testifying his gratitude and respect for the British government and nation. Of these he had already given testimonies, in the presents of a rich aigrette of diamonds (called, in Turkish, *chelengk*, or a feather of triumph), and a superb pelisse, to admiral Nelson; and still more, in the gracious expressions by which those marks of esteem were accompanied. The following note was transmitted from the seraglio to sir Sidney Smith, on the second of September:

“ The sublime Porte has already, in a note written some days ago, expressed its satisfaction at the first intelligence of the defeat of the French, by an English Squadron in the White Sea, on the coast of Egypt. As this happy event imposes on this empire an indispensable duty of acknowledgement, and as the service performed on this occasion, by our esteemed friend, admiral Nelson, is of a nature that demands a public mark of gratitude, his imperial majesty, the most powerful, formidable, and magnificent grand seignior, in his imperial name, has destined, as a present, to the said admiral, an aigrette of diamonds, and a pelisse with large sleeves; and also two thousand sequins, to be distributed among the wounded seamen. And as the English minister displays the most uniform zeal, for cementing and strengthening the friendship between the two courts, it is hoped that he will not fail to make known this circumstance to his court, and

to solicit the permission, of the most august and powerful king of England, for the said admiral to wear the aigrette and pelisse."

On the part of his Britannic majesty, a number of common field-pieces were presented by sir Sidney Smith. The English, Russian, and Neapolitan, ambassadors were admitted to the most important councils of the Turkish ministers: and the most perfect unanimity and

concord prevailed among all allies. But the satisfaction of the Turks, at this harmonious conjunction, at the present moment, the intervals of profound reflection on the past, and anticipation of what was likely to come, must, without doubt, have been painfully interrupted by the consideration, that Turkey stood now in the same relation to Russia, that Spain to France.

CHAP. VI.

des of Colonization, Commerce, and Arts.—Re-action of the Expedition to Egypt, on the Affairs of Europe.—Internal Policy of France. Abolition of the Freedom of Elections.—Civil Dissentions.—Finances. Oppression of Newspapers.—Execution of the Laws against Ecclesiastics and Emigrants.—Escape and Return of banished Deputies, from Guiana and Europe.—Law for confiscating the Property of Exiles, in case of their returning or quitting the Place of their Banishment.—Debates in both Councils on this Subject.—Military Commissions, Trials, and Executions. Law for inquiring into all the Attacks that had been made on Persons and Property, from Motives of Enmity to the Public and its Friends.—Disastrous Effects of this Law.—Plunder, Profusion, Venality, and Corruption.

arts and sciences, colonization and commerce, had proceeded from east to west, for six hundred years: but they now seem to take an opposite course, and to take a degree of probability to the story of monsieur Baillie, concerning their progress from west to east. It would seem, that when civilization and refinement have flourished for a certain period in one part of the globe, they leave it to the rusted land, in pursuit of new soil, but return to it again, and has rested for a certain period and recovered its original vigour, and capability of new civilization. It was among the objects of the French expedition to Egypt, to carry back arts and sciences to Africa and their native countries. Hardly had they noticed the consequences of that expedition, in the

east, and in the European countries nearest to these, Naples,* Turkey, and Russia, we now proceed to give some account of its re-action on France, in which it originated. But, in order to do this, it will be necessary to take a view of the state of politics and parties in the French nation, from the middle of April, 1798.

When the expedition to Egypt was finally agreed on by the directory, the mind of Buonaparte (not, perhaps, the last object of consideration with the directory) was wholly employed in planning and preparing for the execution of that daring enterprize. Before that period, Buonaparte, who uniformly opposed violent measures, formed, to a certain extent, a counterpoise to the power of the directory.—Though deeply connected with them, he retained, and with spirit

* In our last volume.

gislature, of which the wisdom stood in the highest degree of repute in all Europe. But this measure was combated by numbers of the warmest republicans, as overturning the very foundations of public liberty. The nation, they asserted, was full of the most determined friends to the constitutional freedom now established, and it was not to be doubted, but they would exert themselves in its protection against all domestic machination, the authors of which were well known and would not dare to shew themselves, when once they found that the friends to the constitution were in readiness to oppose them. It was owing to their want of celerity in coming forwards that its enemies had been able to gain any advantages. There were ample methods to frustrate the attempts of these, without recurring to such odious measures as were industriously recommended. The best model to be copied from, in assembling the people, would be those that took place after the tenth of August, 1792. Therein not a royalist had ventured to shew himself: here, the constituted authorities cleared from treasonable intruders, and the laws against emigrants and recalcitrant priests put in force, none but republicans would appear at elections. The constitution having ordained annual renovations of a third of the legislature, to omit them would be to violate it in the most essential point; but it had also, for its own preservation, empowered the legislative body to judge of the lawfulness of elections. This was not a matter of difficulty: the conditions of admissibility, to the primary assemblies, were so perspicuous, that they could not be mistaken;

and, while they were duly observed, royalists could be excluded from them with all facility. Such were the reasonings of numerous republicans.

Incessant and indefatigable were the opponents to the directory, in striving to counteract their endeavours to secure a majority in the approaching elections. What principally embarrassed the ruling party, the third to be replaced consisted of the last members remaining of the convention that had preceded the present legislature and framed the existing constitution. These members were undoubted republicans and firmly attached to the directory, who, notwithstanding their irregular stretches of power, were no less warm in that cause and had committed those very irregularities to support it.

A committee was, in the mean time, appointed to consider of the means to prevent the approaching elections from falling into improper hands, and to guard the constitution against those enemies who were endeavouring, by secret practices, to undermine it. Under this denomination were classed, it seems, several meetings, held, about this time, at Paris, and in some of the cities of principal note in the republic. These became so suspicious to the ruling powers that they were every where, on divers pretences, shut up. They had assumed the name of constitutional circles, and some of them were composed of individuals of the first consideration. The friends to these circles condemned their enemies with unqualified asperity, and represented them as men resolved to engross, exclusively, the power of the state, and who stigmatized, as foes to the republic,

republic, all those who refused to submit implicitly to their measures.

In this manner, France was now become a scene of civil dissention, that threatened to involve it in fresh disorders and to renew the calamities from which it had, with such difficulty, been so lately extricated. It cannot be denied, that a strong party existed, decidedly averse to the government and the constitution. The disturbance and confusion that accompanied the elections, in many places, induced the council of five hundred to request a circumstantial account of them from the directory. The message, sent in answer, contained a clear and particularized detail of numerous irregularities and violations of the laws and the constitution, visibly aiming at its subversion and to re-establish the system of 1793.

On this ground, it was determined, by the directory and its partizans in the two councils, who constituted an incomparable majority, to annul the whole of the elections made in seven departments, and to declare those of a considerable number of individuals illegal.

This decision was violently opposed by several of the most conspicuous members of the legislature. That which affected particular individuals was reputed the most dangerous, as tending to place the choice of members entirely in the option of the party that predominated in the council. Such a method of proceeding would be clearly destructive of the sovereignty of the people, and transfer it from the constituents to the constituted, which was inverting the order of things of a state that called itself a republic. It was alleged, at the

same time, that several of individuals were of irreproachable character, and notably devoted to the constitution.

The general reply to these objections was, that the exclusion of individuals, was founded on irregularities in their elections. Irregularities also required the annulment of all the elective proceedings in the several departments with this difference, however, that the latter were of a more flagrant nature, and the persons chosen their notorious enemies to the constitution and obnoxious in many other respects. It was, therefore, upon the most mature consideration, indubitably necessary, for the safety of the republic, totally to reject the annulment of such people, and to abrogate whatever had been done in their favour, as being evincing the effect of factious violence.

This resolution did not pass without an acrimonious altercation. The plurality in both councils, nevertheless, convinced that, it might deviate from the strict letter of the law, yet the spirit of the constitution would exculpate the directors and the republicans for having recourse to it, as only expedient to prevent the declared adversaries of the established order of things from introducing fresh confusion and disturbance.

Thus terminated the business of the eighteenth Floreal, (seven May) eight months precisely after the still more famous Fructidor, which it perfectly resembled in the principles it brought it about, and in the consequences that followed it. The public mind, though duly sensible of the contradiction, did not deny its

the actual circumstances of
The dread of terrorism, of
re rejected elections mena-
renewal, seemed to reconcile
dy to the propriety of their
. The whole of the busi-
ness, was of such impor-
tance that it had unintermittingly
the attention of men ever
since of Fructidor.

While, scarcely a week pass-
ed without some message from the
government respecting the exhausted
the finances. Having rid
es of the popular party, by
the tenth of Fructidor, they
many evils to the charge
party, during their ascen-
dancy which it was necessary
to provide remedies. But,
all these evils, that which
ad the speediest remedy was
in view. For the service of
the state, from September, (the
beginning of the French year)
in September, 1798, a sum
of six millions of livres
or 25,666,660*l.* sterling.

This sum, two hundred and
eight millions were to be
paid by the territorial impost;
by an augmentation of
collateral successions, farm-
posts and suppressing the
of franking, re-establish-
national lottery, erecting
a farther duty on stamps,
on paper, and, above all,
mobilization of the national
by which the real stock was
to one-third, payable in
and the other two in bonds
when in payment for national
The funds allotted for the
were not all of them near
five as had been expected.
The taxes were, therefore, from

time to time, proposed, for making
up deficiencies and for meeting new
exigencies: some of these were
adopted and others rejected. The
grand resource, on all emergencies,
was, not any regular and equal
mode of taxation, but confiscation
of the property of individuals, for
which, if pretexts could not be
found in old laws, new ones were
invented.

Of the numerous daily and even-
ing newspapers, published in Paris,
twelve were suppressed, not only
on account of the matter they con-
tained offensive to government,
but also, it may be presumed, for
a terror to others. The preamble
to the decree for this suppression
stated, that they cast reproach and
contempt on the institutions and laws
of the republic: that they uniform-
ly supported a systematic plan for
the disorganization of the consti-
tution; some of them, under the
livery of royalty, others under that
of anarchy. That two of them,
whose chief design, as they pro-
fessed, was to report the debates
and decisions of the French coun-
cils, set the laws of the church in
opposition to those of the state, and
religious ceremonies to republican
institutions: that they endeavoured
to extend the reign of fanaticism
and superstition, to pervert the pub-
lic mind, and to extinguish a love
of the country: that they abu-
sed the liberty of religious opinion,
in order to preach up religious and
political intolerance; and, that, in
fine, they tended to sow the seeds
of jealousy and hatred among the
citizens of the different depart-
ments, by the partial discussion of
local and personal interests. For
these reasons, the directory, with
the

the approbation of the two councils, thought that they could not be too careful in checking faction and enlightening the people, with regard to the artifices of royalty, anarchy, and fanaticism.

A bookseller, of the name of Cochin, was arrested, for having published, in a preliminary discourse to a new dictionary of the French language, some sentiments that were considered as reflections on the revolution.

A number of the deputies, who had been banished, in September, 1797, to Guiana, among whom was general Pichegru, Barthelemy, Willot, Lanue, and Ossonville, made their escape from that pestiferous region, and arrived in London, and other parts of Europe, in September, 1798. At the time of their banishment, a resolution was proposed and talked of in the council of five hundred, that if any one should evade or escape from the destined place of exile, his estate, goods, and chattels, should be forfeited to the republic: but it was not then carried into a law. The return of the exiles coinciding, in point of time, with an insurrection that had burst forth with great violence in Belgium, this last was, by many, ascribed to the intrigues of priests who had escaped and returned from banishment. A project, as the French speak, or, as we English would say, a bill, was introduced, on the third of November, 1798, by Demoor, one of the deputies from Belgium, to the following effect:

“That the goods of individuals who, having been banished by the laws of the nineteenth and twenty-second of Fructidor, year five,

should be found to have quit the place of their exile, should be confiscated, for the benefit of the public: that such individuals should be banished again, to such place as the executive directory should think fit, and condemned to perpetual exile: the goods of such re-exiles, in like manner to be confiscated, if, within the space of six months, from the publication of the present decree, they should not present themselves before the representatives of Rochefort, to receive orders from them, concerning particular prisons in which they were to be lodged, until they should be ordered to return, when it should be convenient to the executive directory to shut them off again, either to their former or some other new quarters be appointed. The successions and portions, of the confiscated estates, to be held and enjoyed by the public during the natural life of the last possessor, now ejected from exile; and during the life, of his next heir and successor, if he should reach the seventieth year of his age. Out of the sequels or confiscated estates, certain allowances to be made, for the subsistence of the wives and children of the exiles, on principles, and in proportions, to be fixed by the legislative assemblies.”

The debate that ensued, on this interesting subject, was distinguished by the animated, eloquent, and resolute, though single, opposition of a member, whose name deserves to be recorded, elevated above the frowns of numbers, and the violence, by the conscientious inward rectitude, and an intemperance against injustice and tyranny.

Immediately on the reading of the bill, a number of voices demanded that the question should be put to the vote, as, in a case so urgent, there was neither room for delay nor debate. But Rouchon, the member for Ardeche, inveighed with great and even violent emotion against the injustice and inhumanity of reviving a proposal which, when it was made, a year before, had been rejected, as unjust and inhuman. "Without inquiring, said he, ~~into~~ the causes or origin of that concealed power, which secretly directs all our discussions, I shall confine myself to the refutation of those frivolous pretexts, on which the bill proposed is founded, and demonstrate its impropriety and injustice, as it is a system of constraint, confiscation, and permanence of operation. In point of constraint, there is no one, if he chooses to be contumacious, who can be constrained to come to any place, otherwise than by physical necessity, in order to undergo any punishment to which he may be condemned. Would it not be monstrous and atrocious, to say to a man condemned to the guillotine, if you do not come on your own feet to the scaffold, you shall be either broke on the wheel, or drawn and quartered? Is it fit to imitate those Indian kings, who order their subjects to the frontiers, and then give them up to be pursued by savage beasts? I know that the grand seignior frequently sends a string to his bashaws, but I never heard that he ordered them to come and fetch it, under the denunciation of a severer punishment. The measure of

confiscation he considered as unjust, ruinous, and inconsistent with all public faith. It was also, he observed, contrary to the constitution. In civilized states, transgressions of a political nature were never punished by other than temporary punishments. The citizens would have every thing to dread, if, in the assemblies of their representatives, *revolutionary measures were every thing, and the constitution nothing*. Read history, and you will find that there was never any measure, for cruelty, equal to what is now proposed to you, adopted by Nero or Heliogabulus. [Here he was interrupted by a cry of, *to the Abbey with him,* to the Abbey!*] Rouchon continued. — This bill, when duly considered in its connection, and the influence which it is calculated to produce on the legislative power, is more destructive to you than to the transported deputies. Yes, I repeat it, this bill subverts the very foundations of representative government. In order to the existence of a regular government, it is necessary that there should be certain fixed principles, from which there should be no receding every day, on pretence of saving the country. It is high time to give over the ridiculous practice of treating the constitution like one of those precious pieces of furniture that are sometimes laid aside, by notable housewives, for fear of wearing them out by common use. By your proceedings of Fructidor, you removed, to a great distance, a number of men, whom you considered as *dangerous*: but you cannot dispossess them of their pro-

* One of the principal prisons, where the unfortunate royalists were confined, until the massacres of September, 1792.

perty, under the idea of their being *criminal*: in as much as they have not undergone any legal trial. It is monstrous, to make use of the words justice and humanity, in the same breath with confiscations and proscriptions, without trial or judgment. This is the ironical laugh of a man who poignards his victim. [Here, again, Rouchon was interrupted by many expressions of disapprobation.] I call on my colleague, Chabert, to answer this argument. In no state, subjected to laws, is any one held to be a criminal, and out of their protection, without previous and legal trial, and conviction. But the deputies were banished, by the nineteenth of Fructidor, without previous trial and conviction. Therefore, they were either banished, in violation of the constitution, or, there was no constitution to be violated. I demand the previous question. I have not had time to arrange my sentiments on the present subject: but, at the sight of the bill before you, the hairs of my head stand on end! I demand, at least, that, if you do not adopt the previous question, you will send a message to the directory, for farther instructions. I have yet one farther observation to make, and then I have done. The bill is so conceived and worded, that it puts the power of making the law into the hands of the directory, who might, according to their pleasure, banish the Bourbons to Spain, for example, and the deputies, to the burning deserts of Surinam, there to perish of thirst and hunger."

This smart sortie, this unexpected fall of honest indignation, excited a general murmur and agitation throughout the whole assembly,

which rendered the present sitting one of the most boisterous that had taken place for a twelvemonth.—The subject was exceedingly interesting: and, though there was only one member in opposition to several hundreds, he was animated and supported by reason and moral sentiment, and long maintained the unequal contest with overwhelming numbers and unconquerable prejudices, teased and tortured into many expressions of impatience and blind passion and resentment. For this reason, we have judged it probable, that we should do a pleasure to our readers, to embrace the present occasion to lay before them a specimen of the debates in the French parliament.

Rouchon, throughout the whole of his speech, was interrupted with cries from individuals in different parts of the hall, besides the general and universal bursts, already mentioned, of, *to order, down with him, have done, to the Abbey with him, to Guiana, and so on.* He, alone, and unsupported by a single countenance or voice, maintained the cause of justice and humanity, in the midst of reproaches, menaces, and the constant calls of the president to order. Sometimes he forced his way, in the debates which followed his first speech, into the tribune, and spoke from thence, and sometimes standing up in his place in the hall. In the debates in the French assemblies, there is a degree of gesticulation and contortion of countenance, that, to an Englishman, and all the northern nations, except, perhaps, the Russians, would certainly appear in the highest degree extravagant and ridiculous. Gesture and action are a kind of mute modes of interchang-

iments, which the French, at public meetings, have imitated into a kind of language, all understood to one another, and all its modifications, though different, were various. In this species of language, Rouchon was not a friend, but his most violent opponent. When his voice was drowned by the consentient clamours of the assembly, he still expressed his sentiments by gestures, looks, and irritable smiles of contempt, glanced at the faces of his bitterest adversaries. These were, Genissieux, Boulay-Paty, Lecointe-Puiraveaux, Crochon, and Poulain-ré.

Following is a short abridgement of the greater part of the resolutions that were made from the tribune in answer to that of Rouchon.

Genissieux.—I would ask of Rouchon, when did he ever set his face against any of those evils that afflicted the country before the month of Fructidor? Did he not stand at the tribune, when the infamous Lamouillard demanded a trial for the hero who had conquered at Austerlitz? Did any one hear his voice, when he proscribed republicans, and asked where to lay their heads? Was there not a violation of the constitution? Are you the defenders of the constitution, ye abominable hypocrites, who, with the word liberty in your mouths, are about every where to organize tribunals, for murdering the friends of liberty! [Here Rouchon expressed strong dissent and disapprobation, on which several of those present frowned at him, and one of them, *the Abbey*]. Yes, continued Genissieux, at the very time when the Convention sold to Blankenbourg,

acquitted, for example, a woman who had avowed that it was her wish to exterminate all the republicans! Aye, cried a great number of the deputies, and which acquitted, also, a number of agents in the cause of royalty! Genissieux, after this exordium, said, that he could refute all the principles on which Rouchon had opposed the bill: if, indeed, there were, in that hall, such a number of deputies capable of approving his principles as to make a refutation of them at all necessary. [At these words, almost the whole of the members, rising as by one accord from their seats, cried out, No, no, it is not necessary: *Vive la république!*]

Boulay-Paty.—You have heard, to-day, the last squeak of the infamous faction of Clichy. It is the arrival, in London, of Pichegru, Willot, Barthelemy, and other conspirators, that had this day sent to this tribune the scum of Clichy.

Lecointe-Puiraveaux inveighed against the continued machinations of royalism. Thanks and praise, cried he, to the genius of the republic! which has forced the conspirators to throw off the mask. The friends of the republic will unite closely together, and the conspirators will again hide their heads!

Rouchon, overpowered by an incessant cry of *Vive la république!* quitted the hall: on which all the members rose, and, amidst an universal shout of exultation, waved their hats in the air.

The resolutions moved in the bill were then read over, one by one, and all of them agreed to.

On the fifth of November, the same subject was recalled to the consideration of the five hundred, by

by Chabert, who observed, that the unexpected speech of Rouchon had prevented the members of the council from reflecting maturely on the bill before them. His measures were out of season. It was necessary to give the finishing blow to the conspirators: he, therefore, moved, that all those who should withdraw themselves from the places of their exile, should be treated as emigrants.

This motion was immediately agreed to, and a committee appointed to draw up a new set of resolutions, or, in other words, a new bill conformably to the same. Thus the generous efforts of Rouchon, in favour of those unfortunate men, whom the council called conspirators, had no other effect than to provoke greater severity and cruelty against them. The opposition of Rouchon awakened, in the legislators of Fructidor, an irritation that was vented in expressions of animosity, more and more violent, in proportion as the arguments urged against the bill were teasing, and unanswerable by any other mode than that of numbers united by the sympathy of common prejudice and passion.

Chabert. — The agitation into which you were thrown, at your last sitting, by the discourse of Rouchon, did not permit you to bestow, on the bill before you, all the perfection of which it is susceptible. Be assured that the propositions then stated were not the effects of mere inconsideration, but the fruits of deep design; and the petty councils still held in secret, by the agents of royalism. Yes, representatives of the French people, a conspiracy is still on foot against liberty! Rouchon proposes to revise the law of

the nineteenth of Fructidor: a wonder he did not propose to revise the law for the arrest of royalty! A party of those who were condemned to exile, are now making desperate attempts to revive criminal nations here: others of them are fled to England, conspiring with the foreign enemy. Rouchon is a man of forbearance and indulgence. What! is it a time to talk of severity, to those men, who have stained the Rhone and the Seine with the blood of the happy victims! Representation there is not now room for measures. I demand, that the laws, that have been made against emigrants, shall be applicable to those who shall have drawn themselves from detention.

Rouchon — I demand to be in opposition to that proposal.

A very great number of voices: — *to order, to order!*

Crochon. — When an auditor, from this tribune, takes the defence of the conspirators of the eighteenth of Fructidor, when he dares to presume in favour of the innocence of agents of royalty; doing honour to himself, by using the language of a name sacred to the friends of liberty (Cecot), he maintains that the punishments, inflicted on political delinquencies, ought to be only temporary; the royalists will, no doubt, smile for a moment. But let us know, that, if a treacherous man has the impudence —

Rouchon. — You are an ass.

A great number of voices: — *to order, to order!*

Crochon continued: — When a man has the impudence to stipulate for the interests of

we will make stipulations for the republic. The royal cause to tremble: their plights, too, dread, lest they drive us to the necessity of extraordinary measures. Yes, men, who were vomited from the legislature, persevere in their irritations still! An insurrection is terrible as it is unexpected, is the result of their plots. Is the expedient proposed to meet such a crisis? To send the conspirators out of the country? but that they shall be treated as emigrants. What is our legislative power good for, if a criminal, condemned to exile, shall be suffered contumaciously to refuse certificates of his residence! I vote for the amendment proposed by Chabert. [A great number of deputies joined in a general consent of acclamation.]

Rouchon.—I have not demanded a bearing, for the purpose of arguing to personalities. I am tired of making such replies. I mean to propose a new clause in the bill. There is no article in the bill, for fixing the condition and situation of the wives and children of persons giving themselves up to deportation. Many, those condemned to exile, will voluntarily yield to their fate, rather than to devote their unhappy families to misery and ruin. I demand, that their generous sacrifice of health and life shall not be lost to their wives and children, but that, from the moment they surrender themselves prisoners, the sequestrations shall be taken off from their estates. In the bill before us, it is proposed, indeed, that relief should be granted to the families of exiles, at the ex-

pense of the legislature: but, before you be generous, you ought to be just: and, if you are so, you will not withhold from wives what they could claim, nor from innocent and helpless children their natural inheritance. With regard to the accusations brought against me, of being a conspirator, I declare that nothing shall prevent me from obeying the dictates of my conscience. But I will answer my accusers. What do I gain, by standing up for the unfortunate and wretched? While I discharge a sacred duty to others, do I stipulate any thing for my own private interests? Will my appearances for those unhappy men contribute to the improvement of my own fortune? Will they bestow on me embassies, consulships, or any place under government? No! I demand only liberty, which implies justice: and this is the amount of my conspiracy!

Poulain-Grandpré answered to Rouchon, that, of the two cases, he had supposed the one was already provided for by a law already passed, and that the other was to be provided for by a subsequent law. He therefore proposed, that the council should pass from the present conversation to the order of the day.

Chat-Zot Latour invoked the justice of the council in favour of the wives and children of exiles, and seconded the motion that had been made by Rouchon. Several members having demanded that the resolution, moved by Chabert, should be put to the vote, it was put accordingly and carried, and a committee appointed for digesting it into a proper form. On the day thereafter, the sixth of November,

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one of the exiles who, since the nineteenth of Fructidor, had either their estates or their persons. That it was a gross act of injustice; as those who had returned from deportation were not more than they had been before the nineteenth of Fructidor. Farther, it was unreasonable that they should be punished twice for the same crime; both by transportation and by sequestration of their persons. The measure proposed, however, was impolitic. Resentment and strokes of vengeance tended to shake confidence in governments. Even under the revolution, many persons, escaping imprisonment, had been forced to undergo punishment of death. Both Drouot and Drouot had escaped punishment before receiving judgment. No one ever dreamt of putting names on the list of emigrants as was proposed to be done for the returned exiles, who did not present themselves for their destined punishment. It finally conjured the council to abstain from the exercise of power that was not necessary, and might subject them to the charge of persecution—which made proselytes. The demand of Perrin the bill was passed a second time and passed the law, with only seven or eight dissenting voices. The attacks that were made on the proceedings of Fructidor either did not induce them more than ever to the legislative, or induced them to think that it might be necessary to vindicate them from reproach by outward and permanent approbation. A monument in remembrance of the happy events of the eighteenth of Fructidor.

Fructidor, ann. 5, was erected in the hall of the council of five hundred; and a law was passed, for celebrating the anniversary of that day as a festival.

By a decree, passed on the eleventh of November, former laws against priests were enforced; and it was farther enacted, that, if they did not, within a month after the date of the decree, present themselves to the central administration of the department where they sojourned, they should be judged and punished as emigrants, if found on the territory of the republic. If they had been banished by the eighteenth of Fructidor, or should be banished by any subsequent law, two months were allowed to them for making their appearance. Infirm priests and all who had passed their sixtieth year were exempted from deportation, but to be confined together in a habitation to be destined, in each department, for the purpose, and on no account to be permitted to go at large in their respective communes or municipalities. Those who were without the means of support were to be maintained at the expense of the republic. Persons, giving an asylum, in their houses, to priests returned from deportation, were to be punished by confiscation of the house that had offered the asylum, if it were the property of the person who lent it for that purpose; or, if only a tenant, by a pecuniary fine equal to its value. They were, besides, to undergo not less than six months and not more than two years imprisonment.

Meanwhile, military commissioners, appointed after the revolution of Fructidor, in the different departments, were employed in arresting,

resting, condemning, and executing, lurking priests and emigrants, and other persons convicted, or there is too much reason to believe, as was loudly asserted, only suspected of the new crime of royalism. The commissioners for Paris, being accused, by the common exaggerations of fame, of great severity, exculpated themselves by the publication of a list of no more than twenty persons, in all, that had been tried, in the space of ten months; whereof twelve only were condemned to death, five acquitted, one sent to the directory, one to the central department, and one banished. That even twelve persons should have suffered death, in Paris, for a dutiful attachment to the church and the king, was matter of deep and just concern. But what was a more dreadful engine of tyranny and oppression, in the hands of the

directory, than even the law against emigrants and ecclesiastics, which was passed for inquiry into all the attacks that had been made against persons and property, public and private, from motives of hostility to the public and its interests. This opened so wide a door to gratification of revenge or of ambition, that there was scarcely any person of note who might not be brought by charges of this kind; and where they should not be substantiated, they followed by punishment, might prove extremely vexatious and troublesome. Exemptions from suits were frequently purchased by bribes to the agents of government in all its various departments. A survey of the internal state of France, at this time, was struck, on every subject, by a spirit of profusion, plunder, flattery, venality, and corruption.

C H A P. VII.

covetousness and Rapacity of the Directors of France, displayed in their foreign Transactions.—Treaty between the Directory and Portugal.—Not ratified by the Court of Lisbon.—Geneva becomes a Department of France.—Conduct of the French towards different Nations.—Their continued Menaces against England.—Calumnies.—And malicious Accusations.—These refuted, and retorted by the Publication of General Heche's Instructions to Colonel Tate, for carrying on a War, in England, of Plunder and Destruction.—Reflections thereon.—Parties in France.—Policy of the Directory.—Boastings, and vain-glorious Predictions.—Observations on Colonies, and the most proper Places for their Establishment.—Message from the Directory, to the Council of Five Hundred, relating to the Tonlen Expedition.—Apologies for invading Egypt without a previous Declaration of War.—Joy and Exultation at the Landing of the French in Egypt.—And confident Predictions of great Glory, to be from thence derived, to the French Nation.—And Benefits to all the World.—Intelligence received in France of the Naval Victory of Aboukir.—Effects of this on the French Nation.—This Victory vilified by the French.—New Requisitions of Men and Money.—The Light in which the Directory appeared, throughout France, before the News from Aboukir.—Covetousness and Rapacity of the Directory.—Manner in which they made their Fortune.—The Destruction of the French Fleet, at Aboukir, a new Support, and a new Source of Power, to the Directory.—The Manner in which the Government of France received the Declaration of War by the Turks.—A French Ambassador sent to Constantinople.—French Answer to the Manifesto of the Porte.—Refutation of this, by intercepted Letters of Buonaparte's.—Submissiveness of the French Legislative Councils to the Directory, and Indifference about the Constitution.—The same Requisitions of Men and Money, that were made in France, enforced in the conquered States.—Insurrection in Belgium.—Its Rapidity and Extent.—Saddened.

AS the rulers in France, from the directory down to the lowest municipal officer, every where, and on most occasions, displayed a spirit of factious combination, a profligate contempt of laws, as well as of material justice, probity, and slander, in the management of the internal affairs of the

nation, so, in their external relations, they were governed by the same spirit of profligate rapacity, still more than by the arrogance and ambition, common to their nation at all times, of extending the sway of their principles and modes, as well as arms, over the world.

We have already, in our last volume, seen their attempts to levy a contribution on the American states. About the same time, they attempted to play the same game, though not more successfully, with Portugal. The Portuguese ministry, intimidated by the uninterrupted successes of the French, and dreading an invasion from Spain, now become their ally, and through which a French army was to march against Portugal, had sent an ambassador to Paris, with offers to relinquish the coalition. A treaty of peace had, accordingly, been concluded with Portugal, towards the end of 1797, by the directory, on the condition of their receiving a sum for their own pockets, besides a large pecuniary contribution for the public service of France. This treaty was to be ratified in two months. But, in that interval, the court of Lisbon, hesitating about this measure, and being averse to forsake England, its ancient and faithful ally, the directory, as soon as that space was expired, without the arrival of a ratification, annulled the treaty, and dismissed don d'Aranjo, the Portuguese ambassador. As he delayed his departure, in hope of reviving the negotiation, and obtaining more favourable terms, he was arrested, and imprisoned in the Temple, though it was well known that he had been imposed upon, and made to believe that the directory was willing to listen to his proposals. As he had not plotted against the state, this was certainly against the laws of nations, and was considered, as such, in all Europe. D'Aranjo was duped by a sharper, who had defrauded him of immense sums, by persuading him that they had been

paid, to certain members of the directory, for the purpose of securing more favourable terms of peace for his government.

The same designs that the directory laboured to accomplish in America and Portugal, in 1797 and the beginning of 1798, they pursued, throughout the year, of this last-mentioned year, with many; as we shall have occasion to relate, in the next chapter. They were no earthly bounds to rapacity and ambition. If a weak state lay contiguous to France, they snapped it up, either incorporated it with the French republic, always taking to avail themselves, in these personal or private capacities, of the accessions that were made to the republic; or, if such did not lie conveniently to be incorporated, as one or more departments of France, they drew it into the vortex of the republic, and, as they called it, assimilation. If a state, kin to France, was placed beyond immediate controul, by distance, power, or remoteness of situation, they attempted to spring the mine, by various artifices, and proper lodgements of bulwarks of liberty and equality.

To the small state of Holland, that had long enjoyed its independence, by the treaty of 1795, the French republic, and the convention, that no should be made against its arbitrary dispositions, and the executive government of the summer of 1796, had been

by a spirit apparently more generous and equitable in the legislative authorities. But the project, though seemingly abandoned, was deferred only to a more favourable conjuncture: and such a conjuncture was presented, in the invasion of Switzerland. The intercourse which had taken place between France and Geneva, from the date of the conquest of Savoy, had given a considerable ascendancy to French principles of government. Though the mass of the Genevese remained attached to the ideas of territorial independence, a considerable number of them began to look with indifference on the form by which they held their liberties, whether as part of the sovereign people of Geneva, or as a portion of the sovereign and more powerful people of the French republic. The agents of the French government had fostered this fraternizing spirit, and made considerable progress in proselytism, by representing the benefits which would accrue from a more intimate alliance between the two nations. "Geneva, relieved from a cumbrous and stormy independence, would become, as the capital of a province or department, the most flourishing place of the frontiers. Its inhabitants would find more easy outlets for the produce of their industry. As a portion of a powerful state, their city would have nothing to fear, hereafter, from the ambition of neighbouring states; nor be placed under the disagreeable necessity of asking assistance from encroaching allies.

They would lose nothing of their former liberty, but, on the contrary, enjoy a greater portion of it, in peace and tranquillity. From the moment of their union with France, the various parties, which often distracted their little state, would cease. And, as Geneva had of late been the theatre of contending passions, of discord, hatred, and persecution, so it would still continue to be, till the acrid but chimerical independence, for which it contended,* should be diluted in the wide-spreading ocean of French freedom."

Whatever influence these representations might have had, the partisans of its territorial independence were not less animated in rejecting the proffered fraternity. They asserted, that "The interests of both republics, as well as the morality of both nations, were in uniform opposition to this measure. The republican simplicity and severity, manifested by the Genevese, for ages, ought to be respected, by a nation which had consecrated the great principle of the sovereignty of the people. Geneva, in a state of independence, was an open and never-failing source to France, of both wealth and knowledge. Every class, whether merchants, manufacturers, artists, or men of letters, had at all times made the French nation the depository of their information and their commerce. On the other hand, Geneva, becoming a frontier town, fortified and garrisoned, subjected to requisitions, and besieged two or three times

* The present emperor of Russia, Paul, passed some time in Geneva, in the turbulent year of 1789, in his way to Turin, where he staid for six months. Being asked, by the English minister, at the court of his Sardinian majesty, what he thought of the present disputes in Geneva, Paul, then archduke of Russia, replied, that "They suggested the idea of a storm in a bottle."

in a century, would lose its industry and commerce. The wars in which France might be engaged, would shut up exportation, probably on all sides: whilst, as a neutral state, the passages to it were every where open. Geneva, independent, was a monument of glory to the *great nation*, from the respect it shewed to property, and the protection it gave to weakness. If France persisted to press the acquisition, no resistance would be made: but walls and beggars would be the only fruits of the conquest."

The partisans for the incorporation, however, formed a vast majority. Out of three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven voters, two thousand two hundred and four gave their suffrages for the union: and Geneva was accordingly declared, by the supreme council, to be incorporated with the French republic, on the twenty-seventh of April, 1798. The treaty of union, on the seventeenth of May, was ratified by the French government. The principal articles of the treaty were these: The Genevese, whether in France or other countries, were declared Frenchmen born: those who were absent, might, at any future period, return to France, and enjoy all the rights annexed to the quality of French citizens, agreeably to the constitution, with the exception of only those persons who had committed hostilities, by their pens, against the French republic. To such of the Genevese as were unwilling to remain French citizens, permission of residence was granted for three years, for the settlement of their affairs. The inhabitants of Geneva were exempted from all real and personal requisition, during the present war,

and till the general peace, and dispensed from the lodging of troops in case of cantonment, or passage except for a thousand men, in the public barracks. The public estates were to remain the property of the Genevese, except the town-house, the library, the archives, and the large buildings for the lodging of troops, all which were declared inalienable. Those estates were to be disposed of as the Genevese should think proper: but, in return, they were to be responsible for all debts contracted by the republic. The arsenals, artillery, and military stores, were to be given up to the Genevese, in homage to the French republic. Estates belonging to companies, or corporations, were left to the disposal of their respective members. All public and private acts, of every kind anterior to the union, were to remain in full force, according to the laws of Geneva. And the export of merchandize then at Geneva except such as was English, was to have free circulation in France without being subject to new duties. Tribunals, civil, criminal and commercial, were to be established. One other article of the treaty, between the Genevese republic and that of France, it may be worth while to mention, as it shews the opinion entertained by the French of that noted class of men, the Genevese lawyers, whose interference, in public affairs, the petty broils of Geneva had been, on sundry occasions, chiefly ascribed. The vast number of public notaries, for so small a state as they were called, advocates, the gradual deaths of the incumbents, was to be reduced to six. On the other hand, the republic

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Geneva renounced all its alliances with foreign powers, and melted down all its particular privileges and public rights into the mass of the French nation. The city of Geneva was soon after formed into the capital of a department, under the classical name (affected on this, as on all other occasions), of the department of the Lake of Lemanus. Sufficient territory was taken, from the adjoining cantons, to give Lake Lemanus its share of respectability, with respect to magnitude, amongst the other departments of the republic.

Felix Desportes, the commissioner of the French government, after the treaty of union was voted by the patriots, placed within the walls of Geneva, at the express demand of the Genevese, an armed force, of about twelve hundred men, under the command of general Gerrard, which, he wrote to the directory, "was sufficient to repress the fury of the brigands, who threatened to destroy the friends of the French. It is upon the promise of my keeping among them the conquerors of the Rhine (says Desportes), that the friends of France have mounted the tri-coloured flag. I will not speak to you, citizens directors, of the enthusiasm with which our brave defenders were received by their new fellow-citizens: all their wants were anticipated: there was a general emulation to afford them every species of accommodation: — nothing was heard, on any side, but songs, which sounded the praises of the French heroes: every heart seemed to be united in the bonds of fraternity! So flattering a reception, so real an attachment, should prove to you, citizens directors, how much

the twig of Geneva figures in the fasces of the great republic."

The states that received the French with open arms, or made but feeble resistance, they treated at first with a great shew of complaisance and cordiality; though rapine, in all, sooner or later, betrayed the wolf in sheep's clothing! Towards the British nation, that had resisted equally their cajolery, their menaces, and their arms, their language and deportment was barbarous, outrageous, and vindictive. Though the expedition of England had for the present, they said, been suspended, it was not finally abandoned. The facility with which a small body of French had effected a landing, and made no small progress, in the north of Ireland, and who would have been effectually supported, but for the unforeseen and uncontrollable accidents of winds and waves, was a convincing proof that a descent on the British coasts was neither impracticable nor difficult. They inveighed, throughout France, and by means of their consuls, commissaries, and other agents in foreign countries, against the domineering spirit and avarice of the English, who had begun to assume a dictatorial tone, since the times of Cromwell, when a republic had raised their spirits from a tone of submission to a haughty boldness, and had long been driving at universal and exclusive commerce: There was nothing, in the real character or fortune of the English nation, that gave them a title to hold their heads so high among the nations. For the interests of humanity, they must and would be pulled down: and this was a glory reserved for the *great French nation*. The British nation they not

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only

only represented as a selfish, sordid, and pitiful race of shopkeepers, who knew no other glory or gain than that of money, but as savage monsters, of the most brutish inhumanity. The directory, on some vague reports from Nantes and other sea-ports, sent repeated messages to the councils, in the course of May and June, respecting the deplorable and dreadful situation of twenty-two thousand French citizens, prisoners in the dungeons of England, pining under close and rigorous confinement, under the malign influence of corrupt and pestilential air, without clothing, and only with such an allowance of food as might conceal, from common observation, the intention of the English military to cut them off, gradually, by every privation. They demanded a supply, for the relief of their unfortunate countrymen.

The falsehood and malice of those complaints was exposed to the eyes of all Europe, by an official inquiry, on the part of the British government and legislature, which proved, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, that those prisoners had invariably experienced all the kindness and indulgence of which their condition was susceptible. It was demonstrated, on the other hand, by the most unobjectionable evidence, that the treatment of the English prisoners in France had been, in many instances, unfeeling and severe in the last degree. But nothing could afford a stronger argument, of the atrocious dispositions and intentions of the French government towards the English nation, than the instructions of general Hoche to colonel Tate, which were very properly published about

this time, the spring of 1799, in order to undeceive those minded persons in England, of the absurd and silly enthusiasm, and your of the French republic, which had led them to approve and all their measures, even those aimed at a subjugation of this country. When Tate was dispatched to England, at the head of a thousand five hundred desperadoes, his orders were literally to wage war of plunder and destruction, differing from the barbarous bloody incursions of the Tatars in former days, into Poland. He was instructed not to remain in England after his debarkation, on the coast, but, having set fire, in the day, to the night, to Bristol, with the ships and shipping, to advance into Cheshire, and either to Chester or Liverpool, or, to cut off all communication between these cities and the adjacent country. At these places he was to be joined by two or three French columns. The object of the expedition was three-fold: first, to excite, if possible, a general rebellion throughout the country; secondly, to interrupt, harass, and annoy commerce; and, thirdly, to prepare the way and facilitate a descent on the coasts of England by dividing and distracting the attention of the English government. The people were to be excited to revolt by a proper distribution of money and of liquor; by denunciations against government, and by inviting the populace to participate in the wealth of the country; to poor people a natural source of envy. To the populace, Tate was directed to give their share, hamlets, farm-

attle, and grain. Predatory
ms were to be made, in dis-
arties, and these widely dis-
in detachments of two or
hundred men each. Colonel
as directed to avail himself
y circumstance that might
the French cause popular
the lowest and most nume-
ls of the people, by sparing
n protecting the poor, the
l infirm, widows and or-
and laying the whole burden
war, as much as possible,
the "opulent and great,
nd authors of all misery."

people of England, general
observed, however depraved
brais, even in the moments
rection, still retained a de-
respect for the laws, and
n in offices of civil magis-
It would, therefore, be pru-
t much as possible, to spare
perty of judges, justices of
ce, and other civil officers,
n of all the country gentle-
Contributions were to be
chiefly from peers of parlia-
and other persons of distin-
rank and fortune; the rich
generally odious, on account
es, non-residence, and inat-
to their duty; the officers
navy and army, and, above
principal officers of the mi-
It would be good policy to
together artisans, manufact-
d labourers out of employ-
idle vagabonds, and even
med criminals; not to be
rated into the French le-
out to be formed into several
companies, commanded by
officers. And, in order that
pie of the country might be
the dark, with regard to
ce of the French and their

party, those companies were to be
kept totally separate from one ano-
ther, and as ignorant of all military
details as circumstances would ad-
mit. It was these new companies
that would prove the grand organ
of insurrection. For the purpose
of destroying the internal commerce
of the country, it would be expe-
dient to burn all ships and boats
on rivers and canals; to set fire to
dockyards, magazines of coals or
firewood, rope-yards, and all manu-
factories; to throw down bridges,
demolish canals, and break up
roads; which would also be essen-
tially necessary for the security of
the army. By these means, a great
number of handicraftsmen would
be thrown out of work, and conse-
quently be led to adopt any project
that might furnish them with the
means of subsistence, and making
booty, besides, without the fatigue
of working. Militia corps were to
be disarmed, and their arms given
to insurgents. Arsenals and har-
bours were to be destroyed, the
mails stopped, and desertion from
the English regiments encouraged.
In order to strike as general a panic
as possible, the legion, after the
appointment of a place of rendez-
vous, which was to take place
every five or six days, was to be
divided into different columns. The
inhabitants were to be forced to
serve as guides; and such as should
refuse their service, instantly to be
shot. In this kind of service ma-
gistrates, or persons belonging to
them, were to be employed in pre-
ference to others, that such magis-
trates might not be left to avenge,
or punish others. All informations
against those who should join the
legion, to be punished with death.
All informations given to the En-
glish

glish of the approach of an enemy, by the sound of bells, or otherwise, to be given up, without mercy, to fire and sword. All engagements with regular troops was, as much as possible, to be avoided. The French were to fall on the English only when they could come upon them in separate parties, surprize their quarters, or cut off their outposts. Nothing could be opposed to the columns of the French legion, but moving columns of the enemy. If these columns should be but weak, the columns of the French, united in one body, might pass them. If strong, the French might disperse, and commit all manner of hostilities in a hundred different places at the same time. The great towns thrown into confusion by these proceedings would call in the troops, compelling the English columns, for their protection, against the dispersed parties of the French: who would thus be left masters of the open country, and have it in their power to cut off both the inhabitants of those towns, and their protectors. The French legion were to carry nothing along with them but arms, ammunition, and bread: they would every where find clothes, linen, and shoes. "The inhabitants," says general Hoche, "will supply all your wants, and the best houses in the country will be your magazines." If the French army should be obliged to quit its post, either by the exhausted state of the country, or by the approach of a strong force sent against them, they were to set off for another with all possible expedition, by forced marches, and these performed chiefly in the night. During the day, they were to rest in woods and mountains. If, in the course of their march,

they should be obliged to halt, order to procure provisions, they were to make choice of some strong position, from whence they might send out detachments, for the purpose of procuring necessaries, to the nearest villages. If it should become necessary for them to follow their way through the enemies lines, they should not receive, but make an attack, and that always in the night. About eleven o'clock, or midnight, they should detach two or three patrols of four or six men each, with orders to set fire to a dozen of houses in their rear, in different places. The enemy thinking they had taken to flight, would in all probability, pursue them. In this case, they would have it in their power, either to avoid them, or by an ambuscade, or to attack the rear of one of the enemy's columns, which, in the obscurity of the night, and the confusion of a sudden onset, they might easily cut off. If the enemy should run to stop the fire, the French would have the same advantages: they might either avoid them, or, what would be better, fall on them, and put a number to the sword. If the English should in such a case, rest on their arms, and only send out patrols for reconnoitring them, the French were directed to seize them, and cut their throats, without drawing a trigger. If they should find any position in the country, on the Irish channel untenable, they were to halt across the midland region, into the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, where they would be joined by parties of French. At this event colonel Tate was directed to send an officer, in disguise, to general Hoche, in Ireland: what might be done, either by a fill

on the coast of Wales, or by Scotland. The instructions given to general Hoche to colonel were a curious specimen of the combination of revolutionary policy with stratagems of war, and the French government, particularly by the former, had only hoped to subdue the

directory, it may be presumed not untouched by the violent passion of the French, but what is at least equally true, they seized the genius of the art of war, and availed themselves of every circumstance, for the purpose of diverting their inquiries from their own conduct, which could so ill bear close investigation, and from all censorious observations on the general passion for glory. There was a feeling that not the least ruin in France, consisting of a corrupted and sick of revolutionary war, and that breathed after the return of order. But there is no nation, in which public affairs are conducted, in general, by the cry of voices, and least of all in a time of tumult and change, where the most active and daring are summing the reins of government, and the law to the unresisting, and make them the instruments of their authority. The French, drawing half the population into the vortex of their various employments, hopes, and perpetuated the system of anarchy, at once, over their own, and their neighbours, giving the flame of revolution a hope of plunder. The constitution was laid aside: but con-

fiscations were continued at home and abroad; the lust of power and spoliation trampling on the rights of individuals, and those of nations. The directory, elated with the accomplishment of their designs on Savoy, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, conceived others of still greater magnitude, and made little doubt but exploits and conquests would be achieved before the close of 1798, by the fleets and armies of France, which would exceed those of the foregoing years, and place it in a situation to exact an unresisting submission to all the conditions which it should think proper to prescribe. If the attempts that had been made on the coasts of the British isles, had, through the perfidy, as the French said, of the ocean, failed of success, the ground had been reconnoitred, and these precursory expeditions would, by and by, be followed by others, on a different scale. Meanwhile the French ships and soldiers were not idle. On the whole, the genius of the modern Rome was gaining an ascendancy, by rapid advances over that of the modern Carthage, tottering now on the brink of ruin, and which would soon receive a deep wound in one of her most vital parts.

On the twelfth of April, 1798, when the men of letters and science, that were to accompany Buonaparte in the expedition from Toulon, took their leave of the directory, the elder Eschafferaux, chairman of the committee that had been appointed to consider and make a report on a scheme, projected by citizen Wadstrom, for establishments in Sierra Leone and Bechuanaland, on the coast of Africa, read a discourse on that project, and colonization

lonization in general, Egypt was so clearly pointed out as a conquest worthy of the sublimest views of the republic, that there were few but considered that country as the object of the Toulon expedition. No doubt but settlements at the two places above-mentioned, though subjected to many disadvantages and exposed to many dangers, might be of use to the French republic, in some respects. But, it was by a general view and combination of all possible advantages, that the founder of a colony ought to be directed; and it was chiefly by the circumstance of its local situation that the French should be guided in its deliberations on the subject, whether and how far it might co-operate for its establishment and support. The orator, having pointed out the principal circumstances, by which a state should be determined in the choice of a site for a colony, proceeded to describe the unrivalled prerogatives of the grand isthmus of Egypt,*—without, however, admitting any other right to take exclusive possession of any country, for colonization, or to assume any other predominance than what was the natural result of superior genius and industry, to the promotion of which, the French nation, whether as speculators for themselves or the public, ought to bend all their efforts; and, following the progressive course of opportunities, means, and national power, to seize and proclaim the moment when it would be proper for the French republic to lay the foundations of a new colony.

This discourse exhibits a very specimen of the ridiculous which would seem, unnecessary impudence with which the French philosophers, pretending still to do homage to natural law and the rights of nations, lay claim to a right of robbing other nations in consequence of superior abilities. It is, in short, a mockery of all morality.

When the news arrived of the reduction of Malta, the directors considering Egypt as already in their grasp, began, more directly to avow, in their most confidential circles, the truth, to the communication of which to the public the discourse of Eschasserau was a prelude, at the same time Talleyrand was amusing the English ambassador, as before, with declarations, that the intention of Buonaparte had no other object than that island. The newspapers, in their pay, were daily observations on the importance of Malta, considering itself, as the means of preserving the republic from the probable signs of its enemies, and as a stepping-stone for farther conquest. "The Maltese (they stated) to be considered as French on board our fleets, and themselves to the trade routes, and do infinite mischief to the English commerce in the Levant. The communication of our islands, heretofore threatened, will be assured. If Malta fallen into the hands of the Russians, the English, or the Austrians, of whom wished eagerly to possess it, the advantages of the

* The commercial and political position of Widdicom was referred, by the council of the directors, to the Directory, in which province it lay to receive information on facts.

re been nearly lost to us. we may establish immense and the low price of labour enable us to carry on the ship-building there, at a lower rate than at Toulon. *Malta is the Cape of Good Hope of the Mediterranean.*"

At length, intelligence was received that the French army had entered Egypt, and were in possession of Alexandria, Rosetta, and Cairo.

A message was sent from the directory to the council of state, on the fourteenth of November, communicating this intelligence, with a brief account of the important particulars, and a statement of the reasons which induced the directory to undertake an expedition to Egypt, a country belonging to their ally, the Sultan, and that with a declaration of war. The spirit and support of the statements, with in vindication of their measures, was to the same effect as the apologies already made by the directory to the Turkish government. The Porte had been unable to subdue the rebellious beys, who had turned over the French in their hands, and their submissions to its government were remonstrances, and even in favour of the French, which were wholly in vain. The prisoners and slaves, in France, were actually held by the French, and it was time for the French to turn their arms against themselves, and to make it once, their own cause, and not that of the Porte. The grand object was no cause to be offended at the landing and success of the French, in Egypt, was not a source of regret to the Sublime Porte, but a point of the expedition

being set on foot without a previous declaration of war; to whom should such a declaration have been made? To the Ottoman Porte? The republic was very far from harbouring any design to attack that ancient ally of France, or imputing to that power an oppression of which it was the victim. Should the declaration have been made to the beys? It was impossible that their authority should be at all recognized. States proceed directly to punish robbers, without any previous declaration of war against them. But farther, in this attack on the beys was it not, in reality, England that was aimed at? The Porte would now, through the hands of the triumphant French, reap those immense advantages of which they had so long been deprived. Now, at length, for the good of the whole world, Egypt would become the richest in all the natural productions of any in the universe, the centre of an immense commerce, and, above all, it was the most formidable post that could have been taken for humbling the odious power and usurped commerce of the English, in the East Indies.

The directory, in this message, did not hesitate to indulge a degree of boasting and exultation. This memorable event had been long thought of, and, indeed, foreseen by the small circle of men to whom ideas that combine utility with glory are familiar. The world, however, in general, continued to consider the possession and colonization of Egypt, by the French, as a chimerical project. The realization of the stupendous prodigy was reserved, for the present era and for the French republic. These sentiments and observations of the directory

rectory were not deemed, by their countrymen, to exceed the bounds of modesty. They cordially sympathized with them in their fullest extent; and, while they ascribed this, as every thing prosperous and great, to the towering genius of the French people, they did not withhold their hearty approbation and applause from government any more than from their fleets and armies.

While the joy, at the success of the grand Toulon expedition, was fresh and at its fullest height, a general and continued rumour of the great naval victory obtained by the English, at Aboukir, pervaded the whole coast of the Mediterranean, and spread, like lightning, into every part of Europe. It was not long before the certainty of this report was confirmed by official dispatches, French as well as English. The ruin of their fleet and the dangerous position of their best generals and troops made a lively impression on the French government and nation, and threw them, for a moment, into profound consternation. But apprehension and dismay were soon succeeded by rage and a thousand varied expressions of revenge, and even affected contempt of the disaster that had befallen them. This momentary check they considered as a certain prelude to victories and triumphs, greater than ever: so that, in fact, it was a real advantage.

In the council of five hundred, on the nineteenth of September, Briot introduced a speech on the present state of the nation, in the following manner: "While our base and cowardly enemies affect an immoderate joy at a momentary check, and endeavour, by means

of perfidious negotiation, to induce a change in our resolution, and the trumpet is just going to sound the signal for combat, the legislature must not remain cold and indifferent, nor permit the safety of the republic, in the eyes of foreign nations, to remain problematical. History will be astonished at the moderation and magnanimity of the republic, which, in the midst of victories, holds out to its vanquished enemies the olive-branch of peace. In contrast with the dignified features, she will highlight the perfidiousness of our enemies in negotiation and their baseness in action. Vanquished nations will follow the example of the imperial people which dragged to triumph, the princes whom they had overthrown in battle." He said not a little more in this strain, and the orator proceeded. "A fortuitous chance has favoured the enemy, and this reverse has given sadness to the souls of some republicans. Does the English flag, then, ascend the Charleroi and Condé? Are the English in possession of Toulon? But they are powerful at sea—well—we, being the masters of the continent, will shut them out from every harbour. Some talk of reverses. Weak and foolish people learn to know republicans. The ground on which Hannibal encamped sold, at Rome, for more than that around it. Behold the English, trembling on the coast of Coromandel, and ready to throw themselves into the gulph of ruin, at the approach of the republic that carries liberty to the people whom they hold in bondage." He concluded his discourse by proposing for a committee to draw up the legislative measures that it

be proper to lay before the directory, in case, which was very probable, it should announce, by a message to the council, the necessity of recommencing the war. This motion was supported by several voices, but rejected, on the ground, that it related to a matter of exterior relations, which belonged exclusively to the directory. This folly of Briot's, however, bespoke the temper of the moment.

A message was sent by the directory to the council of five hundred on the twenty-third of September. The directors prefaced their message with many observations on the bravery of the French, the good faith and pacific dispositions of the French government, and the golden intrigues of England. The French nation, they proceeded, was weary of the diplomatic artifices and delays of the old monarchical school. The French nation had offered peace: but they expected that the powers would declare, expressly, whether peace was accepted. While they hesitated, it was for the republic to place itself in a proper attitude for terminating their indecision, and to obtain, by force, what it had attempted, in vain, by means of persuasion. The object of the message was to fix the attention of the council on the urgent necessities of the French armies at sea and land. Europe must be taught that the French republic was able to stand the present crisis, and that even without new impositions on the nation. The result of all that they said was a demand of a new levy of two hundred thousand men and a hundred and twenty-five millions of livres, in addition to the sum already voted for the service of the year

commencing in the end of September last. For the additional sum, demanded by the public service, there would be no occasion for new contributions. The same resources that had brought about the revolution must consolidate it. On a motion that two hundred thousand French should be drawn immediately, and put into a condition for action, from all the five classes of the conscript citizens, Jourdan, one of the members for Haute Vienne, proposed, for the greater expedition, that the whole of the conscripts, of the first class, should be called on at once to come forth for the public service. This proposition of Jourdan's was agreed to.

In the mean time, great eloquence continued to be displayed in vilifying the victory of Aboukir, in rousing the French nation to arms, and exciting, particularly, hatred and revenge against the English. In an advertisement, published before that victory, in newspapers and hand-bills, of the approaching feast, announcing the anniversary of the republic, the twenty-second of September, it had been given out, that, among other exhibitions, there was to be a representation of the English fleet in flames. The constructions that had been raised for that triumphant spectacle, when the day of the feast arrived, were called a fortified harbour; and the burning of the English fleet was, for the present, suspended. But the president of the directory, Trarhard, in an oration, pronounced in the Campus-Martius, announced other decorations for the feast of the republic. "The shouts of victory re-echoed from the banks of the Tiber to the Danube: the ghosts of Brutus, Barnveldt,

veldt, and William Tell, awakened, by those shouts, from their graves; and joining, as associates, in the glorious pursuits of the republic; and pictures, statues, and other works of art, to be brought to Paris from the conquered nations. Let the friends of slavery count, with satisfaction, the few moments, when victory seemed to have forsaken our standards, as if the sublimest courage might not be betrayed by fortune; as if prosperity, without a mixture of adversity, were the destiny of any nation. Our enemies themselves, with more penetration and solidity of judgement, will see nothing in their transient gleam of success, obtained by superiority of numbers and paid for by their best blood: our enemies, I say, will see nothing in their success but a melancholy presage of great disaster."

The following article appeared in the directorial, or, as we would say, ministerial paper, *Le Directeur*, on the twenty-fifth of September: "The valour of the English, which so many poor creatures take delight to celebrate, consists in nothing else than overpowering their enemies by superiority of numbers. Nelson, reinforced by every traitor, after adding to his squadron, squadrons still more numerous, attacked the French on board their ships, lying at anchor, in an open road. The Briton, emboldened by a stupid superiority, could be no other than successful. But the vanquished fought like the three hundred Spartans, and Nelson was little more than Xerxes, overwhelming a handful of soldiers by the weight of his army. In point of glory and renown — on which side was the hero? To burn

ships is a kind of puny trick, bespeaks weakness. It is but a poetical victory. Compare ridiculous victories with the noble bravery of those fifteen hundred brave men who lately gained many palms and laurels. See land, arranged, in the day of battle, on the side of the republic, the purpose of opening to our Italians, all the roads to Lyons, and hurling punishment to the shores of Albion over the dead bodies of his warriors of shops and cottages." In the same paper, a few days after, we find the following interrogations: "Can the death of Nelson prevent or even diminish the happy consequences of the expedition, committed to the brave Brueys? If it was the subject of that expedition to cut off one of the principal sources of the prosperity of the island, will not the cannon of the tower of London, which will pronounce, with so much sacredness, the death-bell of ruin to English commerce in India? Is not Nelson Xerxes, who, with his numerous army, defeated the three hundred Spartans and burnt Athens? Themistocles flourished and was destroyed. If Brueys preferred death to an honourable capitulation, had not another Themistocles to the blood of so many heroes? does not Nelson himself sacrifice his immortality to the glory of the republic rather than to his passions?" These galleons were even exceeded by the following paragraph, which appeared, at the same time with those just quoted, from other French papers, in the *Cabinet*. "Has Nelson

any impediment in the way of the grand expedition, under Buonaparte? This is the question that will be put by every thinking Englishman. All that the English admiral has done is to destroy *some* ships, at the expense of a *great* many of his own: and if the opposition party, in the British parliament, retain any degree of energy, the admiral will not easily justify his conduct."

Before intelligence was received of the battle of Aboukir, the rapacity and profusion of the directory and their agents had come to such a height, that it was execrated by the whole nation. The immense fortunes that had been accumulated by the members of the directory, and others, drew universal attention. That of Reubel exceeded those of all other dilapidators. Neither Merlin nor Barras, though they had amassed immense fortunes, was so rich as Reubel. He was generally accounted the richest subject in Europe. His fortune had already amounted to three millions of livres, annual revenue, and it was still increasing, through a hydropical increase of avarice and cupidity. It may be worth while to give a very general sketch of the manner in which Reubel made his fortune, as this will serve, in some measure, to illustrate the point, presently in hand, which is to describe the internal state of France. He laid the foundation of his fortune by the plunder he made when he acted as one of the French commissaries, at Mayence. Merlin, of Thionville, was the other. During the progressive depreciation of the assignats, he purchased the greater part of the ecclesiastical possessions, in Alsace. These were to be paid for, in dis-

ferent instalments, with the paper-money of the republic. Part of these lands he sold and part he retained, comprising some of the finest dominions in Alsace. Reubel became a leading member of the committee, in the time of the convention, and the still farther depreciation of assignats, mandates, and rescriptions, was adopted as a measure of safety to the republic. But, besides this mode of acquiring wealth, by fulfilling his bargains, for national lands, through the means of depreciated paper currency, from the time when he became a director, there was not a job or contract in which Reubel, as well as Ramel, the minister of finance, had not a participation, or, to make use of a more appropriate, though vulgar term, a *feeling*: and, at last, the contributions imposed on the new republics, the plunder of Switzerland, chiefly managed by his two nephews, Forfait and Ratinat, and remittances from Santhouax, in order to secure impunity for his malversations and crimes in St. Domingo, crammed with gold, as the French said, this new Midas. The fortune of Reubel gave so much offence to his colleagues in the directory, that they teased him, from time to time, with representations of the probable consequences. This was well enough known. The particular friends of the other directors said, that they teased Midas, as he was commonly called, only for their amusement; but others affirmed, and it was generally believed, that they did so for the purpose of laying him under contribution; to which, it was also believed, by some, he submitted, from a fear of public accusation. It is however, more

probable that Reubel deemed himself tolerably well secured from his colleagues by the means of retaliation. It was computed that not less than at least half the revenue, voted for the service of last year, had been dilapidated.

Be this as it may, the corruptions of the French government, at this time, had given such general scandal to the nation, that the remains of what was called, from the place of their meeting, the Clichian faction, in conjunction with the jacobins, Lucian Buonaparte and Duplantier had determined to call the Mitoyen and directorial party, and all who had amassed great wealth, to give an account of their fortunes and dilapidations, when the news from Aboukir raised an universal cry of revenge and war, or, in the language of the French writers, made all the French jacobins. Thus, the loss of France, at Aboukir, was a new support and a new source of power to the directory.

We have already seen the manner in which the directory, particularly the renegade bishop Talleyrand, the minister for foreign relations, endeavoured to amuse and soothe the Turks, before the actual invasion, by the French, of Egypt. Their apologies became now more necessary than ever; as that invasion left no farther room for equivocation and deception; and as the destruction of the French fleet must inevitably prove a strong incentive to the Porte to take a decided and active part with the enemies of the republic. The declaration of war against France, by the Ottoman Porte, though couched in terms of the most undisguised indignation, reproach, and abhorrence, was far

from provoking similar expressions of similar sentiments towards the Porte, on the part of the French government. That government, so haughty and insolent to other states, which maltreated, drove away, and confined their ambassadors, treated the Turkish ambassador, at Paris, with all possible marks of respect. The directory affected surprise at the mistakes and errors into which the divan had fallen respecting the views of France on their own interests. In conversation and in different publications from the press, they expatiated on the true interests and policy of the Porte, and how much they were concerned for the protection of the grand seignior's power, authority, and pecuniary resources. Affected to treat the umbrage that had been taken by the Porte, its expressions of hostility, and new alliances as a transitory caprice, they dispatched another ambassador, Desfontaines, to Constantinople, with assurances of the constant and unchangeable attachment of the French to the grand seignior and the interests and stability of the Ottoman empire. In the same strain, and about the same time, they dispatched Lacaze St. Michel, as their ambassador to the court of Naples, whither he arrived on the third of October 1798, with the strongest assurances of the loyalty of the French republic. He spoke much to the advantage of the Sicilies of the pacific and friendly attitude of the republic of the hand which presented the olive-branch, and of the many advantages of beneficent power. He became bound to his majesty that he might always reckon on a sincere and constant disposition of the republic towards the king of Naples.

of Naples. It suited the French, at that moment, to make pacific professions to the world besides the English directory, after they had practised the arts they had practised, to cajole and keep the world quiet, to no purpose, by answer to the manifesto of the French directory, which was understood much under their direction. Our papers are under that government, and a kind of state gazette, published, to the end of November, 1798, others, the following re- After affecting to call in the authenticity of the manifesto, they adverted to the flag which charged the Mamelukes under the command of Ibrahim, with falling on Egypt, the valuable province of the Ottoman empire, like so many colonies far, they asked, could the country be considered as vassal to the grand seignior? A country of which the chiefs were independent; and where his bashaw, was merely nominal and honorific, as either suffered to remain, or of insignificance and consequence remanded to the Porte, at the pleasure of the beys. But, could be supposed to be united with the conduct of the Mamelukes towards the Porte, could they want of their deportment, many years, towards France? Violation of the rights of nationality had plundered and oppressed all Frenchmen in Egypt, sojourners or domiciliated in the country: and the French government had applied to the Porte for protection, in conformity

with repeated treaties of commerce, in vain. Those solemn treaties the beys had sacrificed to private engagements made with England, to harass, oppress, and annihilate the commerce of France with Egypt. Ought their open hostilities to be tolerated any longer, with impunity? The directory would be guilty of a flagrant breach of their solemn engagement, to exercise a vigilant care for the protection of private property, as well as public rights and interests, if they did not repel such barefaced aggression and make just reprisals? It was not from Constantinople that the blow given to the beys should be re-echoed, but from London: in as much as in striking at the Mamelukes the French government had aimed a blow against England, with which they had made common cause, as appeared from a letter which (they affirmed) had been sent by them to admiral Nelson, before the battle of Aboukir: in which letter they had stated, to the admiral, that he had only to destroy the French fleet, and that they themselves would take care to cut the French troops in pieces when they should come on shore.

But it was asked by the enemies of the directory, what right had they, in order to inflict punishment on the beys, however merited, to set their foot on a territory belonging to the grand seignior, and suddenly to invade it without his knowledge? Undoubtedly, the blow struck by the expedition had fallen unexpectedly; not, however, on the Porte, but on the English, against whom it was directed. They appealed both to the written declarations and the actions of Buonaparte, who

always avowed and conducted himself as the friend and ally of the Ottoman Porte. In this character it was that he had set at liberty three hundred Turkish prisoners, taken at Malta; that he had undertaken to pay to the Turkish government the usual tribute; and that the bashaw of Cairo had been continued in both his office and its emolument. The directory had often made application to the Sublime Porte for the chastisement of the beys who overwhelmed the French commerce with their exactions. But the only redress that they had been able to obtain was a declaration from the Porte, that the beys were a covetous and capricious race, wholly regardless of the principles of justice; and that the Sublime Porte, so far from authorizing the outrages they had committed against its ancient and good allies, the French, had deprived the beys of the protection of the Turkish laws and government. What was the import? what to be inferred from that sentence of outlawry? the putting of the beys out of the protection of the Turkish laws and government. Plainly this, that the Sublime Porte considered the beys as rebels against their authority; and that, in withdrawing their protection, they had given the rebels to the vengeance of the French, and devolved on these the charge of punishing them.—The directory or the writers of their counter-manifesto proceed, at great length, to shew, that the divan was previously acquainted with the descent on Egypt and its objects—the punishment of the beys and of England. They make no mention of the conversation between bishop Talleyrand and the Turkish ambas-

sador, Ali-Effendi, but insist on the letters, of a date prior to those that had been transmitted to the effendi to the directory, which Ruffin had laid before the divan, after his departure from Constantinople to Paris. This official communication, of the kind on the beys, by Ruffin, had been the Porte as a pretext for the declaration of war. But when was the declaration made? Not by the British cabinet, perceiving that they would be wounded through the hands of the beys, whom it had incited to take up arms against the French. They had found means of insilling suspicions and alarms, and the Porte apprehend for itself that it was to be dreaded only by England. This they had done through the medium of that secret committee of twelve members of the Turkish government, who were in the confidence of the British minister and whose influence swayed the divan, to the disgrace and ruin of the Ottoman empire. Against this insidious policy the directory predicted, there would ere long, be a general rebellion of all the Ottomans who were the real friends of his sublime highness the sultan, and the Ottoman empire.

At first, the directory far from marked, on the Turkish manifesto, there was no direct complaint against the French government: Buonaparte alone, not the directory, that was charged with the invasion of Egypt. This manifest charge, this cautious and peevish reserve, proved that the divan was as servient as it was to the views of England, yet hesitated to declare through the secret undertakings that had been agreed on by the Turkish government and

of the French republic: hesitation and reserve, this policy, was observed as the issue of the ex- Egypt remained doubtful till the battle of had given confidence to the Porte, that they chance, abandoned, like the French cause, and forth their manifesto:—a that must remain as a monument of the underhand and peralings of the Ottoman in their ancient friends; in breaking with their necessary allies, had themselves the slaves of and abandoned them- their mercy. It is a long manifesto, in the Moni- needed to represent, since cast a wishful eye on Con- It was one of the vast of Peter the Great to make pital of his immense domi- to exterminate the Turks pe. This, too, was one signs, most ardently pur- the ambitious Catharine. our, destined by fate for dishment, at length come? as Paul set his troops in wards Moldavia and Wal- ready is his fleet under of the seraglio. He has, so to speak, to recon- ground: he will soon prey, and reign on the: he will annihilate a go- so weak and senseless as dled to its aid its natural The sultan, stripped of will pass from the throne fold: the ancient empire resent will become no a province of Russia. be the inevitable result

of the treachery of the Porte to France; and thus, with its own hands, it will have dug the grave of its own greatness.

A complete refutation of the false allegations of the French directory, contained in this and their other papers, as well as in their conversation with the Turkish ambassador, and their messages to the Porte, had any been necessary, would have been afforded even to the most credulous and stupid, by the intercepted letters of Buonaparte, which were published, under the authority of the British government, early in December; by which letters, the real designs of the directory, in Egypt, and the determination of Buonaparte to hold it, in the name of the French republic, if possible, in despite of both the Porte and its allies, were clear and incontrovertible. It may be noticed, as a proof, how completely the councils were at the beck of the directory, and how indifferent to the conservation of the constitution, or irresolute and dastardly in its defence, that not an individual in either ever mentioned a word of the violation of their fundamental laws, on the part of the directory, in making war against a sovereign and independent power, and that an ancient and constant ally, who had given no cause, nor even pretext, for taking offence, without the approbation and consent of the two other branches of the legislature. This apathy, or timid submission of the whole of the councils to the executive government, was a flagrant proof, that laws and forms are nothing without that living energy and virtue which is necessary to give them effect, and that the French nation was utterly capable,

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ble, not to say unworthy, of republican government.

The same requisition, for the new levy of men that was made in France, was enforced in the conquered states. Liegeois, Swiss, Savoyards, and Belgians, if they did not readily obey the summons, were dragged, by force, into the French battalions. It was but ten years since the Belgians had revolted against their own sovereign, the emperor, Joseph II. on account of some innovations, and chiefly those respecting monasteries and certain religious observances, by no means essential to the principles and forms of the Catholic religion. They now saw their churches pillaged, their priests banished, imprisoned, and, sometimes, put to death; and this at a time when their temporal sufferings certainly required all the consolations of religion. Confiscations, contributions, and taxes, had yet left the honest and respectable Flemish peasants, however much discouraged by repeated and continued attacks on their industry, to console one another by mutual sympathy and affection in the bosom of their families. But this comfort was now ravished from them by the military conscription and requisitions. Husbands were torn from wives, children from parents, and lovers from the objects of a virtuous attachment. There is a time when tyranny cannot any longer add to its oppressions, and the cup of misery overflows. The Flemish nation, driven to despair, did not witness the young men dragged from their own fire sides, to swell the armies of their oppressors, without resistance. The parties of French, sent to press the youth into their regi-

ments, were, in some places, resisted by parents, brothers, and even by the sex. The first movements of this kind, so natural and affecting, infused their influence over the Countries with the speed of lightning. A disposition, to throw off the detested yoke of France, lately appeared in the Netherlands, which subjected the inhabitants to a vigilance and severity of the French government. The English, a thousand strong, had made an attempt, in May, 1798, at Antwerp, in order to destroy the sluice, which had been repulsed by a very inferior number: fifteen hundred of them were taken prisoners, of whom were five hundred officers. The English, on their landing, were welcomed by a general invitation. The news of their landing was quickly spread throughout the whole country, where there was a general disposition to give intelligence and encouragement. A law was passed, for sending to the guillotine, in future, he guilty of speech or action, tending to the encouragement of the enemy. Courts martial, to be tried by the French, according to the French code, as spies and recruits of hostile powers. Thus, the Belgians were as ready to extinguish the first insurrection.

The place, where the insurrection burst forth, was the beautiful district of Waës, situated between the Scheldt and the canal of Brussels and Antwerp. From the end of October, it spread to the lordship of Louvain.

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it, and the environs of Antwerp and Brussels full of persons indignant at the yoke of France, and the departments in which they were situated, were declared a state of siege. In a few days a flame of revolt was kindled from north to south. Brabant, as far as the frontiers of Namur and Flanders, the Ardennes, and the borders of Liege: in another direction, to Diest, the Campine, and Bois-le-Duc, as far as Eyndhoven. Their principal places of rendezvous were Maastricht, on the Scheldt, Turnhout, and, above all, The insurgents, who took possession of this last place, a very strong position, amounted to about ten thousand men, divided into three columns of two thousand each. The first was commanded by an Austrian corporal, of the name of Corbiels; the second by a Frenchman, of an opulent family, called Woots; the third by a French emigrant, formerly a lieutenant-colonel.

At the first appearance of this insurrection, general Beguinot, commander of Brussels, hastened, with the troops he could collect in the neighbourhood, to Malines, engaged, for a moment, dispersed, the insurgents; who collected in great numbers, a second time made themselves masters of the place, and, a second time, lost it. Still the insurrection prevailed more and more, and extended even to the banks of the Rhine.

The French troops, cantoned in the Netherlands, were reinforced by the garrisons of Breidenbach, and Luxembourg troops were also sent,

afterwards, from the Lower Rhine and brigades of light artillery, and whatever troops could be sent from French Hainault and Flanders. Proclamations were published by the French general, Bonnard, offering pardon to all the insurgents, in the five infected departments, but threatening the last severities to all who should persist in rebellion. A great number of persons were arrested and imprisoned; thousands taken in action and put to death.

But the advantages gained, from day to day, by the French, were dearly purchased. Though the Belgians were united by no other system than a common sympathy, and had no concerted plan of operations, they were recruited and fortified by the daily accession of numbers of their countrymen, and animated with the resolution of despair. The motto on their standards was "*It is better to die here than elsewhere.*" After innumerable engagements, in which courage supplied the place of discipline and experience, and many defeats, or rather dispersions, they fell again on the French, when they did not expect them.

In the mean time, during these conflicts with the French troops, they did not spare either the civil officers of the French government nor such magistrates of towns, though their own countrymen, as had been most conspicuous for their attachment to the French cause. Commissioners and civil administrators were killed, wounded, or forced to seek safety by flight. The small military parties, dispersed in different places, for the purpose of enforcing requisitions of money and men, were subjected to a like fate. The trees

of liberty were every where cut down, and the tri-coloured flags torn in pieces and committed to the flames.

The generals of the French army and the directorial agents, who fled to the army for protection, did not fail to make the severest retaliation. A number of villages were given up to fire and sword. The insurgents, overpowered in the castle of Dussel, near Malines, around which they had cast a trench, were massacred, after they had surrendered, without

mercy. A number of executions followed in the train of the French columns; scaffolds were erected and the blood of the unhappy Belgians flowed profusely.

The brave and honest Belgians, equally obedient to justice and indignant at injustice and oppression, wearied and worn out, without magazines, artillery, and place of retreat, enclosed between Holland and France, and left to the fate by Europe, were, in January, 1799, obliged to yield to the mighty conquerors.

HISTORY OF EUROPE. [121

CHAP. VIII.

Congress of Rastadt.—Description of Germany.—Germanic Constitution.—The Germans, in all Ages, characterized by a Love of Liberty.—States of the Empire.—Three Colleges.—Vicissitudes in the Constitution.—Election of the Emperor.—Geographical Division of the Empire into Circles.—Division of the Empire, founded on Differences of Religion.—Diet of the Empire.—Advices of the Diet.—Decrees of Ratification.—Conclusum.—Influence of the Emperor on the Proceedings of the Diet.—And of the King of Prussia.—Deputations of the Empire.—Ordinary and Extraordinary.—Members of the Extraordinary Deputation of the Empire assembled at Rastadt.—Their Powers and Functions.—Negotiation between the Parties concerned, at Rastadt, carried on without the Intervention of foreign Powers.—Secret Articles in the Treaties of Basle and Campo-Formio.—Violation of the latter, on the Part of the French, complained of by the Imperial Minister.—Basis proposed for a Pacification, by the French Plenipotentiaries.—Counter Propositions, by the Deputation of the Empire.—Continuation of Hostilities by the French.—Disputes concerning the Origin and Commencement of the War.—The Basis proposed by the French Plenipotentiaries agreed on by the secret Articles of the Treaty of Campo-Formio.—Secularizations proposed.—The Deputation agree to the Cession of half the Territory demanded by the French.—Who persist in their first Propositions.—Debates in the Diet of the Empire.—The Cession of the left Bank of the Rhine agreed to, by the Deputation, on certain Conditions.—Private Views of the individual States of the Empire.—The System of Secularization agreed to.—Farther Pretensions of the French.—Objections to these.—Jealousies and secret Views of both the negotiating Parties.—Rapacity and Venality of the French Directory.—Interesting and insidious Intervention of the French Plenipotentiaries, in Favour of certain Imperial Cities.—Relaxed and enfeebled State of the Germanic Constitution.—The German States arranged respectively around Prussia and Austria.—Fresh Pretensions of the French resisted by both these Powers.—Concessions of the French.—And of the Deputation of the Empire.—A Majority of the Deputation agrees to the French Propositions.—Protest in the Diet against their Vote.—Effect produced on the Negotiations at Rastadt, by the Approach of the Russians to Germany.—Conclusum of the Diet, on the Subject of the French Propositions, ratified by the Imperial Commissary.—Requisitions of the Deputation of the Empire, for the Relief of the right Bank of the Rhine.—Declaration of the French Plenipotentiaries against the Admission of Russian Troops into the Territory of the Empire.—Referred to the general Diet of the Empire of Ratisbon.—Entrance and Progression of the Russians into Germany.—Surrender of the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.—The French Army crosses the Rhine.—And penetrates into Suabia.—French Proclamation.—
And

And Address of General Jourdan to his Army, on their Entrance into Germany.—Taken into Consideration by the Deputation of the Estates of the Empire, which recommends to the general Diet the Adoption of Means for Peace.—The Zeal of the Deputies for Peace, checked by the Imperial Commission.—Preludes of War.

BY an article in the treaty of Campo-Formio, it was agreed and fixed, that a congress should be held at Rastadt, composed solely of the plenipotentiaries of the Germanic empire and of the French republic, for the purpose of concluding a negociation between those powers. This congress was accordingly opened on the twelfth of December, 1797. That our readers may the more easily enter into the nature of this assembly, and the character of its deliberations, it may not be improper to recall to their mind, very briefly, an idea of the Germanic constitution, and of some of the principal vicissitudes it has undergone, in the lapse of time, from its origin to the present day, when it totters on the verge of dissolution, if not, in fact, already dissolved.

Germany is computed to comprise a surface of twelve thousand square geographical miles, and to contain a population of twenty-eight, or thirty millions of inhabitants. It is bounded on the north, by the river Eider, and the Baltic sea; on the east, by Prussia, Poland, Silesia, and Hungary; on the south, by the Adriatic sea, Italy, and Switzerland; and, on the west, by France, the Northern ocean, and the Seven United Provinces, at present styled the Batavian republic. Germany has not only the advantage of three seas, but also for internal navigation, a great number

of rivers, of which the principal are the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Weser. In consequence of its extent, and the number of its inhabitants, it would be a very powerful and formidable state, and a happy interposition and barrier against the ambition of France, if the territories of which it is composed were united under one head, and sufficient authority to govern them one united and consistent government. But, the thirty-three hundred states into which it is divided, each possessing, for the most part, the same prerogatives, even to the making peace or war, are independent only by their own individual efforts. They abandon the unity of which they are men at the moment of its danger, and in the attacks of adverse fortune. They acknowledge one chief, but are independant of each other, and not attached by any particular private tie to the common interest. Besides this, the powers which have gradually assumed, and created at every new election of an emperor. For this reason, the undecided point among doctors of laws, whether a hereditary or elective constitution of their country, a monarchial or aristocratical. The decision renders it a matter of indifference with some, whether the reality, any precise and decided constitution of Germany. The most probable opinion

is, that the Germanic constitution is an extremely limited monarchy.—With the exception of a short and stormy period between 1024 and 1745, the imperial dignity, for many ages, been vested in the house of Austria. This dignity was not hereditary in that sense, but conferred, on successive holders of the throne, by way of election.

During the period when the German empire became an elective kingdom (for it was not so from the beginning), all the *magnates*, or powerful chiefs, had a share in the election. But this privilege passed insensibly into the hands of the principal ecclesiastical and secular princes, who were called *electors*. It was necessary, about the time of the reformation, and that the candidate for the imperial crown should be of the Roman Catholic religion. Hence the practice of filling the imperial throne is reduced to a very few of high distinction: those of the Palatinate, and Saxony. Since the imperial election has been uniformly carried, for many centuries, by the former of these, whose hereditary dominions have given birth to an apprehension, lest the empire should employ its vast power for the purpose of its own aggrandizement, rather than that of maintaining the rights of the states of the empire, the electors have judged it necessary, at every new election, that of Charles V. in 1519, to enter into the maintenance of their prerogatives and those of their states, by an instrument, called the *Imperial Capitulation*. It is a general opinion, that the origin of the imperial power, is derived in an original compact

with the electors. But this was not the case. When Germany was separated from France, to which it had become subject, to form an empire by itself, the chief of the nation was in possession of full and absolute sovereignty. Dukes, margraves, counts palatines, and landgraves, were no more than simple officers of the crown, acting in the name and by the authority of the monarch. But, as it was common to bestow on sons the places that had been held by their fathers, and to confer the great offices of state on families who had large possessions in the territories over which they were appointed to preside, it came to pass, in troublesome times, when the monarch could not exercise a strict vigilance over them, that they kept their places by a hereditary title, and the officers of the crown became sovereign princes, their power increased, in proportion as the hands were slackened, which united them to the empire, more and more, till at length a seal was put to their authority, by the peace of Westphalia. It is farther to be observed, that neither the kings of France, nor those of Germany, their successors, were ever absolute, so long as the tribes of Germany were but small. The chief consulted the opinion of every free man, without exception. An inherent love of liberty, it is recorded both by Tacitus and Julius Cæsar, was characteristic of the ancient Germans. When the empire became too extensive for the public deliberations of all free men in a body, the king assembled the dukes, margraves, counts palatine, simple counts, and landgraves to consult together, and with him, on the affairs of the nation. Those lords

lords were not indeed, strictly speaking, the representatives of the people: still, however, they might be considered as such: they were always great landed proprietors, who have the clearest and most unquestionable interest in the welfare of the people; and, besides this, it was in constant usage with the *grandeess*, before presenting themselves at court, to convene the free men of their respective districts, in order to receive information of facts, and charge themselves with the representation of their grievances: a custom which also prevailed, it will readily be recollected, with the *states-general* of France. Thus the *magnates* of Germany became *states* of the empire.

After Christianity made its way into the heart of Germany, a great number of archbishops, bishops, and abbots appeared on the same level, and in the same rank, with the lay chiefs, who, by and by, admitted them into their number in the public convents, not only in consequence of their respected stations and valuable possessions, but because the clergy alone, in those days, were versant in either letters, or the best modes of transacting public business. Thus the *states* of the empire were divided into two orders; the ecclesiastic and the secular. Among the former, were ranked archbishops, bishops, and abbots of royal foundations: the abbots of other monasteries did not enjoy the same privileges. To the order of prelates were joined, the grand-master of the teutonic order, and the grand-prior of the order of St. John, of Jerusalem. The secular order was composed of dukes, counts palatine, landgraves, margraves, simple counts, and independent proprie-

tors of landed estates: that proprietors as did not hold fiefs of the crown. For a long time there were no other *states* of the empire. These two orders held their deliberations in common with the chief of the empire, under the simple designation of *two benches*, the ecclesiastical bench, and the secular bench. In the lapse of age arose a third class of national representatives. In the reign of the salconer, a great number of towns were built, both on the frontiers, and in the interior of the empire. Part of these held charters from kings and princes, and part immediately from the emperor. The latter were called imperial cities, and their magistrates were appointed by the emperor, for the purpose of executing, in his name, the rights of sovereignty, and drawing the revenues for the imperial treasury. They derived prosperity from commerce; which enabled them to purchase the rights of sovereignty from the emperor, to form for themselves republican constitutions, and to acquire considerable domains, sometimes by money, sometimes by force. Occupied, almost entirely in industry and commerce, they gave themselves but little trouble about the affairs of the empire. The particular wars in which they were sometimes engaged, which they were always eager to render it difficult to establish a general peace, without some participation, on their part, in the war; and their attachment to the emperor, from whom they derived their political privileges, rendered them out as a natural barrier to the imperial power, against the encroachments of the other orders. Their wealth too, present

source, whenever there was necessity of imposing public taxes. They were, therefore, obliged to appear in the diets of the empire, by representatives, or themselves, out of their own power. But as their interests always co-incide with those of the princes, prelates, and counts, they drew from these orders, a separate college of their own, which communicated the result of their deliberations to the other colleges, in whose assemblies they appeared only on the most important occasions.

It was a period of considerable length, before it was the policy of the more powerful among the princes, to recall to their aid, by all possible means, the prelates and counts, as a part of their own body, who might not lean too much to the assistance of the emperor. But long before new and particular interests occasioned a separation of this college. The chief secular princes, and ecclesiastical, by degrees, assumed the right of electing the emperor. They met together for consultation, to whom they should propose, and to whom they should commend to the other princes in the diet of the empire, and generally gave their voices in favour of the candidate so proposed, saying, if the chief princes were unanimous in their recommendation. But it was not till the sixteenth century, that the chief princes assumed a formal, absolute, and exclusive right of election. In this period, the states of the empire came to be divided into three colleges, the *Electoral College*, the *College of Princes*, and the *College of the Free or Imperial Cities*. The members of the ecclesiastical college were originally seven; three

ecclesiastical, and four secular. The former owed their dignity to the antiquity of their episcopal sees, and, to the office of arch-chancellors, which they performed at the imperial court, and which gave them the management of all such public affairs as were transacted, by means of letters, or writing. The elector of Mentz, was arch-chancellor for Germany; the elector of Treves, for the Gauls, or kingdom of Lorraine, when it became a part of the empire; and the elector of Cologne, for the kingdom of Lombardy, when that country too became subject to the sovereign power of the German empire. Subsequent changes in France, and in Italy, did not deprive the two latter princes of their electoral dignity and privileges. The secular princes of the electoral college were the sovereign princes of Bohemia, the palatinate of Saxony, and Brandenburg, who, in like manner, owed their electoral dignity to the great officers of state, which they held at the imperial court. The elector palatine having accepted the crown of Bohemia, in 1618, was overcome by the emperor Ferdinand II. put to the bar of the empire, stripped of his hereditary territories, and the electoral dignity conferred by the emperor on his ally, the duke of Bavaria. This dignity was conferred to the duke, by the peace of Westphalia: but, by the same treaty, an eighth electorship was created, in favour of the prince palatine, who was nominated arch-treasurer of the empire, on the ground, that it was indispensably necessary that every elector should hold some great office of state under the imperial crown. As the two houses of the palatinate and Bavaria

Bavaria were both of them branches of the same stem, and as it was foreseen that, in the course of time, the one might probably fall into the other, by hereditary succession, it was stipulated, that the electorship last created should, from that time, be discontinued. On the re-union of the two branches of the palatine family, in 1777, the number of electors would have been, accordingly, reduced to the primitive number of seven, if at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the electoral dignity had not been conferred, by the emperor, on the ducal house of Brunswick Lunenburg, or Hanover. The college of princes is composed of a hundred voices, or votes: of which some are parted, or shared among different persons, and, in some instances, even whole bodies. For example, the whole of the prelates have but two votes, the whole of the counts only four. Hence a division of the voices into *viriles* and *curiales*; the former those of individuals, the latter those of whole classes or bodies.

The imperial and free cities, which form the third college of the states of the empire, are all of them constituted on republican plans of government; being mixtures of democracies and aristocracies, or rather aristocracies more or less moderate. The city of Nuremberg alone is wholly aristocratical. Of the free cities of Germany, there are only four, which, at the present day, retain their ancient prosperity and consideration. Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and the three Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh. Nuremberg, Ulm, Augsbourg, and others, have fallen from their ancient splendour. The number of the imperial cities, by

the cession of Alsace to the French, and, in one or two cases, encroachments of powerful princes, has been reduced from six to about fifty. They are divided into two benches, that of the Rhine and that of Swabia.

Besides the political division of the states of the empire into colleges, it was divided, geographically, into ten circles, or provinces, shaped into a kind of circular counties, by the nature of the territory; before Belgium, or the Netherlands, was ceded to the French by the treaty of Campo Formio to be ratified by another treaty. The members of the circles, meet from time to time to deliberate on their common interests. In former times, when the German states and prince were actuated, more than at present, by public spirit and a love of their country, assemblies of the circles were frequent, and of great importance. In proportion as private interests and views prevail over those of the community, the meetings of the circles have become regular, ill attended, broken up hastily by pitiful disputes about precedence, where the members are numerous, or discouraged and borne down by some preponderant power, when few. Every circle has its director, or president, charged with the general order and maintenance of the tranquillity, as well as with the execution, of all imperial business within their circles. In the deliberations of the circles, there is no difference between voices *viriles* and voices *curiales*. The vote of the smallest count, or prelate, is equal to that of the greatest prince, even electors not excepted.

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 up. As the emperors and
 were present in the diets.
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 on with expedition. From

the date of 1663, when the diet, or
 assembly, of the states of the empire
 became permanent, neither the em-
 peror, nor the different members of
 the states, appear there in person.
 Every thing is transacted by depu-
 ties, who are not, however, em-
 powered to conclude any business
 of importance, without transmitting
 it, and receiving the instructions of
 their constituents.

The representative of the empe-
 ror, in the diet, has the title of the
 principal commissary, because it
 would be beneath the dignity of the
 chief of the empire to send a deputy
 to the states.

It is the prerogative of the emperor
 to call meetings of the diet for any
 particular purpose, and to lay before
 them the subjects of deliberation. A
 proposition, or motion, is made in
 the diet, either by the imperial or
 principal commissary, in which case
 the decree for making it, is called
 a decree of commission: or, in his
 absence, directly by a message from
 the imperial court; in which case,
 it is called an *aulic decree*. But
 although the regular initiative of
 legislation belong to the emperor, it
 is, nevertheless, competent for the
 states too to propose any question or
 subject of discussion: of which an
 instance was exhibited a few years
 ago, by the elector of Mayence, in
 a motion relative to peace with
 France. But in whatever manner
 a proposition is made, it must be
 communicated to the whole em-
 pire.

Each of the three colleges meets
 separately, and deliberates on the
 propositions submitted to their con-
 sideration and decision, by the pre-
 sident or director: who reduces to
 writing, the sense of what is deter-
 mined by the majority; and lays it be-
 fore

fore the college at the next meeting, for their confirmation. In the electoral college, in general more concordant than the others, the draught of what is understood to have been agreed on, is not often attended with any difficulties: but it is very commonly otherwise in the college of princes; in which the sketch or project drawn up by the director, is often rejected, and another proposed to the college in its stead. Thus it follows, from this mode of conducting the deliberations of the states, that there are three different decrees, or resolutions, on all matters that come before them: which three decrees it, of course, becomes necessary to reduce to one. For this end, the directors of the two first colleges proceed, without delay, to a conference. If it happens that the resolutions agreed to by their respective colleges be fundamentally the same, or conceived in the same spirit, it is not commonly difficult for the two colleges to come to a common result or *conclusion*. But if they cannot be brought, by any means, to one accord, the question is dropped, and there is an end of the business: unless indeed, as sometimes happens in cases of great urgency, they agree to refer the matter to the arbitration of the emperor; for he has no right to interfere, without such a reference. After the *conclusion* of the two first colleges, a similar procedure takes place between these two colleges, united in the same design, on the one part, and the college of imperial cities, on the other. The consent of this college is followed by a general decree of the diet: which, however, has not the force of a law, without the ratification of the emperor. The ge-

neral decrees, in some more qualified or characterized title they bear, of *Advices of Diet*, represented by the director to the imperial and principal ministry, who transmits it to court. These advices the emperor may reject, though not without coming to an explanation on the subjects. The consent of the emperor, duly declared, is called a *Decree of Ratification*. An *Advise of the Diet*, and a *Decree of Ratification*, form together a *law* of the empire.

From this sketch of the German constitution, it is evident, that the transactions of the diet cannot be carried on otherwise than slowly; and that it is impossible they should be kept secret. A great influence on the affairs is possessed by the emperor, whose power fails to turn it to his own advantage. He is, himself, a member of the electoral college, and of Bohemia; and the three ecclesiastical electors are usually in his party. In the college of princes, too, he can commonly reckon the ecclesiastical princes, as well as on the secular princes of the houses, and still more on the dukes and counts. As for the college of free cities, it is but rarely that they dare resist the will of the chief of the empire, only the house of Brandenburg. The greater part of the princes are the old families, that can form a certain degree, a counter-balance to the power of the emperor. Of these great estates, many are generally bound to draw one or other of the imperial courts. One thing is certain, that the courts of Berlin and Vienna are not kind, as was unfortunately

the commencement of the war with France, all reasons any other quarter gain. On the other, a steady opposition, on the part of the Prussian monarch, in the situation of the empire, was to frustrate, in the empire, any project of war.

Business brought before the diet is transacted by the diet body, and sometimes, as where dispatch is necessary, by committees appointed to deliberate and decide in the name of the empire. These committees, which may be considered as a small scale, are called *deputations of the Empire*: there are two kinds; ordinary and extraordinary; such as are appointed to deliberate and transact questions relating to peace and war. It is in this kind of deputation that we are interested. The members of an extraordinary deputation are chosen by ballot of voices in the different circles, and their election is confirmed by the emperor. At the head of the deputation is the ambassador plenipotentiary of the emperor, the choice of whom his majesty is not restrained by any law, whatever either of rank or condition.

In a deputation of the ambassador, as already been observed, on a small scale, in deputation extraordinary there is no division of the members into separate circles. They form but one body. Their president is the elector of Mayence, and the vote of a member from one of the cities, is equal to that of an electoral prince. There was formerly

merely a world of disputes about the ceremonial, according to which the sub-delegates from the diets were, on such occasions, to take their seats or places. In order to avoid such an inconveniency at the congress of Rastadt, it was settled, that all the deputies should be placed on equal seats, and that there should not be, as usual, in the midst of the hall, any table. The inconveniencies necessarily arising from this arrangement, it seems, were judged less than those to be apprehended from the ideas of dignity or degradation that would arise in the breasts of the sub-delegates, from their positions, in relation to that utensil. With regard to the manner or form in which the deliberations, in the extraordinary deputations of the empire are conducted, it is precisely the same with that which takes place in the diet. The imperial plenipotentiary opens the session with due solemnity, and proposes the various points that are to be made the subjects of discussion. Every thing that is proper for them to know, is communicated from time to time through the administration of the elector of Mayence: who collects the votes, and pronounces the decrees; which decrees, when they are of a nature that requires the imperial sanction, are either ratified or rejected by the emperor.

In extraordinary deputations of the empire, the sub-delegates are furnished, by the emperor and diet, with powers and instructions which they cannot transgress. The members of the extraordinary deputation, at Rastadt, were appointed so early as 1795, on the first overtures for peace. And although there was afterwards a great change of circumstances,

the emperor and king of Prussia. The French plenipotentiaries, though, on the whole, rising in their demands on every concession on the part of the empire, were yet sometimes forced to relax in their pretensions, and to assume the appearance of greater moderation, by the course of great events, foreign and domestic. The negotiation was a game of rackets, which was broken up by the approach and entrance of a Russian army into Germany. It would serve no purpose of either entertainment or instruction to record all the propositions and counter propositions, and capricious turns of such proceedings. Yet a few of these may be thought worthy of being related.

The minister plenipotentiary, on the part of his imperial majesty, chief of the empire, was the count Metternich: those appointed, at first, on the part of the French republic, were, the citizens Buonaparte, Trailhard, and Bonnier. Buonaparte was called from negotiation to arms; Trailhard, in the progress of the negotiation, was elected into the directory: and succeeded, in the embassy to congress, by the citizens Robert Jott and Jean Debie.

unlimited powers granted to the emperor of the empire tended, to a very considerable degree, to obstruct the business of the congress: yet still the variety of interests and influence that pervaded the negotiation of the empire, left little hopes that this assembly would bring matters to any speedy conclusion. The German empire, already disjointed and weakened, was rendered more and more so and unsteady by passing

The councils of France, were fluctuating, for similar

The congress at Rastadt was a thermometer that indicated the falling power, or prospects of the different parties concerned. The members of the empire were obliged to regulate their conduct by that of

the emperor and king of Prussia. The French plenipotentiaries, though, on the whole, rising in their demands on every concession on the part of the empire, were yet sometimes forced to relax in their pretensions, and to assume the appearance of greater moderation, by the course of great events, foreign and domestic. The negotiation was a game of rackets, which was broken up by the approach and entrance of a Russian army into Germany. It would serve no purpose of either entertainment or instruction to record all the propositions and counter propositions, and capricious turns of such proceedings. Yet a few of these may be thought worthy of being related.

The minister plenipotentiary, on the part of his imperial majesty, chief of the empire, was the count Metternich: those appointed, at first, on the part of the French republic, were, the citizens Buonaparte, Trailhard, and Bonnier. Buonaparte was called from negotiation to arms; Trailhard, in the progress of the negotiation, was elected into the directory: and succeeded, in the embassy to congress, by the citizens Robert Jott and Jean Debie.

By secret articles, subjoined to the treaty of Campo Formio, Mentz and Ehrenbritstein had been given up to the French: and other arrangements had been made, by the treaty of Basle, in 1795, at the expense of the empire, for the purpose of certain amicable arrangements between the French republic, on the one part, and the king of Prussia, the duke of Wurtemberg, the margrave of Baden, and one or two German powers more on the other. Mentz was, accord-

ingly, notwithstanding the treaty of Campo Formio, summoned by the French general, Hatry, to surrender, with the menace, that he would subject the territory of that electorate to all the calamities of war, if that city did not open its gates to him. The menace was afterwards put in execution and the gates opened; and, for the fortress of Ehrenbritstein, it was closely besieged. The count de Metternich publicly complained of these violations of the treaty, in a note addressed to the citizens Trailhard and Bonnier, dated at Rastadt, the twenty-fourth of December, 1797. "He had learnt," he said, "from all quarters, that the French troops, without any provocation whatever, had passed the lines marked out by the armistice, that they had summoned the fortress of Ehrenbritstein to surrender, had passed the Rhine as well as the Nidda, near Openheim, and that they had formed lines of circumvallation round Mentz." On the subject of grievances, the count proceeded to mention another, which was, "The political organization that the French would, by force of arms, compel a people to accept, who were accustomed to a constitution which formed their happiness. Such an enterprize," he observed, "was in direct and avowed opposition to the spirit of the French constitution, and which could result only from a definitive treaty of peace, that should establish such a people under the dominion of France. Besides, this attempt was made during an armistice, religiously observed by the states of the empire, and at the moment of a negotiation, whose object was to ensure, by a solid and durable

peace, the return of that ancient confidence and friendship which, for the interest of suffering humanity, should be restored between the two nation." To these complaints no reply was made, nor does it appear that any was insisted on. The plenipotentiaries, after not a little discussion on the subject of designations, titles, and a passport, for a French citizen, named Bocher, entered seriously on the business for which the congress was called, on the seventeenth of January, 1799. Citizen Trailhard, having stated, as an incontrovertible fact, that a war had been provoked by the German empire, proceeded to represent, that his government had an incontestible right to an indemnification for all the sacrifices which it had made; and that, in compliance with its principles of loyalty and justice, whose object was to terminate the calamities of war, and to establish peace on the most solid foundation, he proposed for the first basis, "That the course of the Rhine should be acknowledged as a boundary. To this proposition, the count Metternich, in a note of the twenty-seventh of January, replied, "That, by the new frontier proposed, Germany would be dismembered, independently of the circle of Burgundy, of the most considerable parts of the three circles of the Rhine; and that, by such a disposition, several states, the existing nobility, and other members of the empire, would lose either the whole, or, at least, a great part of their possessions. The cession, to France, of the provinces beyond the Rhine, would shake, to the very foundations, the Germanic constitution, and disable the empire from supporting its political

tical existence, and maintaining the relations which it hitherto preserved with the other states of Europe. By the preliminaries, settled at Leoben, on the eighteenth of April, 1797, an assurance was given, that the empire should preserve its integrity: and this assurance was also confirmed afterwards, by the definitive treaty of Campo Formio. The emperor and empire, it was stated by the imperial plenipotentiary, confidently expected, from the justice and generosity of the French government, that it would be disposed to substitute, instead of the proposition already made, a basis of negotiation more accordant to that which was stipulated, in favour of the empire, by the preliminaries of Leoben. Some propositions," he farther observed, "were indispensably necessary to be made, concerning the wretched state of those parts of Germany, at that moment occupied by the French troops. The propositions, to be made on this head, would be favourably received, since they rested on conventions settled with the French nation, were in strict conformity to the law of nations and the natural consequence of negotiations, now entered on, for the purpose of arranging a definitive treaty. They were resolved into the following heads:

I. That, in consequence of the preliminaries of peace, signed at Leoben, the armistice should be strictly observed till a definitive treaty should be concluded.

II. That the French troops should remove, altogether, from the right bank of the Rhine; and, respecting the left bank, that they should retire beyond the lines settled by the armistice.

III. That all hostilities, and consequently all contributions and requisitions, of every denomination, should cease, from that moment, and without any future renewal.

IV. That all sale or alienation of the possessions, situated as well on the German territory as out of it, belonging to the states of the empire, and other members of it, should be discontinued: that a stop should be put to the destruction of forests, the sale of woods, as well as the suppression of ecclesiastical and pious foundations: and, that those faithful subjects, who had manifested a zeal for their masters, and particularly those who, being still in the civil or military service of the princes and lords, had, without any just reason, been classed as emigrants, and had their properties sequestered or sold, should be free from all future persecution: that those servants or subjects, who had inhabited, to the present moment, the countries, some time since, or more recently, occupied by the French troops, should not be disturbed by the arrest of their persons, or sequestration of their goods; and that they should be permitted, on the contrary, to remove with their effects and to follow their masters: and that, in those parts of Germany, where there were any French troops, none of the penal consequences of emigrations should be exercised against those who had withdrawn from the theatre of war and the countries that were occupied by the armies.

V. That, in all the different places, whether occupied or not by the French troops, a stop should be put to all those new doctrines and revolutionary dispositions, whose object was to seduce subjects from

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the Rhine should form the boundary between the French and the empire had been assented to. The secret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, was no less the whole of Bavaria, between the Inn, was to be the compensation for this cession. Bavaria received, in return, a part of the land and certain states in France. No doubt was entertained of a good understanding that existed at this point, between France, and Austria. That the system of territorialization, which was to make the respective losses, had been already agreed on among these respective powers: but the losses of the empire were not to be made, at once, so great. The French plenipotentiary presented, that the cessions, at the bank of the Rhine, were of great consequence; as an addition of territory to such a republic, while the boundary of the Rhine was established by the river, and would equally conduce to the tranquillity of both empires. The plenipotentiary of the empire, on the contrary, stated, that, by giving the left side of the Rhine, and the demarcation proposed, thirty-four and thirteen ecclesiastical states of the empire would be subjected to losses, which amounted to the value of eleven hundred millions; the population of the empire was upwards of three millions of inhabitants. France had gained from this country, since the beginning of the war, in requisitions and contributions, more than six millions. For fertility and population, it was one of the first countries of Europe. The French plenipotentiaries, not, probably, persuaded by this last argument,

persisted in their first propositions, from which, they declared, they would never depart. France, they said, demanded the left side of the Rhine, not so much for the purpose of aggrandizement as for that of securing to the republic a determinate and secure frontier. The deputation was still indisposed to make so large a sacrifice. But, on the third of March, 1798, the deputation, in a note of the third of March, agreed to a cession of half the territory demanded; and this they did in consideration that the French government, according to the declaration of its ministers plenipotentiary, had no view of aggrandizement, and that its principal object was to procure natural and determined limits for both France and the empire. As a line of demarcation, of this kind, they proposed the Rhine and Moselle, leaving to the French government the choice between the countries of the empire, situated beyond the Rhine, on the right bank of the Moselle; or those on the same side of the Rhine on the left. But, in consenting to such an important cession, they declared, it would be absolutely necessary to make every possible provision to alleviate the condition of those states of the empire, of the nobles, and other members of the Germanic body, who, by such a disposition, would sustain very considerable losses. Nothing, in the way of negotiation, on equal terms, could have been more reasonable than this proposition, which, in the style of common business, was a fair division of the difference. But the French plenipotentiaries peremptorily declared that the boundary of the Rhine was a line of negotiation from which they would not depart.

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 therefore, at this time, that had not
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public would never depart. The imperious demands of France, as might naturally be expected, gave rise to very animated debates in the diet of the empire. The duke of Bavaria not only refused to agree to the cession proposed, but went so far as to propose, to the other states, to invite the empire, Russia, Prussia, and England, to oppose it by main force. But the destiny of the empire was in the hands of Prussia and Austria. After multiplied sittings, long debates, and the interchange of preparatory notes, the deputation of the empire, on the thirteenth of March, finally consented to the cession of the whole left side of the Rhine; but on the conditions that the French troops should immediately withdraw from the right bank of the Rhine, and that all military engagements and requisitions should immediately cease; that the French republic should immediately withdraw all its troops from the right side, and, confining itself to the countries of Germany, which should be ceded to it, on the left bank of the Rhine, should not form any farther pretensions, on the empire, of any kind; that indemnities should be fixed for the states which had sustained any loss on the left bank of the Rhine; that all persecution, of whatever kind, in the countries to be ceded, should cease, and individuals be safe and secure in their persons and properties. The French plenipotentiaries agreed, that the cession of all posses, on the right bank of the Rhine, should be the first consequence of a final pacification. They also agreed to the principle of indemnities, which, they said, were to be found in a secularization of the ecclesiastical

estates; which principle was adopted by the deputation of the empire. But in the discussion which ensued, on the application of this general principle, there was a great interference and opposition of interests; and it was evident that each state thought only of its own aggrandizement, and of throwing the sum of damages and losses on those who were the least capable of defending their own interests. The states of the first rank did not dissemble that these losses were to fall on the secondary states; and these, again, shifted them off on those of inferior order. The Austrian ministers proposed the secularizations; the ecclesiastical electors demanded to be indemnified by those of the prince bishops; the prince bishops required the suppression of abbeys, monasteries, and the inferior prelacies. Many, in order to lighten the stroke which they were threatened, which they had not the power to avert, began to form a fund for their future support, by putting to sale not only their moveables and other portable objects, but also considerable portions of their landed property: so that, in case of secularizations expected, the possessors should have the less to lose, unless a law should be passed for invalidating such liquidations.

It was decided, by the deputation, that they should begin with the secularization of the abbeys and convent prelacies. If these should be sufficient to cover the balance of the losses, a part of the possession of the prince bishops should be taken to their account. Austria and Prussia declared, that, in order to avoid too great a number of secularizations,

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 There were other propositions
 which they had to make, which
 were nothing more than the natural
 effect of the progression of ideas; a
 successive display of a regular plan,
 which they had already announced.
 Of these propositions the principal
 were, an immediate abolition of
 the tolls, and staple duties, and also
 of the corporation of boatmen, who
 were in the possession of certain
 privileges, inconsistent with the
 perfect freedom of navigation; and
 that in the treaty of peace a special
 clause might be inserted, by which
 a stipulation should be made for the
 cession of Frickthal, and that all
 the rights which the German em-
 pire might claim on that territory,
 should be relinquished to the French
 republic. On the note containing
 these sentiments and proposals, the
 deputation of the empire observed,
 that the negociation would never
 attain a fixed point, if the conditions
 of peace, already agreed on, should
 be continually interrupted by new
 propositions.

It was impossible that two parties
 could confide in each other, who
 had agreed to the secret articles of
 the treaty of Campo-Formio, and
 who measured their rights only by
 their power. The public articles
 of that treaty were continually vio-
 lated by the French. The augmen-
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ed, with jealousy, the motions of the French, and the French those of the emperor. The negotiation was continued, particularly on the part of the former, more from the view of gaining time, and acting according to circumstances expected, or merely contingent, than from any sincere hope or desire of pacification. The plans pursued in Italy and Switzerland prove, that the genius of the republic was still bent on war and conquest: which were not only suited to the temper of so great a part of the nation, but which seemed indispensably necessary for the security of the administration and the stability of government. But, besides this general or national interest, that all things should be left or thrown, as much as possible, into uncertainty and confusion. The directory, and their agents, were indisputably influenced, in their conduct at Rastadt, by a regard to their own private and personal interests. So profound was the corruption of the rulers of France, at this time, that they did not hesitate to offer their protection to different parties, to sale, at Rastadt, as in other places. From the time that the principle of indemnities and secularizations was agreed on, they had the most abundant means of practising on the hopes and fears, the cupidity, jealousy, and resentment of states and princes. A kind of lottery was established of principalities, bishoprics, abbeys, and various other acquisitions and exemptions, in which the prizes were disposed of, chiefly by the favour of the French directory. A principle of the most flagrant injustice and rapacity pervaded all ranks and degrees from France, Austria, and

Prussia, down to the smallest rural city, or other member of the empire.

While the French plenipotentiaries paid so little regard, in the whole, to the rights of the states they affected a particular regard for the interests of the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Franckfort. They demanded that these cities might preserve their political existence, and be secured and maintained in the possession of their constitutional independence. The deputation of the empire, in regard to this point, acknowledged "that the preservation of them, as well as of all the other constitutional cities, was highly interesting to the commerce of the whole." All these free and independent cities, they observed, formed the state of the empire, and on account, as well as from the necessity of the constitution, were under the protection of the laws. The preservation of the empire considered as an essential duty to attend to the maintenance of the imperial constitution and the Germanic constitution, to comprehend, in the view expressed by the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, the states and members of the empire in general." The intervention of the French, in behalf of those cities, was not only unnecessary and impertinent, but in the highest degree violent and imperious. It responded to the secret efforts of the plenipotentiaries to sow the seeds of jealousy and discord among the different states and members of the empire: particularly to avenge themselves, they were at pains to circulate, that the flourishing cities of Bremen, Franckfort, and Hamburg were coveted by certain potentates.

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began now to be considered and, afterwards, assumed the character of protector of the neutrality of the north of Germany. From the moment it was seen that the courts of Vienna and Berlin could not draw together, and to the same point, every state of the empire followed their example and their fortunes.

At the opening of the congress, the ascendancy of France bore down all opposition: Prussia had espoused its interests; and Austria, influenced by private views and engagements, had sometimes hushed into silence those remonstrants against the claims of France, whose rights of sovereignty were to be made the sacrifice of peace. But the fresh pretensions of the French, which have been already mentioned, after the cession of the left side of the Rhine and the admission of the principle of secularization, appeared so extravagant to both these great powers, that they determined to oppose them: a resolution, in which they were confirmed, or, rather, perhaps, to which they were excited, by that coalition against France, which quickly followed the naval victory of the English at Aboukir. The imperial minister, who had, at first, supported the pretensions of the French to the left bank of the Rhine, on the principle repeatedly stated, was the first that raised a standard of opposition to their new requisitions, and afterwards determined resistance, though the interests of Prussia were in opposition to those of the emperor; though the king had declared that he would observe the most exact neutrality, his ministers thought themselves equally obliged to protest against the new preten-

sions of the French plenipotentiaries.

The tide was now turning the tone of the opposite reversed. The French made no concession after another; the ties of the empire stood firm. Those of the leading powers manifested a disposition rather to resist their demands than fall. The emperor acquiesced, however, in the principal bases that had been proposed for pacification. They were, to the French republic, the territories on the left bank of the Rhine. They acknowledged the Rhine as the boundary of the empire. They admitted the contribution that had been proposed for the islands; the free navigation of that river; the maintenance of towing paths; the re-establishment of commercial bridges, and the construction of new ones, provided necessity should be acknowledged, and that the consent of the emperor and empire should be obtained ere erecting them. The emperor renounced all the rights of the empire to the Austrian Low Countries and to Savoy, as well as to considerable fiefs of the empire in the Cisalpine republic. It was stipulated that the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, should be demolished. For the security of Mentz, the emperor consented to give up the island of St. Pierre, though situated on the right side of the Thalwagg. The emperor did not resist the proposition, that the empire should not construct new fortifications at Kehl and Cassel, in a distance of three thousand fathoms. And, lastly, the deputies of the empire charged themselves with the particular debts, as well as

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 he safety of that town, had
 resolutely claimed by the mi-
 s of Prussia: and they decla-
 in a note of the sixth of De-
 cember, that if, within seven days,
 leputation of the empire should
 have given and transmitted to
 a categorical and satisfactory
 er, relative to all the points
 in contestation, their powers
 ld cease. A majority of the
 ation agreed, without any
 er conditions, to the French
 ositions. But the ministers of
 ria, Saxony, and Hanover,
 ending against all farther ces-
 , and particularly with regard
 he four points of the emigrants,
 toll on the Wezer, the isle of
 rich, and the Frickthal, de-
 ed that they would never relax
 the resolutions they had form-
 The two last, seeing that the
 xity of the deputies gave way,
 ested against their vote and left
 chamber. The count of Lehr-

bach, the Austrian plenipotentiary,
 remained, but entered the same
 protest, and declared, that the con-
 tingent of Austria was ready to
 march, in order to protect the em-
 pire from farther aggression. This
 declaration was a pretty certain
 proof how the negotiation would
 terminate. The approach of the
 Russians had overturned all that had
 been effected towards peace, in the
 Austrian councils and those of the
 other states that adhered to Austria.
 On the other hand, the same cir-
 cumstance produced an opposite
 effect on the cabinet of Berlin, jea-
 lous of an alliance between the
 two empires. It was in conse-
 quence, probably, of this disposi-
 tion in Prussia, that the deputation
 of the empire, on the tenth of De-
 cember, were compelled, in conse-
 quence of the categorical answer
 demanded to the French ultima-
 tum, to submit their opinions, and
 declared that they acceded to all
 the articles proposed by the French
 ministers. But, in making this
 declaration, they expressed their
 hopes that such points, as yet want-
 ed more mature examination and
 farther investigation, would be left
 for definitive regulation till the for-
 mation of the articles of peace.
 The Prussian ministers, at the same
 time, addressed a note to the depu-
 tation, stating, that the king, their
 master, unwilling to throw any far-
 ther obstacles in the way of peace,
 by new opposition in the critical
 state in which the empire then
 stood, and expose it to new dan-
 gers, acceded to the vote of depu-
 tation; reserving to themselves the
 power of recommending, likewise,
 the interests of Prussia, at the con-
 clusion of the peace. The conclu-
 sion, remitted to the imperial con-
 sultary,

missary, was sanctioned; though with expressions of much dissatisfaction at the impetuosity which they had forced into the negotiation. It says, "The decree of the imperial commission, to the deputation of the empire, has sufficient motives to determine it to make still farther concessions, in the present circumstances, the commissioner of his majesty, the emperor, will not oppose its painful proceeding, since it believes that these will be the means of obtaining peace. But this determination will be entirely misunderstood, if it should be supposed to proceed, from any other motives than a desire to avoid any division with the deputation of the empire."

As all the essential parts of the first basis of the negotiation were now definitively settled and concluded, nothing remained but to apply the acknowledged principle of indemnity by the means of secularization, which formed an integral and indivisible part of the future treaty, that the respective negotiators were to conclude. But as this object required mature deliberation, before it came under discussion, the French plenipotentiaries declared that they would, in a first use, present their propositions on this head to the plenipotentiaries of the mediating countries, and as the plenipotentiaries of Prussia had not yet arrived, the plenipotentiaries of the mediating countries were obliged to defer the discussion of this subject until the arrival of the plenipotentiaries of Prussia. The plenipotentiaries of the mediating countries, however, did not wish to defer the discussion of this subject until the arrival of the plenipotentiaries of Prussia, and they proposed to the plenipotentiaries of the French Republic to present their propositions on this head to the plenipotentiaries of the mediating countries, and as the plenipotentiaries of Prussia had not yet arrived, the plenipotentiaries of the mediating countries were obliged to defer the discussion of this subject until the arrival of the plenipotentiaries of Prussia.

tries on the right bank, which still occupied, from the arduous and vexatious impositions of French commissaries. These requisitions relative to the actual state of things on the right bank of the Rhine were almost immediately answered by a note from the French plenipotentiaries, stating, that if the empire consented to admit Russian troops into the territories of the empire (above noticed) or did not exert all its power to oppose their entrance, it would be considered as a violation of the neutrality, on the part of the empire, the negotiation at Rastadt would be dissolved, and the republic would be exactly in the same position, with respect to the other, as they were previous to the signature of the preliminary treaty of Leoben, and the conclusion of the armistice. To this note the plenipotentiary of the head of the empire, answered, that the French government, instead of giving a satisfactory answer, conformed to the law of nations, to the demands of the empire, relative to the actual state of affairs on the right bank of the Rhine, had entered on a new and very difficult subject. This object, which was within the department of competence of the empire, M. de Moustier acquainted the plenipotentiary, had been sent, as a subject of the constitution, to be determined by the empire, united as it was, and that the republic was the result of such a determination. That the diet had agreed to take the instructions of the plenipotentiary, and that it had not yet received the answer of the empire, relative to the requisition.

ing as the diet at Ra-
ble to bring the point.
a speedy and friendly

n troops, commanded
ned general Squarrow,
ixty thousand, and
four divisions, of fif-
each, having halted
at Olmutz, and Biltz,
rived at Brunn about
December. The in-
ranged in the Prussian
n fine condition. The
e accoutred in the
. They wore long
ats of all colours. Be-
kish lance and sabre,
ls and carabines slung
s. The arrival of so
formidable an enemy,
republic, was a plea-
mating fight to the
ia, the Austrians, and
ans of Austria. The
emprefs, the palatine
the duke of Saxe Tei-
; Ferdinand of Wir-
ce Esterhazy, the Rus-
r count Razamoutky,
ons of high distinction,
the first regiment of

breaking a stipulation in the ar-
mistice, for the admission of a re-
gular supply of provisions, so long
defended by its natural strength,
the constancy of the garrison, and
the military skill of its commander,
colonel Faber, at length surrender-
ed, January, 1799. The French
found, in Ebrenbritslein, an im-
mense quantity of stores, consisting
of 192 pieces of artillery, about
100,000 balls, bombs, and grenades;
a million of cartridges; about
450,000 weight of powder; 5,000
muskets, and other articles in equal
profusion. Those alone were want-
ing, which were necessary for life.
The blockade of this place com-
menced in April, 1797: so that it
was among the longest in modern
history. By the reduction of this
place, the French became masters
of the two banks of the Rhine, from
Schaff-hausen to Dusseldorf. The
possession of these places, with that
of Mayence, already noticed, open-
ed to them the provinces of Fran-
conia, Hesse, and Westphalia. At
the same time, the French troops
that were stationed between Co-
logne and Mayence, along the left
of the Rhine, repassing that river,

declared to the deputies of the empire, on the thirty-first of January, that they had orders neither to receive nor remit any note in any of the points of the negotiation, till they had received a categorical and satisfactory answer to that which they had remitted, on the second of January, relative to the same subject. In the mean time the Russians continued to advance. The emperor of Germany assembled his troops on the river Lech. And the French army, having, as already observed, re-crossed the Rhine, penetrated into Suabia, under the command of general Jourdan. Official information of this invasion, was, on the first of March, 1799, communicated to count Metternich, by the French plenipotentiaries, at Rastadt; who remitted to him, by order of the directory, the following proclamation, signed by the president, and dated the twentieth of February, 1799: "The troops of his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, in contempt of the convention concluded at Rastadt, the eleventh of Frimaire, (December the first, 1797), anno. 6, have repassed the river Inn, and have quitted the hereditary states. This movement is connected with the march of the Russians, who declare aloud, that they are coming to attack the French republic, and who are already in the dominions of the emperor.

Ever faithful to its engagements, always animated with the sincerest desire of maintaining peace, and ever disposed to attribute the same

reasons to his majesty the emperor. The French government has declared of him a satisfactory declaration respecting the march of the troops, and the passage

which has been granted. The emperor, however, remained silent. The directory, therefore, find themselves compelled, by the absolute necessity of self-defence, and the obligations imposed on all governments for their safety, to call on the French armies to take such measures as the exigencies require. But, at the same time, it declares, that peace is unalterable: and that his majesty the emperor shall announce, by an edict, that the Russian troops have evacuated his territories, and that his troops have returned to their former positions regulated by the treaty of Rastadt, the French also re-enter their former

This proclamation was followed by an address from general Jourdan, to his army, on the occasion of his entrance into Germany. In the month of February the twenty-eighth, a decree was conceived in the same spirit with that of the previous day. It also enjoined the strictest discipline under the severest penalties. The French minister of war, in the note which they remitted to count Metternich, at the same time to count Metternich, notified, that they were authorized to declare, that the march of the Russian troops ought not to be considered in any other light than that of a necessity, necessitated by circumstances, and the desire of peace, or the French government to be ardent and sincere. The directory persisted in their determination of concluding peace with the empire, on the supposition that the empire would not oppose itself against the march of the Russians.

putation of the empire taken the proclamation, together with the note of the French and the address to the archbishop, came to the consideration, that all these pieces were sent to the general diet of the empire, at Ratisbon; that it was observed to the diet, at the same time, that the majority of the diet was convinced, that the note, the diet ought to be how urgent it was, that the diet should be invested with powers, to give an answer in the name of the French legation, on the 10th of January, (concerning the expulsion of the Russians,) in order to resume the negotiations which had been so long suspended; the present subject of deliberation should be remitted, as usual, to the secretary of his imperial majesty: he should be requested to inform the French ministers, and the members of the deputation, and to express its ardent desire of concluding all possible efforts, for a lasting peace. The imperial secretary was not influenced by the same pacific dispositions. He transmitted the fourth article, and informed the deputies, that the imperial commission could not draw the conclusion, since,

from the actual situation of affairs, their answer should have been restricted to the simple acknowledgement of their having received the French minister's note, and communicated it to the general diet; and that all farther declaration should have been suspended till the ulterior decision of the emperor and the empire, agreeably to a former *conclusum* of the deputation. The views that dictated this note of the imperial ministers, could not be misunderstood. But a prelude to the renewal of war, still less equivocal, was exhibited soon thereafter, in the expulsion of Bacher and Alquier: the first, the French resident at Ratisbon; the second, the French ambassador at Munich. On the fourteenth of March, they were ordered to quit those towns within the space of twenty-four hours, and to retire within the French advanced posts. The expulsion of these ministers was not effected without opposition on the part of certain members of the diet, as well as that of the elector of Bavaria: but, as the order was accompanied by military force, Bacher and Alquier were under the necessity of obeying the requisition.

C H A P. IX.

Attack on the French, by the King of Naples.—Secret Motives assigned to this.—Position of the Neapolitan Troops, after their Repulse from Roman Territories.—And of the French.—The different Divisions of the French Army draw near to Naples.—Amidst general and constant Insurrections of the Natives of the Country.—Armistice proposed by the Neapolitan to the French General for an Armistice.—Rejected.—Massacres of the French.—Perilous Situation of the French Troops.—Desperate Resolutions of Championet.—Unexpectedly relieved from his Embarrassment by an Offer, for the third Time, of an Armistice.—The Neapolitan Troops evacuate Capua.—Where they are succeeded by the French Garrison.—Dissatisfaction of the Directory with Championet.—The Royal Family of Naples flee to Palermo.—Regency appointed, at Naples, in his Absence.—Championet vindicates his Conduct to the Directory.—Communication between Championet and the Malcontents of Naples.—Violent Fermentation in Naples.—Contest between the Royalists and Revolutionists.—Retreat of Ficceroy.—Escape of General Mack to Championet.—Total Disorganization of the Neapolitan Army.—Assassination and Rapine.—Naples assaults the French Army.—Obstinately defended by the Lazzaroni.—Almost a Cessation from mutual Slaughter.—Improved by Championet.—Professions of Humanity and Respect for St. Januarius draw over the Lazzaroni to the Side of the French.—Miracles.—Advertisement, by the Archbishop, to the Citizens of Naples.—Proclamation of Championet.—Edict of the Provisionary Government of the Neapolitan Republic.—Imposing Arms and Names in the Hands of the French General.—Contributions.—Trophies of Victory and Ambassadors sent from Naples to the Directory.—The whole public and much of the private Property of Naples claimed by the Directory, for the French Nation.—Civil Commissaries sent for the Purpose of taking Possession of this.—Ordered, by Championet, to depart from Naples.—The Decree of the Directory, on the Subject of Neapolitan Property, annulled by a Counter-Decree issued by the General.—Indignation of the Directory.—A Decree for arresting Championet with other generals, and bringing them for Disobedience.—Another for bringing Persons accused, by public Fame, of Robbery or Dilapidation, to Trial by a Martial.—These Trials prevented by new Struggles and Changes at the French Invasion of the small Republic of Lucca.—Factions there.—Resolution.—And Contributions.

WHILE the force of negotiation was carried on at Rastatt, military preparations continued on both sides.

and in Italy. Notwithstanding the treaty of Campo Formio, the unprovoked encroachments of French on French provoked a war, in which it was almost certain that the house of Austria must sooner or later be overthrown.

The courage, with which the king of Naples, after the naval victory of Aboukir, ventured to oppose the French, on the Roman territories, was considered, by many Europeans, as a spur to the emperor to depart from that mysterious policy in which he had remained after many provocations, on the one hand, and encouragements, on the other, to rejoin his former allies in an appeal to arms. By others it was even affirmed, that the Neapolitan court, as well as that of Vienna, were making military preparations and pressing mingled political negotia-

It was secretly agreed on, they said, and understood, between the ruling party in the directory and those courts, that, after such a show of resistance, as might produce murmurs or worse effects, in the part of the French nation, the ecclesiastical states should be referred up to the arbitrament of the court of Naples. The terms, on which this cession was to be obtained, were the same with those on which a majority of the electors, composing the directory, offered peace to the Austrians, the Portuguese, and others: and it was determined, according to this account of matters, by the directory, to sacrifice a small army, under Championet, to their private interests. If the reports be well-founded, the selfish views of the directory were counteracted and defeated by the French gene-

rals, who were not admitted into the secret.

Championet, after the repulse of the Neapolitan troops, encamped at Santo Germano, the spot from whence his Sicilian majesty, but a few weeks before, had issued his proclamations of deliverance from the French yoke to the Romans. The king and general Mack, as mentioned in our last volume, had hastened back, with their defeated and diminished forces, from the Roman territories into those of Naples. The king, with part of the troops, repaired to his capital: the general, with the remainder, joined the garrison, and undertook the defence of Capua; from whence, on the thirty-first of December, 1798, he sent a letter to Championet, proposing an armistice, limited or unlimited, on account of the severity of the weather and the badness of the roads. The French general returned for answer, that, as his army had overcome the difficulties of both the way and the weather, with their usual patience, he should not halt until he had made his entry into Naples. Championet, in pursuance of his plan, moved his head-quarters from Santo Germano to Teano.

The left wing of the French army, under Duhesme, in the midst of repeated attacks, both by the Neapolitan troops and large bodies of insurgents, marching along the coast of the Adriatic, through a country intersected with rivers, proceeded towards Pescara. A mass of insurgents, to the number of six thousand, had taken possession of Teano, in the rear of the French army, and there massacred every person belonging to the French. Duhesme, still continuing his march, sent back

detachments to reduce the insurgents. Taking advantage of the impression that had been made on the Neapolitans, by the repeated checks given to their attacks, and particularly by a victory over them near the river Vomano, he appeared before Pescara without artillery or ammunition, and by threats of a general sack on the one hand, and promises of protection and favour on the other, induced the garrison to open the gates of that important fortress, which was the key of the Adriatic, and the possession of which was equally subservient to the progress of the left wing of the army towards Naples, as that of Gaeta, on the Mediterranean, already in the possession of the French, under general Roy, was to the advance of the right. The centre of the army, under general Lemaigne, having crossed the Appenines in one of their most difficult passes, continually exposed to the massacres of the insurgent peasantry, wherever they could meet with little resistance, forced the post of Popili, where the centre of the Neapolitan army was strongly entrenched, and thereby prevented the junction of the centre of the French army with its left. While the centre division formed its communication with the right by Venafro, general Roy, leaving a garrison at Gaeta, marched on towards Capua with the remainder of his column, and took his position along the Volturno, a river falling into the gulf of Gaeta, which covered Capua, towards the sea. General Macdonald, who commanded the main body of the right wing, had fallen down from Calvi, and was marching onward, in order to recover the ground around Capua. A body of Neapo-

litans, routed in a close encounter with the French, found protection in their retreat from the artillery of that city. The French, who pursued them to the very gates, were forced to retire with very considerable loss to Cajazzo, Macdonald, having left a reserve at Calvi, in the Terra di Lavoro, took up his position. This position, in the face of an army yet victorious, covered by a river, protected by a strong place, masters of the left side, and all the fords of the Volturno, with the means of obtaining considerable re-inforcements from the capital behind: this position of Macdonald, in such circumstances, was daring and dangerous. It was, however, the result of the circumstances of which the general in chief had not probably taken account. His own plan was to wait at Cajanello, to concentrate his armies, by the division of the left and centre, and not to advance into a country, where in insurrection, until a force fitted to face the danger, which he would be exposed to, the precautions intended by the general in chief were justified by the event. On his return to the head-quarters at Teano, from Venafro, which he had gone to concert the operations of the siege of Capua with general Lemaigne, he found dispatches from general Roy, informing him that a prodigious number of insurgents had assembled at Sofia, threatened to cut down the bridges at Fregene, and even menacing the city. Strong detachments were sent against them, in order to prevent the communication between the left wing of the army and the centre. The insurgents not only opposed the passage of the

ps, but beat them, after they been reinforced, in successive engagements, and at length forced them to retreat. Other bodies of insurgents, during these conflicts with the French troops, took possession of the bridges on the Garigliano, which they cut down, seized the park of reserve belonging to the army, burnt the ammunition waggons, plundered the baggage, and made themselves masters of all the positions that had been occupied by the French. While these transactions passed in the rear of the French army, commissioners from the viceroy of Naples presented themselves at the head-quarters before general Championnet, offering to surrender the city of Capua, and to draw a military line, on which the opposite armies should wait the orders of their respective governments. Championnet, though astonished that such propositions should be made to him in the present distressed state of the French army, refused to enter into any discussion of them, on other terms, than the surrender of Naples. The same propositions were repeated the next day, and met with the same refusal. But Championnet, on returning from his conference to head-quarters, at Pescara, found that the troops appointed to surround it had fallen back, and that the town was evacuated.

The insurgents, having gained the heights, were preparing for an attack. These bands were dispersed: but, on the same evening, Championnet received intelligence that the insurrection was general, that every part of the kingdom was in arms, and that the insurgents were commanded by experienced officers. Lemoine, whole head-

quarters had been attacked, had crossed the Volturno. No farther intelligence could be obtained of the left wing under Duhesme. It was believed at the time, that he had been surrounded by insurgents.

The gathering storm of general insurrection gained on the rear of the French army more and more. The standard of revolt was raised in Santo Germano, and the whole of the adjacent country. Championnet's baggage and equipage were pillaged. One of his aids-de-camps, it has been asserted, was burnt alive. Another was taken prisoner. At Tendi and Itri, there was an indiscriminate massacre of French, travellers, and all that were found in those places.

The French troops, thus surrounded, were left without provisions. Their number was considerably diminished, by the numerous detachments sent out against the rebels. The burning of the park of artillery and ammunition-waggons, left each soldier only a single round of cartridges. The communication with Rome was cut off. A junction with the left wing was become impossible. The Neapolitans were making dispositions for a general attack. And a landing was expected, about this time, to take place, at the mouth of the Garigliano, of troops, that had embarked at Leghorn, and which were to fall on the rear of the French, while general Mack made an attack in front. In this extremity of fortune, Championnet had called in all his posts, resolved to conquer or perish, when a trumpet presented itself, the third time, at the advanced posts of the French army, announcing the arrival of the former deputation with more ex-

tenlive powers. An armistice was immediately concluded between Championet, and, on the part of Naples, the prince of Milliano. The principal conditions of this were, the surrender of Capua, with all its stores and artillery; the possession, by the French army, of the country as far as Acerra, before Naples; Benevento, and a tract from thence to the Adriatic, to serve as a line of demarcation; the evacuation of the Neapolitan ports, by the ships of hostile powers; and the payment of ten millions of livres. This treaty was to be ratified by the respective governments of the contracting parties: and, in case of its rejection by either government, no hostilities were to take place till after three days notice. —The armistice was concluded and signed, on the twenty-first day of January, 1799. The Neapolitans evacuated Capua on the next, and proceeded to Naples. They were, on the twenty-third, succeeded by a French garrison. The rest of the French army encamped without the city. Championet, disembarassed from a formidable opposition in front, cleared the country of insurgents in his rear.

The French directory, quickly informed, and before the arrival of any official dispatches, of the armistice between Championet, and the government of Naples, was so highly dissatisfied with it, that a letter, by their orders, and in their name, was written to Championet, in the most severe and insulting

terms.* But when Cha had explained the reasons of his conduct, and which were all irrefragable, that letter was retracted.

By the time that the armistice was concluded, the king of Sicilies, with the royal family, had been for some days, after a tedious voyage, safely landed at Palermo. It was not without reluctance that the king quitted his seat of government. The measures were used by the party who opposed his retreat, in order to bring about his submission; such as pretended conspiracies and popular insurrections. At length, having created the prince of Pignatelli viceroy, he embarked on board the British ships, commanded by lord Nelson, during the night of the first of January, and returned to court, accompanied by the Austrian, and Russian ambassadors. For the tranquillity of the kingdom, a civic guard was formed: two-thirds of which were taken equal from the classes of the nobles and private citizens. Large quantities of money, as well as arms, were distributed among the Lazzaroni, for the purpose of retaining them, by encouraging their wonted loquacity.

At Caserta, which Championet had now made his head-quarters, he received intelligence of the flight of the army, which was so embarrassed, on all hands, by the insurgents, as had been sufficient to fill the provinces of the kingdom with Duhamel, after the redoubtable Pescara, extended his line

* According to what has already been briefly stated, it was the wish of the directory to sacrifice Championet and his army to a secret treaty with the king of Naples. On this point we have not learnt any thing that can be certain. It appears, that an animosity had been conceived by the directory against Championet on other accounts than his ignorant counter-action of their secret wishes. If such really existed, in favour of the courts of Vienna and Naples.

at Lanciano, and then directed march towards Popoli. After various dangers and escapes, he reached Sulmona and Venafro, and finally joined Championnet, at headquarters at Calerta. Macdonald, who, from some disgust, had given up his commission, was placed by the general Dufresne. Championnet, in a confidential letter to the directory, accompanying his official letter, had stated, that a suspension of arms, with a promise to perfidious, was nothing more than a stratagem of war; that such articles had been inserted in the treaty as would lead the Neapolitans to break it in various ways, and thereby furnish an ostensible ground for the re-commencement of hostilities when he pleased; that, at the time in which they should receive the news of the capitulation of Capua, he would be master of Naples, having means of revolutionizing it, from headquarters, at Calerta, through the correspondence which he was about to open with the disaffected party, and who, as appeared by their conduct towards the viceroy, had not been strangers to this anti-treaty. In pursuance of the design he had intimated to the directory, Championnet found means of opening a communication with the discontented in Naples. For that end, a committee was formed, which received, from time to time, accounts of what was passing in the city. The emissaries, sent from France, carried back instructions to the revolutionary party, who, having come to a determination to co-operate with the French, for the destruction of the old government, and having received new assurances, which led them to rely on the fidel-

ity and generosity of the French army, began to declare their intentions more openly. General Lemoine was now sent to Paris, to receive instructions from the directory, respecting the nature and form of government to be given to the Neapolitans. The crisis expected, was precipitated by the following circumstance. A French agent had been sent from the general, under a safe conduct, to Naples, to hasten the payment of the money agreed on by the treaty. He was received very cordially by the viceroy: but his visit and the object of his mission were no sooner known, than a violent fermentation was excited among the Neapolitans. The French agent was in danger of assassination, but saved by the French party. An individual of this party was killed. Some abetted the deed of the assassins, others were eager to avenge the victim.

From this moment the two parties, the royalists and revolutionists, were at open war. The Lazzaroni, who were in the royal interest, took possession of all the arms: and, forming themselves into bands, ran through the streets, invoking the names of the king, and St. Januarius. General Mack was noted as a traitor, and the remains of the army which he commanded, as jacobins, corrupted by French gold. Even the viceroy was become an object of suspicion, and, apprehensive of the danger that awaited him from both sides, prudently withdrew to his barge, which lay in the bay, and set sail for Sicily. The soldier, terrified by the numbers and the menaces of the Lazzaroni, deserted to the French ranks, and in two days the Neapolitan army was quite disorganized and annihilated. Ge-

imped on two lines to Naples.

Naples were strengthened by a brigade from Benevento. The city was attacked by a force of six thousand peasants, unacquainted with the art of war, fell into an ambush near the Caudine Forks, where the Romans were always under the yoke of the victors, and the greater part of them were killed. Such detachments were sent from the different posts in the country around Naples, as they appeared, for a time, from the constant service of quelling rebellions, and crushing bands of

the day following, the third of January, 1799, the divisions, which were sent with the attack of Naples, entered the town and gained the citadel. Two battalions, in order to establish a correspondence with Fort St. Elmo, took possession of Capo-di-monte. The first division placed their batteries between Capo-di-Chino, and the city. The ground to the right of the city was occupied by the second division, and joined to the first by a brigade under general D'Alton, and the artillery, under general D'Alton, disposed as to give it command of the city. Every thing was ready for the assault. The army was on the point of being sent to all the horrors of a battle, and the impatient soldier awaited the signal of attack.

Championet still hesitated. He was anxious to prevent too great and unnecessary a waste of life, and addressed a proclamation to that effect, in the name of a squadron, to the soldiers of the city. But Na-

ples had now no magistrates. Such of the inhabitants as had not taken up arms, had shut themselves up in their houses, or concealed themselves from the fury of the Lazzaroni, who, to the number of sixty thousand, had sworn to defend themselves to the last. The messenger of Championet was received by a volley of musketry. A ball broke the pommel of his saddle; and, on his attempting to make them understand the general's proposition, another volley forced him to retreat.

Championet, imagining that the exhibition of his forces would have induced the Lazzaroni to come to some compromise, had determined to defer the attack to next day. But the Lazzaroni, during the night, made several sallies, and kept up so terrible a fire, that the general lost all hopes of gaining them by any other means than those of force. Orders were given for the two battalions on Capo-di-Monte, to march in the silence of the night, to join the patriots in St. Elmo, from whom information had just been received that they waited the signal of the French to open their fire on the city; to announce their arrival by the junction of their columns with those of the patriots: when the citadel was to open a general discharge of all its artillery; and on which, general Kable, also, was to open all his batteries. The whole army, investing the city, were to rush forward, and bear down every thing that opposed them. Columns, armed with torches, were to carry fire and desolation wherever they should be able to penetrate.

The Lazzaroni, drawn up in columns, sustained, or rather anticipated the attack with astonishing address.

dress and courage. When repulsed, they returned again to the charge, and several times repulsed the French in their turn. At length they were forced to yield some ground, of which they disputed every foot, with part of their artillery. The French became the masters of several streets. The Lazzaroni were harrassed and pressed, but not vanquished. Night overtook the combatants, but the fire was still continued. The French troops, overcome with fatigue, divided themselves into two equal portions. The one kept up the fight, whilst the other lay down to rest amidst corpses and ruins. At the dawn of the day the fury of the combatants redoubled, and final victory was yet uncertain. Championet, in order to bring the struggle to an issue, gave orders to force the passages to Castel Nuovo, and the forts Del Cannina, with the bayonet, and to penetrate into, and turn the quarter of the Lazzaroni. A division was ordered to march into the heart of the city, and take possession of the palace: and another to form a junction with the garrison of St. Elmo, who had already gained certain quarters of Naples.

From the exhausted state of both parties, a momentary cessation took place for mutual refreshment. In this interval, Championet took to horse the mob who were adherent to the French cause, and gave them assurances of protection. He persuaded them to descend to St. Lucia, where were the principal convents, and to burn the pictures of the Virgin Mary, and to burn the statues of the saints, and to burn the houses of the nobles, and to burn the houses of the rich, and to burn the houses of the poor, and to burn the houses of the Lazzaroni.

the Lazzaroni. The cry of *les Français, vive la republique*, to be heard. A guard of honour was stationed at the church of the tutelary apostle. The configuration of the city. The general paid his homage at the shrine of the saint twice. His conversion throughout the city like light. Numbers of the Lazzaroni crowded round him as he rode on horseback through the streets or squares, and killed his boots. The avenue to the church of St. Januarius, filled with Lazzaroni and other inhabitants of Naples. One of the chiefs of the Lazzaroni, placed himself at the head of the French, and harrassed his terrible soldiers, ordering them to cease their firing, and to ground their arms. He was respectfully and obeyed. A general joy succeeded to the mourning and the shrieks of despair. The war was ended, and peace restored. Thus it was the fortune of the French, in this campaign, to make allies of their enemies on the field of battle. Some of the regular troops had gone to them with general Mack, and their entrance into Naples.

The Lazzaroni, who had hitherto been the most strenuous defenders of the royal cause, were now active in their vociferations for the French system, and began to evince the sincerity of their conversion, by ardent zeal, by procuring the plunder of the royal palace, and the houses of those who had been attached to the court. The French, however, or true profelytes, were much repelled by the mob, who, having taken possession of the towers, and encamped on the heights of Naples, appointed Dufresne

of the place, and ordered the inhabitants to be disarmed; being so capricious and inconsistent, a people, some accidental would set them again in motion.

my of Rome, on the day of cessation of hostilities, was the army of Naples. The general announced his order to the armed troops, amidst the shouts of the populace and the firing of all the artillery. On that day there was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which had been quiet for five years past.

The phenomenon, which had hitherto been regarded as an indication of the wrath of their favourite saint, the violent temper of the Neapolitans, was construed into a bad omen. The blood of the king was flowing at the same time, the earnest intercession of the archbishop, and the other circumstances confirmed by another miracle, his sudden revolution in the

sequence of these two co-prodigies, *Te Deum** was sung in the cathedral: at which the French general and his principal officers assisted. "We are here," said the Neapolitan, "to regenerate, to establish the prosperity and the glory of this city, under the

particular guidance and protection of divine providence. St. Januarius, our protector, has given his sanction to their proceedings. His blood began to liquify on the evening of the day on which the republican troops entered the city." On the same day, January twenty-fourth, 1799, Championet held out to the Neapolitans the objects which he chose to avow for his invasion, and the reason of the new denomination, which had been given to the French army in the following proclamation. "Neapolitans, you are at length free: your liberty is the only reward which France claims from its conquest; and the only clause of the treaty of peace, which the army of the republic has just solemnly sworn, together with yourselves, within the walls of your capital, and on the ruins of the throne of your last king,

"Woe be to him who shall refuse to sign with us this honourable compact, in which the whole of the advantage is on the side of the conquered, and which leave nothing to the conqueror but the glory of having consolidated your happiness: such an one shall be treated as a public enemy, against whom we remain in arms.

"If there be any among you who have hearts ungrateful enough to reject that liberty which we

allowing is the advertisement published, on this occasion, by the archbishop: "The faithful citizens of Naples are invited to be present this day, Friday, twenty-fourth, at two in the afternoon, at the celebration of *Te Deum*, which shall be accompanied by the chapter, the clergy, the general in-chief, and staff of the army of Naples, will sing in the cathedral church, to thank the most high for the entry of the French troops into this city; and who, protected in a peculiar Providence, have regenerated this people, and are come to establish and consolidate their happiness. St. Januarius, our protector, rejoices in their arrival. His blood was miraculously liquified on the very evening of the entry of the republican troops. The archbishop, and the other clergy came out to the people, that great faith and extraordinary had been necessary to induce their saint to give a sign of his will and plea-

have

I have purchased for you at the price of our blood—or any, whom infamy would lead to regret a king, who has forfeited whatever right he had to command them, by the violation of the oath which he had made to defend them; let them fly to the dishonoured standard of perjury: eternal war against them: let them be cut off!

“ Republicans, the cause under which you have so generously suffered is at length decided. What the brilliant victories of the army of Italy were not able to effect—what had for so long a time retarded the political interests of all Europe—what had suspended the hopes of a general peace—what had hitherto prevented the fulfilment of the faith of treaties, and raised apprehensions of another general war—the blindness of your last king has happily accomplished.

“ Let him accuse, therefore, only his own inordinate ambition, and the folly of his aggression, for the happiness of your lot, and the disgrace of his: but let him remain a just object of punishment for having attacked, contrarily to the faith of treaties, an allied nation; and for having purposed to deprive a neighbouring people of their liberty, by the loss of a throne which he dishonoured, and by the reflection of having contributed to the regaining your liberty. Let no fear poison the sentiment of a happiness so unexpected: the army which I command remains amongst you for your defence; it will lose its last soldier, and shed the last drop of its blood, before it suffers your lost tyrants to entertain even the hope of renewing the proscriptions of your families, and of opening again the

dungeons in which he had so buried them.

“ Neapolitans! if the French army assume at present the title of Army of Naples, it is only from the solemn engagement which it has taken to die for your cause, to make no use of its arms but for your independence, and the preservation of the rights which it obtained for you.

“ Let the people feel no apprehensions for the liberty of their worship; let the citizen be no longer anxious for the security of his property. The tyrants have been strongly interested in the execution of the measures which they have made to calm the loyalty of the French nation; but a very short time will suffice to undeceive such as have honoured unjust suspicions, and who have been weapons put into the hands by despotism, in order to cite them to the most deplorable excesses.

“ The organization of plots and assassination, formed by your king, and executed by his corrupt agents, as a means of defence, has been attended with the most disastrous effects, and the most fatal sequences; but, as we have removed the causes of the evil, it will be easy to stop the career, and repair the calamities. May the republican authorities, which are about to be created, re-establish order and tranquillity on the basis of a paternal administration! may they dissipate the terrors of ignorance and calm the fury of fanaticism with a zeal equal to that which has been employed by perfidy to alarm and irritate them! and soon will the severity of discipline, which re-establishes order with so much firmness among the troops of a free people,

end to such disorders as are by hatred, and which the reprisal has not been too late to repress."

A proclamation was immediately followed by an edict, entitled *Law for the provisional government of the Neapolitan republic*. The preamble to this law states that the regeneration of a nation cannot be effected under the influence of despotic power: that a nation of a free constitution and people, whose habits and manners had received a tincture from the influence of such a power, was what required the utmost assistance and the most profound reflection: that the general course of government could not be suspended at the greatest danger to the welfare, as well as to the fortunes of individuals: that the influence of tyranny, in a country which it had so deeply impressed, and the length of time, habits of submission, could not be counteracted and finally subverted, without opposition to very great interests irritating the lowest passions; that, of consequence, it is indispensably necessary to check the influence of malevolence, and the attack of discontent, by a vigorous executive administration, which has for its object, to provide for the safety of the people by the execution of wise laws, and to defeat the designs of its enemies by constant vigilance. The general, in a brief lecture on the difficulties of political regeneration, which, like religious regeneration, indeed he allowed to be no less pleasant matter, proceeded to say that the Neapolitan republic should be provisionally regulated by twenty-one citizens,

whom he had chosen for that end, and whose names were mentioned. This assembly of representatives was invested with authority, legislative and executive, until a new constitutional government should be completely organized. But the decrees of this assembly were not to be valid as laws, without the sanction of the general-in-chief of the Army of Naples. The assembly was not to enter on any business without a quorum of two thirds of their number; when decrees were to be passed by a majority of suffrages.—The assembly was to be divided into six committees, to be chosen by the assembly itself: the functions and limitations of each to be determined and fixed by a particular law. It is evident that by fixing a quorum at two-thirds of the assembly, the general of the army, even without the exercise of his vote, could manage and direct the proceedings of the representatives as he should think proper. Thus, under a shew of freedom, the Neapolitans were bound hand and foot and delivered, like all the other friends and allies of the French, into the hands of a military government. Contributions were levied for the support of the administration, and the maintenance of the army. Trophies of victories were soon followed by ambassadors from Naples to Paris, to present the vows of the new republic, and to fraternize with the French government. They were received very coolly, and even with marks of contempt; which has been accounted for, as it is the nature of every theory, true or false, to draw every thing into its own vortex, by the supposed compact above-mentioned, between the directory and the king of the Sicilies; but which may, perhaps

perhaps be explained, without such a supposition, by what follows:— In the plunder of Italy, the military commanders it was suspected, had taken more than their just share. Civil commissaries were appointed by the directory to attend the army, and to control, or rather monopolize its robberies. Those civil commissaries were armed with a decree of the executive directory, claiming for the French nation almost all the public, and a great portion of private property, throughout the kingdom of Naples: the royal domains, and the feudal rights of the crown; the ecclesiastical possessions offered for sale by the ex-king; the estates belonging to orders of chivalry; public banks, mounts of piety,* and lotteries; estates of emigrants; the fortunes of strangers, subjects of states at war with France; repertories of works of art; and whatever could be considered as prizes of war.

The whole power of such extensive proscription and confiscation, with the collection of the sums arising from thence, was vested by the directory in their civil commissaries, of whom Fagoult was at the head. The very discipline of the army subjected to the interference of the commissaries, and even to that of the Nascent Neapolitan republic. In a word, the directory was jealous of the power of their generals, and envious of their fortunes.

Championet did not hesitate, by a counter-decree, to set aside and annul a *placand*, as he called it, so unworthy of the French nation, so contrary to the engagements he had come under, so dangerous to the authority of the republic in an

unsettled state; and so subversive of the discipline of the army, and of the disposal of all national, and public relations concerning the disposal of private property, he affirmed to be the exclusive province of the Neapolitan legislature. Among other strictures, on the shameful conduct of the directory, he remarked, it would not fail of exciting a general apprehension of the consequences of the French depredations in the state of Calabria, and other parts of Italy. In such an apprehension, in consequence of the directorial conduct, had been already excited, and fully evinced by the testimony of the French generals, and commanders of fortresses, as well as members of the civil administration. A general fermentation was excited. Confidence in the promises of the French was shaken, and the raising of a contribution for the army, that had been expected for five months, was retarded. In consideration of these circumstances, which were how absurd the directory's conduct was in principle, indecent, injurious and insolent in execution, and dangerous in its tendency, the general gave orders, that the individuals composing the civil administration, namely, the controller, the comptroller, and the treasurer, should quit Naples within four hours, and the territories of the Roman and Neapolitan republics in ten days. All agents, by the commissioners with the exception of any orders, were to stop their proceedings, and were allowed five days for removing the seals they had affixed to property committed to their

* Depositories on a great, liberal, and merciful plan, of the nature of pawn

ng up inventories of such
and consigning it into the
commissaries of war, or
r commissaries as the com-
in-chief might appoint.
days being expired, they
quit the Neapolitan and
territories within the time
of their departure and jour-
their principals. All the
vested in the civil commit-
provisionally confided to
vissary-general, the comp-
expenses, and the pay-
the army, until farther or-
uld be received from the
directory. Confiscations
property of strangers were
valid without the confirm-
the commander-in-chief.
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ministers of war and finance,
e governments of the Ro-
id Neapolitan republics.
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of their general, on the
fifth of February, found that
een guilty of disobedience
n laws, which they quoted,
he was in a state of open
against the government.

pionnet was employed in insurrections in the provinces of Pompeia and Hieru- when he received a man- m the directory, ordering urther with generals Roy, e, Dufresne, Bonami, and e, to surrender themselves e of state, and undergo a disobedience. These gene- obedience to the mandate, to France. But their trial ended, by the struggle which

soon after took place at Paris, and which terminated in the overthrow of the directory; with whose tottering state, Championet had probably been well enough acquainted. The directory, indignant at rapine committed without their authority, direction, or participation, at the same time that they issued a decree for the arrestations of the generals, issued another for bringing to trial, by a council of war, all those persons whatever their rank now, or who had been in the armies of Italy and Naples, whom public fame had accused of any species of robbery or dilapidation. It was necessary, they stated, by a striking example, to prevent the return of excesses so reprehensible and disgraceful, and injurious to the French republic. One Bassal, who, it seems, was a noted offender, was particularly pointed out as a flagrant object of inquiry. This decree was ordered to be printed in French and Italian, and to be put up in all proper places throughout the Roman and Neapolitan territories.

While Championet was employed in the conquest of Naples, general Serrurier invaded the little republic of Lucca, and immediately imposed on it a contribution of two millions of livres. The principles of republicanism having made their way into Lucca, as well as other Italian states, it was divided into two factions; denominated the patriotic and the oligarchical. The patriots embraced the present opportunity to demand a new constitution of government. But the government wisely determined to moderate, at least, the evils of innovation, by taking the lead in the revolution. In compliance with the requisitions of the people, they de-
creed

creed the abolition of all privileges and titles, the sovereignty of the people, the integrity and independence of the republic, the return as much as possible to the constitution as it stood before the usurpation of 1556, and the bestowing places of power and trust on those who could and would administer them cheapest. But while they readily, and with a good grace, made these important cessions to the popular party, they thought it prudent to retain the provisional authority. The patriots, through the organ of their deputies, represented to the senate and the legislative commission, that the wish of the people was, to have a constitution founded on a more perfect equality of right and division of power. The senate resisted those reclamations, and were supported by the French agents, who treated the patriots as anarchists, and disturbers of the public peace. Six other members were added to the legislative commission: but this measure did not occasion any alteration. Agreeably to a notification from the French general, a hundred deputies, chosen by the city and territory of Lucca, were about to open their sittings, when a constitution ready made, and formed as nearly as circumstances would admit, on the plan of the Ligurian republic. The general, having dissolved the

senate, appointed the members of the directory, and of two councils remitted to them the form of government, which they were in execution.

The directory was to consist of five persons; and to nominate ministers: one for foreign affairs, one for domestic; one for commerce and one for war and the navy. The directory was also to nominate a national treasurer. Fourteen commissaries were also to be appointed by the directory for the administration of the departments, and to reside in the country. All the laws of the former government were to remain in force. And those who were to have either civil or military employments were, as far as possible, to be continued in their places, and to receive indemnities. A contribution of two millions of crowns was raised, only, on the excise. This was a kind of counterpoise to the complaisance that had been shewn in continuing the primary authority in the hands of the senate. The salaries of the functionaries were judiciously proportioned to the smallness of the state. The directors were to receive fifty crowns a month; the ministers twenty-five, the members of the legislature twelve, and the other agents of government a proportion.

CHAP. X.

of the British Parliament.—Speech from the Throne.—Debates in both Houses.—Army, Navy, and other Estimates.—Supplies.—and Means.—Taxes.—New Measure of Finance.—Russian Subsidy.—Eulogy on the Russian Emperor.—India Budget.—Amended or the Redemption of the Land-Tax.—Motion by Mr. Tierney, for prevention of any Negotiation that might prevent a Peace.—Suspension Habeas-Corpus-Act.—Conversation relating to the Treatment of is confined in the New State Prison.

come now to give some account of the effects produced by the great events, above mentioned, in the councils and conduct of Britain: the great antagonists, and whom all the powers were usually arranged, that were willing to bend the knee, and, with her aid, to make head against the spreading tyranny of France.

On Tuesday, the twentieth of November, 1793, the king, in a speech from the throne, to both Houses of parliament, stated “the success, which, by the blessing of Providence, had attended his late war, had been productive of the happy consequences, and essentially increased the glory and happiness of the country. The unexampled success of our naval triumphs had breathed a fresh splendour from the arms and decisive action, in the detachment of his fleet, and the command of rear-admiral Boscawen had attacked and almost destroyed a superior force of the enemy, strengthened by every advantage of situation. By this

great and brilliant victory, an enterprize of which the injustice, perfidy, and extravagance, had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed against some of the most vulnerable interests of the British empire, had, in the first instance, been turned to the confusion of its authors; and the blows, thus given to the power and influence of France, had afforded an opening, which, if improved by suitable exertions on the part of other powers, might lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

“The wisdom and magnanimity so eminently displayed, at the present juncture, by the emperor of Russia, and the decision and vigour of the Ottoman Porte, had shewn that these powers were impressed with a just sense of the present crisis: and their example, joined to the disposition manifested almost universally in the different countries struggling under the yoke of France, must be a powerful encouragement to other states to adopt that vigorous line of conduct, which experience

perience had proved to be alone consistent with security and honour.

“ The extent of our preparations at home, and the demonstration of zeal and spirit among all ranks of his subjects, had deterred the enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the coasts of this kingdom.

“ In Ireland, the rebellion, which they had instigated, had been curbed and repressed; the troops which they had landed for its support had been compelled to surrender: and the armaments, since destined for the same purpose, had, by the vigilance and activity of his squadrons, been captured or dispersed. The views and principles of those who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, had long planned the subversion of our constitution, had been fully detected and exposed, and their treasons made manifest to the world. Those whom they had misled or seduced must now be awakened to their duty: and a just sense of the miseries and horrors which those traitorous designs had produced, must impress on the minds of all his faithful subjects, the necessity of continuing to repel, with firmness, every attack on the laws and established government of their country.” His majesty proceeded, as usual in times of war, to express his confidence, that the public resources and spirit would enable the house of commons to provide the necessary supplies without essential inconvenience to his people, and with as little addition as possible to the permanent burthens of his people.

His majesty and the house of commons having retired, the earl of Darnley went over all the topics touched on in his majesty's speech.

He celebrated with equal eloquence, and justice, the eminently glorious victory of Nile; the spirit and union of the Russians and Ottomans, roused and animated by that victory; the rage of the king of Naples in support of the same cause, and the hopes, and spirits of the Italian states. His lordship concluded by moving an address, echoing, as usual, the speech of the throne, and assuring his majesty of the loyalty and zeal of the commons, and the cheerfulness with which that house would support the crown and constitution. The motion for the address was seconded.

Lord Craven, who said that by our single exertions, the French republic was annihilated. Her boasted army of England had lost even its title, and every prize she had undertaken as was wholly defeated. Not only our coasts at home, but our valuable possessions abroad were secured. There was but one branch of commerce which this did not almost exclusively possess, namely, that of the Levant, that trade France would be totally deprived: and this would reap all the advantage which had before belonged to the enemy, in that quarter, where alone contributed to the strength of her navy. Buonaparte was cut off from all means of retreat, on every side beset with enemies. These successes had already inspired spirit and alacrity to several foreign powers, who had vocally declared their determination to join against the common enemy, Russia and the Ottoman Empire already declared themselves, he had no doubt but Austria

ing, would find it her interest in the great united exertion, the example of our government had recommended to all Europe and without which it would be to look for either security or peace.

The marquis of Lansdown joined heartily in the praises justly bestowed on our navy. It became all his duty to join in merited thanks. After that duty was performed, it would remain another duty to be performed by the king's ministers and their lordships: the duty of arising from our naval victories and the advantages they were calculated to procure. He was satisfied that it was of consequence, not only to the peace and security of Great Britain but of the world in general, to check the progress of the French Revolution. It was neither necessary nor consistent with sound policy to load with approbrium even our enemy: but it was impossible, indeed, to speak of the conduct of France without using the language of the utmost reprobation. The course of havoc and devastation, their unprincipled and detestable tyranny, corruption, and baseness must excite in every bosom and cherish the principles of resistance as the supreme good, and the happiness of human kind, and of every rational government, a steady resolution to check their career, and to save the world from the horrible calamity to which they doom it. But how was the effect of their atrocity to be checked? Had we not the experience of five years to prove to us that we had undertaken the task that was not calculated to obtain success? It was never denied that, at length, a sense of general

danger should bring the powers of Europe to a league, upon honest principles, they must prevail over the revolutionary system; and it was his hope, that his majesty's ministers had improved the late victory of the Nile to that great purpose; that they had displayed to the powers the advantages of magnanimity, and before they came to parliament to announce the continuance of war, had incorporated those powers in a great and disinterested league, in which, instead of disgracing themselves, by looking to this country for subsidies, they had resumed the dignity which became them, and at length resolved on proceeding directly to the object of restoring security to Europe, without seeking, in its disorders, their own temporary profit. My lords, said the marquis, I am disappointed to find none of this in the speech from the throne; I see nothing held out to me on which I can repose; I hear no account of returning magnanimity, and wisdom. His lordship proceeded to describe the mutual jealousies that subsisted among the great powers of Europe, and consequently that, while these lasted, no system of co-operation against France can be successful. As to the boasted vigour, manifested by Russia and the Porte, it was impossible to speak of so manifestly an idea as a conjunction between the Russians and the Turks without ridicule. Their mutual distrust and jealousy exceeded that of other nations. And what, he asked, was the Ottoman Porte? Did we not know that the most helpless of all the countries on earth was Turkey? It was not only merely incapable of external operations, but even of domestic defence. The grand seignior

rior had been defeated in more than thirty attacks on one rebellious bashaw. Experience ought to impress on our minds a conviction of the hollow principles on which political combinations are formed. We had assisted the great powers of the continent: one of these had contracted large engagements with us, and been enabled, through our means, to make valuable acquisitions. "I do not, from his majesty's speech, understand that that power has come forward to discharge its obligations; or to give any assurance that he will repay the loan, which he raised under the guarantee of the British government, and therefore, I say again, my lords, that even if a new combination should be made, of those powers that have hitherto only looked to their own distinct and individual objects, and who have deserted the common cause, the instant that they had obtained some miserable acquisition to themselves, we can have no prospect of advantage from such a league. Nay, my lords, if the jealousies of these great powers should again be stilled for the moment, I should not think this all that was necessary to the combined movement of Europe against France. I should demand the concurrence and exertion of the northern powers also. It is material that the powers of the Baltic should join in the confederacy; but I see nothing of all this, and yet we are to continue the war upon the ground of hollow and disjointed combination, and that combination neither general nor disinterested. Are other powers less sensible of their danger than we are? Are they less liable to feel the atrocity of the French system? The security we derive

from our marine, from our situation, and from public opinion, makes us certainly more than any kingdom on the continent: and when we see the powers on the continent move of us only for their own ends, we again entangle ourselves with such confederates? I anticipate a reply to all this." "How can we make peace? By repeating what it has been shewn, that it is impossible to negotiate to advantage with the French directors. Ministers know best whether we ought to have failed. I wish to exasperate. If they are sincere, I only lament that they did not take the most direct course, nor the most likely to succeed in the end. I would have you shew, by your conduct, that you seek for no other object than security and peace; that you will support the government which shall act upon this single principle. And let it be made manifest to the world, that England will do nothing else. It is particularly dignified to make this declaration in the moment of conquest. In such critical situations are always the present period, rapidly passing. The French of this year are not the French of last year; therefore, however indisposed we were on the last expedition, is now worth the trial. I mean that you should send them no more, but choose the moment to make it manifest, that this is the only end you have in view, that you are constantly prepared to make it. A declaration, our course is safe. Let us lay aside all views of conquest and acquisition which we cannot maintain,

and St. Domingo, and let us think of cheap and economy. Let us refuse our share in all continental intrigues, in which it is likely that the French will manoeuvre us: for it is clear, that all the progress of their arms they have gained full as much by intrigue as they have by

Romney perfectly coincided with the noble lords present and seconded the address. The negotiation, he thought, was well conducted, and produced the happy effect of convincing the people of England that his ministers were sincere.—

There were some who constantly called the present “an unfortunate

It was unfortunate indeed, on account of the expense which it was attended; but, in other respects, this country had carried on any war that had more successful than the present.

He augured better than the marquis from our alliance with the Turks, on whom he bestowed not a little praise, for opening their eyes to the errors of their policy towards France, and desiring to oppose the French with utmost vigour. As to the duke of Portland, taken notice of in the speech from the throne, his character, he believed, deserved praise. His system of his internal policy was moderation. He had no doubt of the prince, so remarkable for his courage, would be faithful to his engagements.

He had heard a rumour that Denmark and Sweden were at war, and that the other powers were making great preparations. He hoped the rumour was true. Europe had made a common cause against the French, they

would have long ago been successful, and the great nation must have given way to them. With regard to conquests, St. Domingo and Corsica were not only acquisitions we had made: witness St. Lucia, Martinico, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Holland confessed, that, with all the advantages we had gained, it appeared to him, that the noble lords, who had moved and seconded the address, failed to prove that which it was their great object to establish, namely, that the next combination of the powers of Europe, would procure for this country an advantageous peace. We had heard indeed of the powerful effects of a new confederacy. It was held out in the speech from the throne. But this was not the first time they had heard from the throne of the probable effect of a powerful confederacy against France. And he wished to know what there was new in their situation, that should induce them to think that the confederacy, now about to be formed, would be of a firmer texture, and more durable and efficacious than those that had been tried already. Compare, said his lordship, the situation of this country, at this moment, with its condition at the commencement of hostilities, and then ask yourselves, my lords, what is likely to be the result of your proceeding? If so many victories cannot gain you peace, what is a new confederacy to produce? The lordship proceeded to show, that to maintain a disposition to peace was not a humiliation, but equal magnanimity and wisdom.

Lord Milgrave, having warmly joined in the general expression of

[M 3]

joy and congratulation on the glorious achievements of Lord Nelson, asked whether the present moment was a time for a display of unmerited and injudicious moderation? Was it a time to crouch to the intemperate views of inordinate ambition, and to seek for precarious security? No! It was on the contrary, a time for inspiring unanimity and vigour, for infusing constancy and courage into the powers which were threatened with dissolution, and for rescuing from oppression and every species of misery, the countries which had unfortunately fallen victims to the arbitrary measures, and boundless tyranny of the French republic. However he might lament the private distresses of many, and that the tears of individuals were shed on various occasions, the general exultation was complete and satisfactory, for it was founded on the general good, the preservation, the happiness, and the glory of the country. The noble marquis had asserted that no concert, no systematic plan of co-operation could exist between nations jealous of one another. That Austria and Prussia were jealous of one another when they entered into the war, and became parties in the coalition, he was ready to admit.—But was not the situation of these powers most materially altered since that period? Had they seen no example of ruin, produced by improvidently and rashly indulging in sentiments of jealousy? He would undertake to say, that, under the salutary impression of their past expense, he should have more just confidence in any alliance that should be formed between them now, than in that of the most amicable nations in any former war. As

to the unexpected co-operation between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, what could have induced the grand seignior, with all the prejudices with which he was supposed to be tainted against his new ally, to suffer the Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles, but the dreadful example of the desolations and havoc held out to him by the ambition and rapacity of the French in Europe. The very idea of entering into negotiation at present with a government as that of France, and consequently of checking the reviving spirit of Europe, was in his mind, not only militating against the true and substantial interests of this country, but affording an unquestionable proof of pusillanimity and meanness.

Lord Grenville put the question what had threatened the subversion of civilized society, and the overthrow of the system of Europe, but paltry and shameful dissensions, but those shifting, selfish policies which had to night been applauded, and through which France had years been strengthened, by the sources of plunder, till at last the misery of republican dominion driven those countries to that assistance which they were afraid to exert, when their strength and their means were entire. “It is with pride and satisfaction I acknowledge,” said his lordship, “that I have never submitted to you the necessity of different policy. I have valued too much the testimony of my own conscience, the feeling of national honour, the dictates of public duty, and, perhaps, the frail memorials which may reach of me, should men take the trouble to inquire how William lord Grenville thought and acted in this great

ever to advise any other than
 ous manly line of conduct, or
 commend any resource but our
 constancy and perseverance.—
 ever been the opinion, which
 e entertained and avowed,
 f France remained mistress of
 outinent, we could have no
 . Disunion, mean and mis-
 policy, have occasioned all the
 ilities under which a considera-
 art of Europe now groans.

however, there is something
 then were symptoms of the re-
 of other sentiments, and the
 lence of other views. This
 s not the moment for England
 w that she is guided only by
 selfish politics. Instead of re-
 g Europe to its fate, and
 oning the victims of French
 ation to their misery, it ought
 the business of England to
 te their efforts, and contribute
 ir deliverance. It is rather
 uty of the ministers of this
 ry, supported by king and
 ment, to say that we are
 to take them under our shield,

is raised for their defence
 curity; that we are willing
 them by our counsels, to
 t them with our resources, to
 iate differences, to allay jea-
 s, and unite their efforts.—

is the situation of those
 s which yet stand in a trem-
 degraded, precarious, exist-
 purchased by dishonour.—
 at those who have followed
 ourse in which it has been
 mended to us to seek our

What impartial man will
 that the comparison justifies
 est pride, that the survey ap-

the system on which his
 s ministers have acted?—
 ave endeavoured, in a mo-

ment of difficulty and danger, to
 maintain the honour and indepen-
 dence of our country, and to sup-
 port the liberties of Europe, and
 the proud superiority which we
 now enjoy, through the national
 constancy, energy, and virtue."

The marquis of Lansdown ob-
 served, that in what he had said to
 night, he had abstained from agi-
 tating any topics that did not seem
 to be immediately connected with
 the discussion before the house.—
 Since, however, the noble lord
 who had just sat down, had brought
 forward old questions, he would
 frankly own that, in his opinion, op-
 portunities for concluding a safe and
 honourable peace had been lost, and
 that, for the omission, ministers were
 severely responsible. When the
 noble lord talked so exultingly of
 the schemes entertained for new
 coalitions, and told us that we were
 to take the lead in Europe, he
 thought it a foolish idle plan, which
 could terminate in nothing but con-
 fusion and disaster. He begged
 their lordships to read the collections,
 which had recently been published,
 of the correspondence of our states-
 men since the revolution, and they
 would find how much our wisest
 politicians disapproved of continen-
 tal connections, the system of sub-
 sidies. In his own time he recol-
 lected to have heard lord Gren-
 ville's father teach the English lan-
 guage for epithets, by which to
 express his abhorrence of such
 views and policies.—The duke of
 Marlborough, who possessed con-
 ciliatory talents in as eminent a
 degree as any man ever did, said
 with that grace which was so pecu-
 liar to him, that it was some merit
 to have made eight nations act as
 one man. But, great as the debt

of Marlborough's talents were, he would venture to say, that were he alive now, it would be above his talents to form such a confederacy, or to make four nations act as one man: as little would the noble lord find it easy to make even four nations act with concert and effect. Now that experiments were to be made, at the expense of so many millions, and of so many thousand lives, he would say to the noble lord, you tried one experiment and failed, and we do not choose that you should try it over again. The noble lord has been deceived once, and I am afraid he will be deceived a second time. "If," said the marquis, I have any credit with the country, I stake it upon this sentiment. For several years I opposed the former attempt to take the lead in continental coalitions, and I now oppose the attempt to renew them."

The question being put, the address was carried *unanimè contra-dicente*.—On the same day, his majesty's speech having been read in the house of commons,

Lord Grenville Levison Gower, rose to move an address in reply. The house, he said, would recollect, that his majesty had been induced to make two attempts to negotiate with France. It was conceived that a dawn of reason had at last broke forth in France, and it was hoped that the directors would see that it was their interest to make such a peace as this country could with honour agree to.—The event, however, had shewn how vain were all these expectations. It was possible, indeed, for a country to be so much embarrassed, as to render it prudent in them to make peace almost on any terms.

Great difficulties we had experienced: but we had surmounted them. The national credit, which at one time was greatly distressed, and on which the enemy had founded their expectations, was consolidated. The spirit of the country was roused, and its ardour seemed to increase in proportion to the difficulties it had to combat. British people proceeded in concert with the government. In addition to the burthens upon them they had come forward with voluntary aids to an amount which exceeded the most sanguine expectations; and, from a people unaccustomed to arms, they had become a nation of soldiers. The French government were defeated; and all their military preparations, for the invasion of this country, terminated in mere smoke. The few troops, which the French government had, by a favourable chance, succeeded in throwing on the Irish shore, were soon compelled to surrender to majesty's forces. This success was succeeded by the capture of the Brest fleet. The ships, which had the same destination, were also intercepted; and, in short, every armament that ventured to sea was either captured or dispersed. From the successes of British valour and discipline, his lordship turned to the glorious first of August: that day did atchievement, which, in its liancy and utility, was unequalled in the annals of this or any other nation. That expedition, which had been planned against our India possessions, had been rendered incapable of hurting them, by being cut off from all communication.

id must be left to its own they were at present, for cement could be sent st. Not only had the of the French fleet in Aboukir given spirit and the Turkish government, inspired all Europe with oy. When the news of event reached Rastadt, es of the empire for the ventured to resist the am- jects of the French plen- is. It had also encour- ing of Naples to oppose the nemy, and it was to be the time was not far dif- he would be capable of he infant republics, which erected in his neighbour- was from the conduct of to other powers that we estimate the practicability sing in safety with France. Switzerland, Spain, Au- Italy. When Russia and an Porte had so magnani- pped forward in the cause and social order, when ers that had, by force or en subjected to French on, manifested a returning indignant pride, and a tion to throw off the gall- frepublican tyranny, ought e, by talking of an unattain- e, to chill the ardour and the efforts of the people of in the common cause, and ae time to blast the hopes civilized state of Europe, e prospect of relief center- s country? Lord Levison forget in this animating t to adver. to the increas commerce and the flourish- of our finances.

P. St. John Mildmay.

who seconded the motion for the address, went over the same ground, with equal eloquence.— Offers of pacification rejected by the enemy; the necessity we were under of pursuing to a conclusion the advantages we had gained, not only for the sake of our own country alone, but that of all civilized society; a progressive and uninterrupted chain of splendid success; Ireland saved; public credit not subverted, but propped and strengthened. From the mutilated and almost annihilated state of the French marine, many years must elope before the enemy could again become formidable to this country: by vigour, and perseverance, therefore, at the present moment, we were not only preparing a permanent and substantial treaty for ourselves, but laying the foundations of peace, prosperity, and happiness, to a generation yet to come.

Sir John Sinclair, who had minutely examined the particulars of the various brilliant actions which decorated the maritime history of this country, declared, that, amongst them all, he did not find one that could stand a comparison with lord Nelson's victory: which placed the hero, under whose banners it was achieved, and the fleet that had the honour of serving under him, at the summit of naval glory. But, by the misconduct of ministers their laurels had been well nigh blasted. The orders for the sailing of the fleet had been shamefully delayed, in consequence of which lord Nelson had not been able to attack the French armament at Malta: in which case, both the fleet and army of Bonaparte must have surrendered. The British fleet was unaccompanied with frigates, which had rendered it necessary

for lord Nelson to send home a fifty gun ship with an account of the engagement, by which we lost the *Leander*. And, no bomb-vessels having accompanied the fleet, the transports in the harbour of Alexandria had hitherto escaped destruction. The next instance noticed by sir John, on the misconduct of ministers, with regard to lord Nelson's fleet, is very important indeed, and shews to how many accidental circumstances a hero may owe his fame; and a hero too his disgrace. Had it not been for the accidental circumstance, sir John observed, that the *l'Orient* drew too much water to enter that harbour, the whole French fleet might have been moored there in safety, and might have defied all our efforts. It was not sufficient that we had gained a splendid victory, by the skill and gallantry of our seamen, in spite of ministerial misconduct. We ought to know why the expedition of Buonaparte was not totally destroyed? Sir John proceeded to make various remarks on all the other points touched on in the speech from the throne, and also on several other points of which he had expected or wished that some notice had been taken. To detail those remarks, or even all the topics to which they refer, would exceed the plan of this concise abridgement of proceedings in parliament. But there is one of these that may be mentioned, both on account of its own importance, and the singularity of the observation with which sir John introduced it. The subject was the evacuation of St. Domingo. It was well known that sir John S. observed, that, if, at the beginning of the war, we had bent all our exertions against the French West India islands, instead of Flanders,

where we had wasted our : so fruitlessly, we might have the possession of those islands prevented all those scenes of tion, massacre, and plunder had taken place in that unquarter of the globe. At did send some troops there succeeded in capturing some French possessions, but we sufficiently strong either to whole of St. Domingo, to possession of Guadaloupe, or vent some of our own islands being desolated. Amidst a unfortunate circumstances some consolation to us th could retain possession of a St. Domingo, by which, w told, Jamaica was protected invasion. That source of tion however was now over Domingo was completely ted. This was a subject would demand a very serious. That house, and the ought to know the number till subjects that had perit that ill-judged, or ill-conduc terprise: the amount of the money laid out in attempt make the acquisition; whether had been properly expended regularly accounted for; with particulars. This subject, much public importance, John, "to his utter astonishment been totally overlooked speech from the throne." V pose that it would have been ter of great astonishment t of our readers if the minist such an occasion, had poured confessions and lamentations melancholy and mortifying ject—on all the points in the from the throne; observation also made by sir Francis B

untry he admitted stood on ground than it did a short while; and if advantage were of this favourable situation, in conjunction with the rest of Europe, procure a safe and honourable peace, then indeed he should regard recent successes as the means of future happiness. But if, from the whole tenor of the speech, the throne this day gave too much reason to fear, our recent successes were to be made use of, only as an instrument to instigate the nation to a prosecution of the war, without a declaration of any definite object, he could regard our naval victories only as probable forerunners of misfortunes. The history of nations, formed of great and important interests, was the same. They were not successful in their attempts, they rarely, if ever, succeeded at all. Did any man think a successful war would be carried on against France, by a coalition of the present mutilated powers of Europe, when she had already battened on the most powerful league that ever formed by and any command though internal disturbances could arise in France, we by experience, how little internal disturbances had our armies and her external

Sir Francis, having come to the concluding part of his speech, said, that in the last year, and in that alone, he did not completely agree, that we should be firmly determined to resist any attack on our laws and liberties. Had we firmly resisted many attacks made on our present ministers, he thought it now time to complain of our present and weighty grievances

on the part of the people of England: innovations in the jurisprudence of the country; the interference of the executive power with the management and treatment of prisoners; bastilles, called houses of correction, where severities were exercised upon men, not even charged with any crime, such as the humane old law of the land does not allow to be inflicted, even upon the greatest criminals; men thrown into prison on mere suspicion of crimes, and, after months of solitary confinement, turned naked into the world, their fortunes ruined, their health destroyed, their wives and families starving, or depending for a precarious subsistence on charity: and this was the conduct of a government which we were called on, not barely to submit to, but zealously and affectionately to support. If his majesty, said Sir Francis, was sincere in wishing to promote that unanimity amongst all ranks of his people, so desirable at all times, so peculiarly necessary at the present time, let the people be restored to their rights and liberties; let the old law of the land be again made the rule of action; let those new prisons, those receptacles of misery, and instruments of tyranny, be destroyed; let a wise system of economy succeed to the present prodigal waste of corrupt expenditure; and let these blessings of liberty be secured by a full, free, and fair representation of the people in parliament. The question for the address being put, was carried with only one dissentient voice.

Next day, November twenty-first, 1757, the thanks of both houses of parliament were voted, unanimously, to Lord Nelson and his

his fleet, and also to sir J. B. Warren and his fleet. On lord Nelson, and his two next successors, being heirs male, a net annuity was settled of 2000*l.* *per annum*, for their natural lives. To the memory of captain George Westcott, who fell in the naval engagement on the first of August, as noticed in our last volume, a monument was ordered to be erected, at the public expense, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London.

On the same day, the minister entered on the great and urgent business of finance, the grand spring of all other business, external and internal. The house of commons having resolved itself into a committee, a resolution, moved by the chancellor of the exchequer, for granting a supply to his majesty was agreed to.

On the twenty-sixth of November; lord Arden moved that it was the opinion of the committee, that one hundred and twenty thousand seamen should be employed for the sea-service of 1799, including twenty thousand marines: which after some opposition from sir John Sinclair were voted. The following sums were also voted, for their maintenance:

For the payment of the seamen, at the vote of 1*l.* 17*s.* *per man*, *per month*, for thirteen months, 2,823,000*l.*

For victualling the same for thirteen months, 2,964,600*l.*

For the wear and tear of ships, 4,650,000*l.*

For naval ordnance, 200,000*l.*

On the report of the resolution for 120,000 seamen, the twenty-seventh of November,

Sir John Sinclair, hesitated not to declare his full conviction, that

110,000 was the utmost to which we could possibly give any attention to propriety. principal grounds on which he expressed his opinion, were, the state of the French navy; the courage and spirit uniformly displayed by our own; the assistance we were likely to receive from Russian, Polish, Portuguese, and Neapolitan auxiliaries, not forgetting the maritime power that was rising in America, and the aid which we were to receive from Sweden and Denmark. The inoccupation of a vast number of our ships, undergoing repairs or rotting in harbours; the necessity of public economy; an attendance of a gradual disbanding of our soldiers and sailors, and the hands sufficient for the purposes of agriculture and commerce.

General Tarleton wished the house not to mistake what were the sentiments of gentlemen on his side of the house, respecting the maintenance of the navy to the country. He could assure them that many of his honourable friends, entertained the same sentiments on the subject, as the honourable gentleman. The resolution was then passed with the exception of sir John Sinclair's single vote, unanimously agreed to.

On the twenty-eighth of November the following resolution moved and agreed to:

That it is the opinion of the committee, of the house of commons, that, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty for several duties imposed upon spirits, by the 27th, 34th, and 40th of his present majesty, and duties of excise on tobacco, directed in the last

par

ent, to be continued until
h of March, 1799, should
er continued until the fifth
h, 1800.

at four shillings in the pound
more, be imposed on all
s, offices, &c. and continu-

at the duty on malt &c.
inued from the twenty-third
s, 1799, to the fourth of
800. On the twenty-ninth,
se being in a committee of
the secretary-at-war, Mr.
am, proceeded to lay before
omous, the army-estimates.
ference between the estimate
and that of 1797, he said,
be something more than one

The objects, which had
this difference, were the
mentary militia, the provi-
cavalry, the volunteer corps,
racks. The charges atten-
n those new arrangements,
to those already estimated
8, amounted in the whole,
sum of 3,805,927*l*. Be-
ese increased establishments,
were to be kept up for the
year, there were some vo-
corps that had not been
out till the present time,
hers that had considerably
ed since the last estimate:
ch account, the estimate for
suing year would amount
what more than the sum of
illions. The heads of the
of increase, in the present
ere, an augmentation of dra-
which amounted to 61,000*l*;
rease of the companies of
ards from one hundred to
died and twenty men, which
an increased expense of
2*l*.; for the establishment of
ntal pay-masters, 27,000*l*.

The great head of excess in this
year's account arose from the em-
bodying of the supplementary mili-
tia. It came in but partially last
year, (1798) but now it was to be
provided for the whole of the year.
The Scotch militia was another
head quite new. Another head
of charge was, an increase of fen-
cible cavalry: to which must be
added, an increase of the staff at
home. A small additional arose
from the increased allowances to
inn-keepers. The charge of volun-
teer corps, although not entirely
a new head, was yet, in the
estimates before the house, consid-
ably extended. The next addi-
tional charge, which occurred, was
that of barracks, on account of the
increase of troops, during the last
year, for the purpose of repelling
any attack which might be made
against us. Another article, which
it would be necessary for him to
notice, was one, which would meet
with the approbation of every gen-
tleman: a small increase of the pen-
sion to officers widows. His pri-
vate opinion was, that it was now
much too small, and when it was
considered to what a deplorable re-
verse of fortune those persons must
be reduced, before they received
that reward, he was convinced that
the small additional sum could not
be considered as improperly beflow-
ed. The whole account under this
head did not exceed 12,000*l*.

But these articles of excess were
reduced by other articles of saving.
We had formerly to provide for fo-
reign corps: an expense which had
now ceased. The reduction of pro-
visional cavalry was another head
of saving. To this was to be added
an additional sum from the island of
Jamaica, and a farther allowance
from

be in their power to obtain. Such information the commissioners should be strictly sworn not to disclose, nor to avail themselves of it for any purpose separate from the execution of the act. It, however, any information should be made, upon oath, which the commissioners should think to be false, they might carry on a prosecution for perjury. Mr. Pitt proceeded to propose certain exemptions from disclosure of income: abatements, and allowances in favour of certain descriptions of persons; and next to consider the probable amount of the tax. Having reviewed the general sources of the wealth of this country, he stated the national income to be 102,000,000*l.* annually, clear of all deductions; * on this sum, a tax of ten per cent. was likely to produce 10,000,000*l.* a year. Now, it would be recollected, that in the last session of parliament, the assessed-taxes were the only part of the public resources which were mortgaged for the sum of 8,000,000*l.* borrowed for the public service, in 1797. He therefore proposed that the sum now to be raised in lieu of the assessed taxes, after its appropriation to the supplies of the present year, should

remain as a pledge for the discharge of that sum, for which the taxes were a security, and also for the discharge of the loan for the year, beyond what would be paid out of the sinking fund; and should be applied to the supply of the year in the first instance; at the same time, that the tax should be continued till it had discharged the debt for which the taxes were mortgaged, and that no farther charge should be made, or might be borrowed beyond the sinking fund would discharge.

Mr. Pitt having thus explained the nature and object of his plan of finance, observed, that it was founded on an extension of the general principle of that measure which had been adopted in the last session of parliament. The committee had seen the advantage of that principle, imperfect as its executibility was, in comparison with that of the present measure, and would find something better to induce them to adopt it: they would find that the experience decided in its favour. He exulted in the disappointment of our enemies, who had founded their hopes on the immoderate

| | |
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| * The amount of rent on land possessed by landlords in England | £20,000,000 |
| The amount of lands in the hands of tenants | 5,000,000 |
| Amount of tithes | 4,000,000 |
| Amount of mines, shares in canals, timber, &c. | 3,000,000 |
| Amount of the rent of houses | 6,000,000 |
| Amount of the income arising from possessions | 2,000,000 |
| Amount of the produce of all the above articles in Scotland | 5,000,000 |
| Amount of income of absenteees from Ireland | 1,000,000 |
| Amount of income from the West Indies | 4,000,000 |
| Amount of interest of funds | 12,000,000 |
| Amount of profit on foreign trade | 12,000,000 |
| Profit on home trade | 28,000,000 |

£102,000,000

cun

n of our funded debt, and of our public credit. The irpassed the proudest pe- itish history. He bestowed st praises on our armies as, and particularly the id vigilance displayed in department, and a skilful of our maritime force. eat and permanent source, of our glory, was those resources, and the pro- s of calling them forth, enabled us to persevere test, to weary out adverse to strike at length a most low, and to bring about st events. When the in- hemelves and their poste- England, and also of all ns, were at stake, he was that after the difficulties already encountered, they t shrink from the present ris, or resign those titles inence, for which they ly been so celebrated, and re the pride and glory of who had the honour of emselves subjects of Great On these grounds, there- proposed a series of reso- n the plan submitted to sideration, which were —The resolutions were, it is the opinion of this , that so much of an act he last session of parlia- tuled “An act for granting esty an aid and contribu- the continuation of the charges any person with nal duty in proportion to it of the rates of duties to rior to the date of the f April, 1798, such person ed, according to any af- LI.

vestment made in pursuance of any act of parliament in force, at the time of passing the said act of the last session, be repealed.

“ Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be charged annually, during a term to be limited, the several rates and duties following, upon all income arising from property in Great-Britain, belonging to any of his majesty’s subjects, although not resident in Great Britain, and of every body politic or corporate, or company, society, or fraternity of persons, whether corporate or not corporate, in Great Britain, whether such income shall arise from lands, tenements, or hereditaments, wheresoever the same shall be situated, in Great Britain or elsewhere, or from any profession, office, employment, trade, or vocation. It has already been noticed that no income was to be burthened with any tax, if it did not exceed sixty pounds. If it amounted to 100*l*. but did not exceed 105*l*. it was charged with a duty of one-fortieth part. Intermediate incomes were charged in similar ratios.

Mr. Tierney declared himself an opponent to the financial measure proposed, chiefly on the ground of its being unequal. The tax was laid, by its mover, to fall nearly equally on all sorts of property. That was not true. It did not fall on the property of a certain description of stockholders, or what might be called the leading London gentlemen: not the mass of stockholders, but those whom the chancellor of the exchequer always chose to favour; the monied men of the city. These gentlemen could pay off any
[N] by

tax without burthening themselves. Indeed, the greater the taxes were, the richer they became, and they never succeeded better than when the minister succeeded in taxes. There was, among other considerations urged by Mr. Tierney, on which merits particular and profound attention. Under the present plan, the whole property of England would soon shift hands: which would make a great difference in the state of the country. For, said Mr. Tierney, if the rich man in the city buys the small estates of a number of gentlemen, which will be one of the operations of this plan, although the estate will be the same, and the revenue the same, yet the condition of whole districts of inhabitants, will be materially altered. When a gentleman of small fortune sells his estate, let him get ever so much for it, there are evils arising to his family from that sale, which can never be avoided, nor adequately described. But not only the condition of the farmer, Mr. Tierney might have added, by such transferences, would be altered, but that also of the farmers and others. Between old families and their tenants, there arises a mutual sympathy: nor does the offer of a higher rent always induce the farmer to banish the latter from the soil cultivated by his forefathers. The mere monied man, for the most part, measuring all things by money, scruples not to sell them packing, whenever another monied man offers a higher rent, with as much *sans froid* as a London house-builder lets a row of houses. If one rich farmer offer to rent the whole estate, the absentee, unrestrained

by any sympathy, or recollection (as was commonly the case with great landed absentees, from the land,) accepts the offer. One farm is added to farm. The old class of farmers, the cultivators of the soil, is gradually extinguished, and the nation divided into masters and servants, much in the same manner as the planters. Such, indeed, is the operation of all great capitals of money, of banks, to multiply the power of his stock even ten fold; to grasp, monopolize, and controul every thing; to ruin farms and farmers, as well as to destroy articles, and other individuals, and, in a word, to turn the world upside down. Land monopolies and credits cannot be considered as evils in the abstract, but as national advantages; it must be allowed, that there are in many instances, from the extension of banks, as well as the prosperity of the country. That they have a tendency to monopolization, and to form a class of *bourgeois* and upstart arising with all the faults of the aristocracy without any of its virtues is undeniable. But, another evil, equally certain, and equally to be deplored, is, that it would be difficult for the legislature to check the evils arising out of immense quantities of money and credits, without also crushing a spirit of industry and enterprise. Yet the evils arising from a moderate extension of farms are various and rapidly increasing. Some measures may be expected to restrain it, and opening the improvement of natural opportunities, the earth to the cultivation

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is hirelings to others, but on account.* Before the the committee-tax was consideration, the chan- exchequer, on the tenth er, informed the house, to a committee of ways that he had bargained ed sum of three millions, and reserved the re- ll after Christmas. The onfols were at $52\frac{1}{2}$: the $51\frac{1}{2}$. For every 100l. there was to be given , and a proportion of hs of a hundred pounds educed, amounting to the value of which, in is 46l. 12s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. The vere to be made before of February, in four in- And, as the public ser- t require prompt pay- : would be no discount. the discount, an allow- o be made, as a *bonus* to or, of 13s. 4d. The then given for every government 99l. 15s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. period stocks had risen, mium on the loan was Thus it would appear, easons for postponing of the loan, at the iod, were founded in He then moved, that hree millions be raised, annuities, which was On the fourteenth of the report of the in-

come-tax was taken into considera- tion.

Sir J. Sinclair thought that, if such extraordinary contributions were to be levied, there ought to be half *per cent.* on capital, and only five *per cent.* on income, above 200l. He urged, against the income-tax proposed, three radical objections; namely, that it would promote emi- gration, diminish the produce of the old taxes, and raise the price of all the necessaries of life. Among a variety of strictures on the bill be- fore the house, made by this speaker, the following arrested, in a particu- lar manner, our attention: " For- merly our principal taxes, arising from consumption, and not extend- ing to many of the real comforts and necessaries of life, were, in a manner, voluntary. The exchequer was enriched; the people were happy; and the profusion of go- vernment was happily checked, by the conviction that, if the taxes were carried beyond a certain length, the produce, instead of in- creasing, would be diminished. But if this bill pass, the whole property of the country will, in future, lie at the mercy of the minister. For though he now, very moderately, requires only a tenth part of our income, he establishes a principle, that the government of this coun- try is entitled to demand a certain part of the income of each indi- vidual, and is also entitled to en- force that compulsive requisition,

certain (which is controverted) that large capitals and large farms are the raising the greatest quantity of cattle, grain, or other physical produce, at le; there is in political economy a previous question. Is the advancement itself, so defined, to be preferred to population, health, virtue, content- independence, and an immense reduction of the poors rates? See Mr. rton's, Tour in England and Scotland, and " An Essay on the Right of Pro- Walters. Both these publications have been translated into the French been received with the highest approbation by the French economists.



As it related, however, iteration, by which the means of contributing were to be ascertained, differed widely. A man might himself be able to spend a great deal of money, but his expenditure was at his option. His power, however, could not be made a voluntary criterion: it was he had no control. It was said by an honourable member, (Mr. Ellison) that they must not put a hand to the plough and look back. But he would ask that gentleman whether, if he found the bill unconstitutional, oppressive, and cruel; he would add, fraudulent—would he insist on forcing it on the people of the nation? Such was his objection to the bill; he would not, he said, put his hand to the plough. On the present subject, he quoted Dr. Adam Smith's authority would have more weight than his speeches—The income taxes, if it is attempted to proportion them to the for-
 revenue of each contributor, become altogether arbitrary. The value of a man's fortune varies from day to day, and without an annual assessment more intolerable than the present, and renewed at least once a year, can only be guessed at. Assessments must, therefore, in all cases, depend upon the good humour of his assessors, and therefore be altogether arbitrary and uncertain.

He defended the bill. It was a satisfaction to him, that he had been able to think that any gentleman who had adhered to the principle of the bill, the honourable baronet who had introduced the debate: if there were any objections in it really objectiona-

ble, they might be altered in the committee. On the whole, the measure proposed, affected in a just and equal manner, the commerce of the country, all proprietors of land, all on whom the commerce and economy of the country depended, all those through whom the administration of justice took place, all on whom the protection of the poor was incumbent, all who formed the great and important links in the chain of society. The house then divided on the reconsideration of the bill. For it, 133; against it, 25. On this reconsideration, which took place, in a committee of the house, on the seventeenth of December, a motion was made for postponing the preamble of the bill. This preamble stated, that under the assessed taxes bill, people were not taxed in proportion to their income, and that frauds and evasions had been practised with success.

Mr. Tierney desired to know what reason there was to suppose, that under the assessed taxes, people were not assessed in proportion to their income, and that frauds and evasions had been practiced with success. He thought the preamble a libel on the people of England. A debate of considerable length ensued: but the question, for the reading of the preamble was carried in the affirmative. After several amendments, in several committees, the chancellor of the exchequer moved, December 31, that the income-bill should be read a third time. Mr. Nicholls observed, that if it was fair that the scale should rise from 100% a year, to 200% it was equally fair that it should rise from 200% upwards.—Mr. Abbot said, that it seemed

now to be the decided opinion of the people of this country, that a great part of the supplies should be raised within the year. Last year considerable progress had been made in the application of it by the assessed-tax-bill: and, with regard to disclosure of income, in Scotland, all transactions respecting real, and many respecting personal property, were publicly registered. In Ireland, the same practice prevailed in case of real property. In the counties of York and Middlesex, it existed to a considerable extent. The attorney, and the solicitor-general, both defended the bill. Mr. Elliot and Mr. Tyrwhitt, also supported it, as highly creditable to the spirit of the country, and as the most effectual that could be adopted for confounding the hopes of the enemy. The question for the third reading of the bill was carried by 93 against 2. After undergoing farther amendments, the bill, having been read a third time, on the eighteenth of March, was passed on the fifth of April, and ordered to be carried to the lords; to whose consideration "on the motion for the third reading, in the house of commons," on December 31, being agreed to, it had already been submitted, on the second of January; when it was read the first time, and ordered to be printed. On the eighth of January, the order of the day, in the upper house, for the third reading of the income-duty-bill being read, and the question put, lord Suffolk approved its principle, in one point of view, namely, that it would tend to prevent the nation from rashly embarking in expensive wars,

by shewing them the consequence, and, on this ground, it would be well for the country, a fair and equitable tax of that kind had been proposed at the commencement of the war. He said that this tax was only 1 *per cent.* upon income. But when he reflected on the taxes and expenses peculiar to landed property, he added the sum of these to the present tax, the whole amounted to less than 20 *per cent.* Last year a tax upon salt took place, in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and other places, upon which were called the dairy farms, particularly, would in its operation be found equal to 4 *per cent.* There was also a very heavy article in many places, and particularly on estates adjoining to his, that the rates fell uncommonly high. Where there were extensive commons, the poor naturally shirked them. And in the parish of St. Martin's, he was worth particularly, he was bound, when he stated the rates at 3 *per cent.* This, as the other, made, with the proposed by the present bill, 7 *per cent.* The necessary expenses of bailiffs, stewards, and other various incidentals to landed property could not be less than 3 *per cent.* more; making the whole nearly 10 *per cent.* His lordship stated he had, in the course of the years expended in improvements, more than 15,000*l.* not for his own personal gratification; doing this, he had submitted to many privations, but in that he might transmit to his son an estate as independent as his

• To seek for some spot on the earth where to rest the sole of the foot; some sacred home, this worthy nobleman admits, is the natural disposition of men: but this disposition, by a proper distribution of the land, might be improved to the advantage of the landed proprietors, and the comfort of the country people.

which he had endeavoured to put into his mind, and which enabled him to act up to them. The other lords, he doubted not, acted upon the same system with

Such noble lords he cautioned to beware how they gave sanction to a measure which was peculiarly heavy and oppressive to the landed interest. Very different was the situation of the lords on the cross bench, and the lords of the house, whose estates were brought them in very great voluments, unimpaired by taxes and expenses peculiar to the estates, which they no doubt well deserved, for the high, important and arduous stations they filled in the state.

Suffolk, after many expressions of regard to morality and religion, and admitting the necessity of a constant maintenance for those who lived in the country, observed that the money which was spent in teaching and educating them, both by precept and example, observed, that there was nothing that had long done so heavily on all agricultural improvements than tythes. It was a mistaken notion that they were added only to a tenth: taking the improvements, they certainly amounted to a fifth of all the landed property of the kingdom. The taxes of this country were every year increasing their pressure, and the mitigation of that pressure would be a consideration well worth the attention of their lordships. His grace concluded by giving his dissent to the present bill. The earl of Liverpool said, that he and Suffolk attentively perused the bill, and he would have seen that the peculiar expenses attached to land were allowed to be added previously to the opera-

tions of the bill taking effect. With regard to the salt-duties, they certainly bore with additional weight on those parts of the country where cheese was manufactured; but the maker repaid himself by the advanced price of his cheese.

Lord Holland, among a variety of observations, to the same effect with those that had been urged against the bill, in both houses of parliament, stated that the arguments in favour of the measure, he believed, had been reduced to three, which were, first, that it prevented all idea of delation, with regard to our situation, and made the people understand at once the nature and extent of the burthen they had to bear. Second, that the country saved by raising the money at once, the interest, whatever it was. Third, that this proceeding was calculated to intimidate the enemy, who had placed the hope of our destruction on the increase of our debt. With regard to the first of these arguments, the principle on which it was founded, in his sincere approbation. As to the second, it made no essential difference with regard to the wealth of the nation whether interest was paid or not, as the great loss arose from the capital being taken out of productive, and squandered on unproductive labour. If borrowing was inexpedient for government, it was equally so for private persons. Nothing could be said to show the difficulties of government in raising money, that might not be urged with regard to individuals. He had heard an argument in favour of the measure of last year, from lord Liverpool, who, he was sorry to observe, had left the house. He had stated that it was nothing more than

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than taking the money out of one pocket and putting it in another. But if a great part of the savings, which might enable people to pay the present tax, should be taken from consumption, there must be a reduction of the revenue: if they should pay the tax out of their capital, the evil would still be greater. It certainly was the operation of many taxes to take money out of one pocket, and put it in another: and it was not unworthy of their lordships' attention, to consider, from whose pockets it was to be taken. Their property was easily known, and they could not, if they were inclined, evade the tax. It was evident that the object of the bill, in taking money from one pocket, and putting it into another, was to take from those that had wealth, and give it to those who had none. As this measure must continue for many years, the whole weight of the tax must fall on those who should not be able to escape it: in fact, on land-owners; or as a noble lord had expressed it in a book, "on those who had offensive possessions." The tendency, his lordship observed, of this shifting of property was, to impoverish the members of that house and to render them still more and more dependent on the crown. The graduation of the tax, commencing from a per cent on 100*l*, and stopping first at 2*l* 6*d*, he was afraid would give too great an opportunity to the clerical and other ecclesiastical, which even a moderate form of their lordships was taking from the world of letters. It might, perhaps, be said, that the lower and higher clergy were both heretofore the tax, and that a compromise was made with them to crush

the middle. It was whispered, do not persons of the latter petition against the bill? were, comparatively, few, believed, in that situation of life had some dependence, directed indirectly, on the minister. The third argument, in favour of the tax, lord Holland was of opinion that a perseverance in the present system was more likely, than the present measure, to give the a great idea of our resources, and that system was not stood on the continent. The ignorance of its nature made it abroad magnify its effects, and were inclined to consider it an inexhaustible resource to which British government could with confidence resort.

The book to which lord Holland alluded, in the above-mentioned quotation, alluded, was *Letters from an Earl of Carlisle to W. Pitt*, published in 1799. Lord Holland, by way of illustrating his sentiments on the present subject, in the course of his speech made some quotations from it. "The (he observed) in putting the question of one-thirteenth of the value of the country being raised, either voluntarily or by law, laid it down as a maxim, that a tax could not take place without diminishing the capital of the country, which would prove very ruinous to trade and agriculture. The ranks would retreat, and the revenues, which would exalt in the revenue, must be made up, either by the sale of land, or by the sale of the crown, &c. &c." The book which he had read to make represented, in a very striking manner, the "evils arising from

of property." These quotations were naturally called up Auckland, (formerly Mr. Peel) who thought it incumbent on him to repel the insinuation, and could give his concurrence to some bill, as a peer of parliament, without an inconsistency, or a change of system. He admitted, he said, the full force given by the noble lord to the passages quoted, and that, in the lapse of time, speculative opinions were more easily and honourably to be given in events, change of circumstances, better information, and more mature judgement. If, however, the noble lord had adverted, with usual accuracy, to the force of the passages which he thought proper to cite, he would have found that they related to a voluntary contribution; or if to a general contribution, it would be dependent on a merely voluntary disclosure of income. In that period, it never entered the minds of the most enlightened statesman, that it could be possible to establish a forced general contribution, on the basis of a just and efficient system of a disclosure. In 1799, he did not see either the enthusiasm, the prosperity and resources, which distinguished the actual epoch of history above all others, and which have given to our country a pre-eminence in the disposition and ability to meet the present measures, with probable inconveniences to be counterbalanced by the advantages obtained. It now appeared, that the difficulties we feared were insurmountable. The prospect of turning them to our advantage was worthy of that great and

energetic mind which directs our councils—that mind which seemed to have been created by a beneficent Providence for the preservation of this, and an adjoining kingdom: perhaps for the restoration of Europe. Till the period of the Lille negotiation, and even then, a great part of the nation was disposed to abandon the whole continent of Europe to subjugation and destruction, and to make other ruinous sacrifices, in order to purchase a nominal peace, more fatal than any war. When he looked back to that period, he had all the painful sensations of a feverish and frightful dream. Almighty God was pleased, for our preservation, to destroy our short-sighted hopes. The Lille conferences were broken off in a manner that removed the film from the eyes of many. A patriotic enthusiasm warmed the heart of every Englishman in every part of the globe. The wisdom of parliament went hand in hand with the right disposition of the people; and, towards the close of 1797, brought forward the measure of the additional assessed taxes, and there again, the present bill, from which, his lordship endeavoured to shew there was no measure better calculated, in any equal manner, to bring our great resources into activity and effect. Lord Auckland, in the course of his speech, contrasted the present safety, prosperity, and unparalleled glory of his country with the national bankruptcy, distresses, difficulties, and crimes of France. Lord Holland, having risen for the purpose of explanation, made the following remark of what had been said by the noble lord, who spoke last, in praise of the spirit and enthusiasm

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he people cautious how they d themselves into war with- e consideration. But whe- ster being actually engaged , and, in five years, created a eater in its amount than the of what had been incurred the hundred years preceding, ould adopt this mode now, question of extreme doubt. general principle of raising plies within the year were ized, it might be hereafter ded, that, by adopting the t bill, they recognized the le of taxing income. It had he general practice of taxa- o levy as great a portion as e of the sum wanted upon s of luxury and consumption : long as that practice could ntinued, it would never be ered as materially unjust in ration. Although the whole unity might not pay towards equal proportion, still, as it tional, it could not be con- l as fundamentally wrong. was abandoned, it would be ession, that we could not go the most equitable course of m. His grace entered into a e detail of the bill, and gave sons for thinking it injurious, , and impolitic. e lord chancellor observed, that resent chancellor of the ex- er, who had proposed the bill, he very person who had ad- and effectually supported the f annually setting a part of the es of the year aside for the purpose of reducing the na- debt. From this plan the had derived, and still con- to derive, the most important ages. It was reasonable, re, to infer that the present

measure of raising a tax, amount- ing to ten millions on income, would be found practicable, and answer the end proposed. As to a tax on capital, preferred by the noble duke, there was an absolute impossibility of ascertaining what the capital of individuals, respectively, amounted to. A noble peer, a friend of the chancellor's, had a conversation with a tradesman, on the subject of the bill, who said his income might amount to about three hundred pounds a year, and declared that he thought it hard to pay thirty pounds out of it for this tax. The trades- man, however, who was a barber and hair-dresser, on a little reflec- tion, said, " But, perhaps, if I did not pay the thirty pounds, so many of my present customers would not have their heads on their shoulders to shave and dress."—" This," said the chancellor, " was the true de- fence of the bill." With regard to tythes, the abolition of which had been recommended by the noble duke, and who had affirmed that all were agreed as to the expediency of this measure, provided a proper substitute could be found, to be given to the clergy in lieu of tythes, he begged leave utterly to deny that assertion. There was, perhaps, no one question on which such a va- riety of opinions prevailed, nor was it the clergy alone who held tythes ; many of the laity held tythes ; and held them by as good a tenure, as the free-holder held his estate. The question being put, was carried without a division. The bill was then read a third time. The bill, as above stated, having undergone all its amendments, was brought up, on the fifth of April, from the house of commons to that of the lords, where, after a short discussion, it was also

also passed, and afterwards received the royal assent.

Mr. Pitt, who, as already observed, had deferred bargaining for the whole of the loan in the beginning of the session, on the twenty-second of February, 1799, moved, in the house of commons, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of three millions be raised, by way of loan, on exchequer-bills. This sum was voted.

On the sixth of June, Mr. Secretary Dundas brought a message to the house of commons, from his majesty, acquainting them "that he had, some time since, concluded an eventual engagement with his good brother and ally, the emperor of Russia, for employing forty-five thousand men against the common enemy, in such manner as the state of affairs in Europe, at that period, appeared to render most advantageous.* Though his majesty had not yet received any account, that the formal engagements to that effect had been regularly concluded, he had the satisfaction of knowing, that the same promptitude and zeal, in support of the common cause, which his ally had already manifested in a manner so honorable to himself, and so signally beneficial to Europe, had induced him already to put his army in motion to the place of its destination, as now settled by mutual consent. His majesty, therefore, thought it right to acquaint the house of commons, that the pe-

cuniary conditions of this would oblige his majesty to loan of two hundred and twenty thousand pounds in several instalments, as preparation money to pay a monthly subsidy of five thousand pounds, as to engage for a farther payment rate of thirty-seven thousand pounds per month, till the last payment was not to be till after the conclusion of peace made by common consent. His majesty relied on the zeal and assistance of his faithful commons to make good these engagements, well as to continue to afford necessary succours to his ally, the king of Portugal: and also to give and effectual assistance, at all important conjuncture, to the cantons, for the recovery of their ancient liberty and independence. On June the seventh, the message was read, and the commons resolved itself into a committee to consider of the same. His majesty's message had been read.

The chancellor of the exchequer stated that the precise sum required for defraying the expenses of two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, to be advanced as preparation-money, and the expense of seventy-five thousand pounds, for eight months, to the end of the year, was eight hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds. The commons were aware that there was an addition to the estimate of thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds per

* See likewise the treaty between his majesty and the king of Great Britain, at which the emperor of Russia was present, under the head of State Papers, in vol. of this work, p. 115.

† The sum of three millions was to be raised, in several instalments, and it was to be repaid, the interest to be paid by the commons, and the principal to be repaid by the king.

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sum of eight hundred and
seventy thousand pounds was

specific vote that it was
motion to propose; accord-
ingly, "that it was the
of the committee, that the
eight hundred and twenty-
thousand pounds be granted to
fit, to enable his majesty
good his engagements with
in such a manner as might
adapted to the exigencies of

Mr. Tierney hoped that
noble gentleman, bearing
of policy in the system of
, and from his knowledge
rort, had declined paying
and. But the difference

very material: nor was it
while to trouble the house
particulars. The great subject
it was the liability: the
payment, and other matters
being merely of a techno-
nature. He trusted, that,
if differences might have
arisen, ministers now had
opinion, and that they were
sed that the safety of the island
was the main object. Deeply
sed with this train, he would
say any more for a purpose he
t understood, he said of a
whole object he did not
and which might be ap-
plied to his own views: es-
pecially, and to be injury, instead,
welfare of England.

Pitt replied, that there was
and to fear, but that magna-
nanimous and powerful prince had
a cause in which he was
rely engaged, and which he
to be the cause of all good
sent, religion, and huma-
nity: a monstrous medley of
injustice, vanity, irreligion,

ignorance, and folly. That magni-
mious and powerful prince had
undertaken to supply, at a very tri-
fling expense, a most essential force,
and that for the deliverance of Eu-
rope. "I must still use this phrase,
notwithstanding the sneers of the
honorable members; does it not
promise the deliverance of Europe,
when we find the armies of our
allies rapidly advancing in a career
of victory the most brilliant and su-
spicious, perhaps, that ever sig-
nalized the exertions of any com-
bination? Would it be regarded
with apathy, that the wise, provid-
ent, vigorous, enabled, and god-
like prince, who now, fortunately
for the world, swayed the Russian
sceptre, had already, by his promp-
titude and decision, given a turn to the
affairs of Europe? Upon the prayers of
Paul, Mr. Pitt passed to those of
the people of England. "There
is," said he, "a high-spirited pride,
an elevated loyalty, a generous
warmth of heart, a robustness of spi-
rit, a hearty hospitality and manly
gaiety that distinguish our nation,
in which we are to look for the best
pledges of general loyalty, and of
that security against general usurpa-
tion, which other nations, in their
weakness or their folly, have no
where found. With respect to that
which appeared so much to embar-
rass certain gentlemen, the deli-
verance of Europe, he would not
say particularly what it was: whet-
her from the infection of false prin-
ciples, the corroding cares of a pe-
riod of dissension and dismay, or the
dissolution of all governments, and
death of all moral order and religion.
But while the spirit of France re-
mained what at present it was, its
power to do wrong at all re-
mained

mained, there did not exist any security for this or any country in Europe. He did not confine his views to the territorial limits of France. He saw in the principles, character, and conduct of France, the issues of distraction, infamy, and ruin!

Mr. Tierney said, "I have received an answer and it does carry the conviction that we are now about to embark in a seventh year of the war, aiming at an indefinite object, warring against system, and fighting with English blood, and English treasure, against French abstract principles, without the smallest regard to the burdened state of the country." Many explanations, replies, and rejoinders now took place on those trite subjects, the object of the war, and the deliverance of Europe: in which Mr. Windham took a part, and declared his well-known opinion, that nothing could be more desirable to this country than the restoration of the monarchy, which, notwithstanding all its defects, could never do us any serious injury, compared to the incalculable mischiefs which the present system was peculiarly fitted to produce. And this appeared to him not only the most desirable, but the most probable change that could happen, because it was that which the people of France preferred.

Sir W. Pulteney begged to say a few words in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Pitt and Mr. Windham. The former had stated, that even if we were to drive the French within their own territories, still we should have a great deal more to do. This declaration he thought, not only unnecessary but highly imprudent. It might induce the people of this country to relax

in their efforts. It would the directory with a new aim to persuade the people of the necessity of continuing the war, other right honourable gentlemen had commented on the advantages that would result from a revolution of the French monarchy, wished to know whether likely to produce a favour for us in France, to be known, that we were discussing our senate, the form of government they ought to have? Sir made every allowance for his temperament: but it was wrong, he said, to suffer ourselves to be elated with prosperity, ought to proceed firmly and fully in the contest. But last which seemed to breathe for more than exultation, and effluence, was to be avoided: political, and, indeed, not very consistent with firmness, and true discretion. The question of supply to Russia was, after farther discussion by Mr. P. Tierney, and Mr. Windham, decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Pitt then moved that a sum of three millions be granted to his majesty to enable him to employ good such farther engagements his majesty might deem it expedient to enter into: which was agreed to.

The house having resolved into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Pitt recapitulated supplies, which he had stated necessary for the service of the next year, on the third of December with the farther supplies required. The amount of the bill after certain alterations was voted in December

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7,551l.* besides the vote of for 1799, which was an in- by more than 1,600,000, of ought forward at Christmas, total of the supply was then at 29,272,000l. ways and were provided or devised for the supplies to the amount 000,000l.† There was no on made for exchequer-bills amount of 3,000,000l. These ultimately to be funded: ex- g that they would be so on advantageous terms, than by

adding that sum of three millions to the loan. Mr. Pitt next stated the terms of the loan. Three of the most respectable houses agreed to pay for 125l. in the three *per cent.* *consols.* 69l. 4s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$. and for the reduced 28l. 2s. 6d. making 97l. 6s. 10d $\frac{1}{2}$. which, with the benefit of the discount at 2l. 6s. 6d. gave 99l. 13s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. instead of *four nufes*, the bargain had been concluded at the price of the day, when it was considerably under the actual value of 100l. As to the interest

* RECAPITULATION OF THE SUPPLIES.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| diminution of navy debt and saving raised in 1799 | £13,653,000. |
| credit, 1798 | 1,403,000. |
| dinaries, 1799 | 250,000. |
| is ex, exclusive of sea-service means services | 8,840,000. |
| icy of land and malt tax | 1,000,000. |
| to Russia | 2,500,000. |
| debt | 1,570,000. |
| | 3,264,351. |
| | 498,000. |
| | 825,000. |
| | 200,000. |
| | <u>£30,947,351.</u> |

† RECAPITULATION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| tobacco, and malt | £2,750,000. |
| of consolidated fund in January and April, 1799 | 200,000. |
| ig produce of ditto | 511,000. |
| and imports | 3,229,000. |
| r cent. on income | 1,500,000. |
| ents on aid and contributions, 1798 | 7,500,000. |
| e ten per cent. on income, and these instalments, amounting to- r to 8,150,000l. deduct half a year's interest on | 650,000. |
| 3,000,000, 1798 | 240,000 |
| Ditto one year 5l. 11s. per cent. | 583,000 |
| | <u>828,000</u> |
| there remains | 7,300,000. |
| and | 3,000,000. |
| | <u>12,000,000.</u> |
| | <u>£21,000,000.</u> |

to be provided for by the new taxes, it was no more than 315,000l.* The foundation of the whole of the present system of finance, was the same which he had offered to parliament last year, namely that there should be no loan contracted for, during any year, greater than what the amount of the sinking fund could pay off. The resolutions moved by Mr. Pitt on the supplies for the year, with ways and means, were agreed to, carried through the usual forms of the house, and after undergoing several amendments, some of which were suggested by Mr. Tierney in a string of resolutions which he proposed, were early in July passed into a law.

We now proceed to give some account of East India expenses and revenue.

On the 12th of March, Mr. Dundas stated first, what might be properly called India accounts, as peculiarly regarding the state of India

itself: secondly, the home as respecting, particularly, pany's concerns here. The first of these heads were to a financial statement of the respective portions of the respective portions of the accounts of the expenses the amount of the debts a deduction of the general not applicable to the particular these debts; the sums remained to be expended; and other items in the estimate necessary for his present purpose be specified.† On the taking a general view of pany's affairs at home and conjointly, it would seem worse 413,220l. than it was close of the last session. He was obliged that there was a farther 200,000l. which did not on the face of these accounts the reason of that arose from circumstances attending the

* RECAPITULATION OF THE NEW TAXES.

In many parts of the kingdom there was an extensive circulation of small coins or notes under 4s. amounting, as was computed, to 1,500,000. A tax each, according to that number, would produce 62,000l. But in a great uncertainty, he supposed the amount to be considerably under that and therefore reckoned it among other articles of taxation as follows:

| | |
|---|--|
| 750,000 annually, at 2d. each | 15,000l. |
| British sugar, left for home consumption, 1,000,000 cwt. at 8s. | 80,000l. |
| Clayed sugars from British plantations, in addition to all other duties | 200,000 cwt. at 4s. per cwt. |
| British plantation sugar exported: withheld 20.6% per cwt. of the drawback, in addition to 4s. now retained on 358 cwt. | East India sugar exported 76,000 cwt. at 6d. |
| Foreign plantation-sugar exported, at 6d. per cwt. on 111,000 cwt. | |
| Refined sugar exported, 4s. per cwt. of the bounty now payable to be withheld on 100,000 cwt. | |
| Coffee exported in 1798, exclusive of 327,000 cwt. at 4s. | |

† See a general view of these accounts, copied from "An Abstract of relative to the affairs of the East India Company, 1798, presented to parliament." Appendix to the C. of C. page 201.

the passage which some of them had homeward. This sum was apparently well the balance of the company, but when the same fully to be examined, was found covered by the amount of their assets — £413,220/, in the state of the company's affairs appeared worse now than that was a matter which better and more fully explained the future period. Meanwhile the attention of the directors was directed to the disputed debt of one between the East-India company and the nabob of Arcott. A claim was established, and it was possible that it could come to the detriment of the company's affairs, though it appeared on account now, it was so and in fact, could not be as a defalcation in the of the last year. So far the company's affairs were 600,000/. better than in the last year. All circumstances considered, the law nothing in the present by any means alarming. On the contrary, on a full view there would be found good grounds for consolation. And he was enabled, to make that conclusion from the immense improvement in the company's affairs, since he had been under his own management. After all, the company was certainly beyond what could have wished it to be. But, as it had been so for the purpose of purchasing, it was of course to be found in the increase of the company's assets at home. It naturally be induced to

swell their estimates and sales at home, by bringing home as large cargoes as possible.

Mr. Dundas now touched on a subject, alarming (though it would seem unreasonably) to the East-India company, but highly important to the British nation, and which, in the natural progress of events and ideas, must one day force itself on the serious attention of the British legislature. The company, Mr. Dundas said, should recollect that they were not merely a commercial body, but that they were also trustees for the imperial revenues of India. The wealth and commerce of the East-India company was, no doubt greatly increasing, and there was no want of sufficient funds for extending it. — But great and opulent as they were, there was no man living who must not be sensible that all the commerce with India, and all the wealth that might be brought home from our East-India settlements to this country was far beyond the power or the means of the East-India company. The export of the wealth of India to Europe, as stated to him, amounted to no less a sum than five millions sterling. If this was true, and that the capital of the company, whether consisting in exports, or in the surplus of the revenue of India, could bring home only two millions or under, the general interest would require, that in some shape or other, as much as possible of the three millions should be brought to British ports in British vessels, and not suffered to go straggling in other vessels to other parts of Europe — Mr. Dundas, on this subject, made a very just, as well as obvious, distinction between what was so much talked of, the clandestine trade, or

the traffic carried on for the private emolument of the company's own servants, and the merchandize brought home by ships of neutral nations: articles which the company either was not able or willing to bring. The resolutions moved by Mr. Dundas were agreed to, and carried through all the usual forms.

Various difficulties having occurred in executing the act of last session, for the sale and redemption of the land-tax, Mr. Pitt, on the sixth of December, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enlarge the time limited for the redemption of the land-tax, and to explain and amend the provisions of the bill introduced last session for that purpose. It was

the general object of the present bill to facilitate the execution of the act of last session, and extend its benefits by a wider and more extensive operation. Leave being granted to bring in the bill, it was agreed to, and, through the usual forms, passed into a law.

A bill, brought in by Mr. Dundas, on the third of April, and passed, for amending so much of the act of last session as relates to the redemption of the land-tax, as far as they related to the redemption of the land-tax, likewise for extending the time for redemption, and empowering the proprietors of the land-tax to sell a part of the land-tax for the purpose of redeeming the land-tax.

C H A P. XI.

for the external Defence and internal Tranquillity of the British Motion against any Negotiations that might prevent or impede a Motion for Peace.—Negatived.—Bills for continuing the Suspension abeas Corpus.—Digression to the State Prison in Cold-Bath-Fields.

the business of finance, or supplies, and the great which they were directed, ed, agreeably to our plan, measures adopted by the : for the external defence al tranquillity of the state. ay not be foreign to the an Annual Register to lo some of the measures for those ends, and that der discussion, though not y the legislature.

eleventh of December, ey moved " that it was of his majesty's ministers to majesty against entering negotiations which might r impede a negotiation for renever a disposition should , on the part of the French to treat on terms consist- the security and interests ritish empire." He was to think that the pacific n, which, soon after the con- t Lisle, was manifested by y's declaration, had been d, and that a new spirit n to rise up, leading to an connection. It might be this motion was an en- nt on the prerogative of l. But, as a member of

that house, he had as good a right to say, that the supplies should be granted exclusively for England, as to say, that there should not be any supply. It might be said that this motion had a tendency to damp the spirit which was now rising in Europe. There was no symptom rising in any quarter, from principle: on which alone, the value of any spirit and even the duration of it could be founded. After a review of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and the Ottoman Porte, he could see nothing like a systematic course of opposition to the ambitious projects of the enemy in general. A great confederacy against France, and that at a time when she did not possess the advantages of a settled government, had already been formed and discomfited. What produced the discomfiture of the confederates? The skill of the French or the jealousy and indecision of the allies? On either supposition the conclusion, from experience, would be the same. Could it really be believed that France, after having got Mantua, Luxemburgh, and other places, was more easily to be driven within her ancient limits, than she was before she made these acquisitions? He should think it

an encroachment on the prerogative of the crown were he to say what is, and what is not, for the security, the honour, or the interest of the British empire. But ministers had put into his majesty's mouth, on the rupture of the conferences at Lisle, words tantamount to the spirit of his motion. He quoted his majesty's declaration to that effect. "His majesty looks with anxious expectation to the moment when the government of France may shew a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews even now, and before all Europe, the solemn declaration that he is yet ready (if the calamities of war can now be closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has before proposed." Mr. Tierney did not propose any thing that should bind government as to terms. He was anxious only to renew the spirit of a declaration, which did honour to his majesty's councils at the time it issued. If ministers departed from the spirit of that declaration, and adopted any other, they should assign a reason for so doing. There could be but two:—the aggression of the French in Switzerland, which was not a novelty, as Venice witnessed, and the victory of admiral Nelson. This was unquestionably great and glorious: but, it should be recollected that the declaration, after the conference at Lisle, was made after the brilliant victory of lord Duncan. As to the objection, that this motion might operate as a notice to France that we could not any longer co-operate with our allies, he did not say any thing of the terms on which peace should be made, and we might and ought

still to co-operate as last year with our allies, by our naval exertions.

Mr. Canning expected from this honourable gentleman rather solid reasons, for the measure proposed, than an anticipation of the objections which he thought might be brought against it. On the point of constitutional form, he was not inclined to lay the greatest stress on any objection on that ground. The motion, though extraordinary, was not wholly unprecedented. Examples were wanting. But he presumed it would be farther necessary for Mr. Tierney to shew, as had been done, or attempted to be shewn in former instances, that some necessity existed which called for the interference of the house of commons. Canning summed up the substance of a long, yet lively speech (thundered, after the manner of the ancients, with quotations) by stating that the motion appeared to him to be founded on no principle of necessity: since, if it was intended as a censure on ministers, it was unnecessary; if for a controul, nugatory: its tendency was to impair the probability of prosecuting war with vigour, and to diminish the chance of concluding peace with dignity, or of concluding it with safety.

Mr. Jekyll asked whether, at the present moment in which we stood, it was the proud eminence of such a victory as that at Aboukir, was not the time to think of peace, in the present state of our affairs could we draw our attention to that great question with propriety? This could not, however, be answered, as it depended on the ocean of continental politics, without knowing the motives for which we were engaged, or the extent to which we might be involved.

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red. On the authority of broke, fir Robert Walpole, lord Townshend, he recommended an adherence to our insular y, and an avoidance of continental connections.

James Murray Pultney observed that the situation of the continent was such as to oblige the to make great preparations, on the Rhine, and in Italy; it might be considered in some measure as equal to a campaign: constance which must have acted greatly in favour of this try. He was not quite sure, hope had been quite tranquil, France had seen all the continent her feet; if the enemy had sent a great force on their and expended the sums they sent in military preparations and, on their marine; but it have been more difficult and ous to detach so large a division of our navy to the Mediterranean by which the splendid victory Nelson was achieved.

Tierney's motion was nega- without a division.

the twentieth of December, it having premised, that the instances, which at first rendered necessary to suspend the habeas- act, being still so forcible, prevent the necessity of his en- g on the subject, moved for to bring in a bill for continu- e suspension of the habeas- act, for a time to be limited.

being given, the bill was first time. On the second g, the following day, Mr. Cour- ook occasion to enumerate the s of the habeas-corpus act. A r of persons were arrested last e believed, not less than se- r eighty. To have arraigned

and convicted those persons, would have been the best reason that could have been urged for continuing the suspension of the *habeas-corpus* act. Had there lately existed any symptoms of rebellion, or had any informations taken place in any quarter of the country? On the contray, no period since the revolution, Mr. Pitt would bear witness, had displayed more loyalty and attachment to government. There was another reason why Mr. Courtenay thought the suspension of the habeas-corpus ought to cease. The persons imprisoned under the act, now proposed to be continued, were most cruelly treated. Having visited the prisons, he found the prisoners without fire, and without candles, denied every kind of society, exposed to the cold and the rain, allowed to breathe the air out of their cells only for an hour, denied every comfort, every innocent amusement, excluded from all intercourse with each other, and each night, locked up from all the rest of the world. He supposed it was scarcely necessary to inform the house, that the prison, of which he had been speaking, was that in Cold-bath-fields, known by the name of the *bastille*. He understood that some reverend gentlemen were among the magistrates, who managed it: and who, no doubt, kindly subjected their prisoners to so much pain in this world, that the less punishment might be inflicted on them in the next. It was not to persons suspected of state crimes alone that the usage he had described was extended. A disorderly woman, as she was called, that is, one of those unfortunate creatures who walk the streets, was confined in a cold damp cell,

though not convicted of any felony, and smarting under the virulence of a disease with which women of the town are frequently afflicted. In another dismal cell he found a boy confined there for disobedience to his master. Mr. Courtenay lamented that an honourable gentleman, celebrated for his humanity, had not visited that prison. His principles of vital Christianity (principles which he had indeed read in his book) would have induced him to exert all his eloquence for ameliorating the condition of those unhappy people.

Mr. Dundas said, that the points urged to night, having no *earthly connection* with the bill before the house, might as well have been urged at any other time, or on any other occasion, as the present. If there existed any abuse in the management of goals, there was an easy remedy: as they were all of them under the management of some magistrate or other. In order to shew that the suspension of the *habeas-corpus* should not now be continued, Mr. Courtenay should shew that there did not now exist any treasonable seditious spirit any where in the country. Did he mean to say that there was nothing of that kind discovered at Maidstone?

Mr. Tierney observed, that a message was brought down from his majesty, last session, stating, that there was an imminent danger of an invasion, aided by disaffected and treasonable persons in this country; and that a bill of indictment had been found by a grand jury, at Maidstone, against five persons, for high treason.—Combining these two circumstances together, he could not deny that

a case was made out which warranted a temporary suspension of the *habeas-corpus* act. The situation of the country was now ever, completely altered. I who had read the king's speech at the opening of the present session could suppose that his ministers had now any apprehension of an invasion. The number of persons arrested, in consequence of the suspension of the *habeas-corpus* act, had been stated to be between seventy and eighty; were now all discharged, except a few, and these were not brought to trial, though detained in prison since last April. This was to indicate that there was no reason for continuing the suspension, and it was certainly but a weak reason. If some new motive should be presented before the house was required to agree to the bill. Had gentlemen, who visited the County Prison, procured their inquiries in proper manner, the sheriffs might have been applied to, and persons examined, whose location rendered their information indispensable to a conclusion. If the sheriffs had been to blame, it would have been a grave point to proceed upon. If nothing of this sort was discovered, He wished the house to be aware of the close alliance in prison between the United Irish and the French. The Irish, and the French, had their executive power. In Ireland, as in England, there was a government government, seeking the interests of their country, but audacious enough to promise the deluded Irish the succour, from the estates of the gentry of the United Irishmen could make



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1. If, as a society, they did respond with societies here, propagated mischief as indi-

Burdett said, that when he visited the prison, so far from finding the parties sent there by the secretary-of-state, or by any rigorous confinement, he saw them walking about each other, and perfectly undisturbed. They had the means of both air and exercise at all hours: nor had they any cause to complain, as to the means of subsistence, having an allowance of 13s. 4d. per week. Sir Francis Burdett, while he asserted, that there were no circumstances in the state-prison at Cold-bath-fields, tending to the suffering and disease of the prisoners, in many instances, the prisoners had been treated with great severity, admitted, that the matters were not strictly in conformity with the consideration of the House. But no place had, in his opinion, been chosen on which the house could be so important a bulwark of liberties of the subject.

The solicitor-general gave a sketch of the origin and history of the writ of habeas-corpus, which originated in the reign of William. In the year 1715, his suspension was renewed, and its salutary consequences had followed. This precaution having been omitted in 1745, left the country in a much more dangerous state than in which it was in 1715. The society of United Irishmen was which enabled the conspiracy to reveal itself, till at length it burst into acts of open rebellion. Attempts had been made to form similar societies in this

country. Corresponding societies had been formed, with their executive committees: an *imperium in imperio* had been introduced, which was nothing else than a germ of treason and rebellion. Now such sort of treason was not easy to be brought home to the conviction of a jurymen, because actual treason was concealed in the matter that was to bring it forth. And it was with great difficulty, that minds not habituated to consider the subject with the greatest attention, could be led to see the danger that surrounded them! The executive government, assuredly, would not have done its duty, had they not made use of all lawful means to thwart the designs of persons who had engaged in such combinations, and to break the strength of such confederacies.

Mr. Mainwaring said, that the reports of abuses in the management of the Cold-bath-prison, were wholly void of foundation. There was not a more comfortable place of the kind in the whole country, or one in which, in proportion to the numbers confined, there was less sickness. Every thing was provided for the state-prisoners in the most liberal manner. Mr. Wilberforce, too, vindicated the management of that prison. He had visited it himself, and had very satisfactory accounts from a correspondent, of the state of the prison, as to the health and treatment of the prisoners. Mr. Ellison spoke ardently in praise of ministers, who had so well exercised the powers with which they had been invested; and most heartily gave his vote to the bill. The attorney-general, in reply to something that had fallen from Sir F. Burdett, said, that in supporting the measure, he was not

actuated by any such unworthy motive, as a wish to keep men in confinement: he considered the measure not as an act of severity, but of mercy. The trials at Maidstone, and the confinement of those now in prison, arose from the suspension of the habeas-corpus-act having been suffered to expire. Mr. Combe thought that twenty-five men, the number now in prison, under the act, could not, if let loose on society, do any harm, in the present state of the public mind. Mr. Western said, as no grounds had been stated to the house to shew the necessity of the measure, he could not support it.

Mr. Pitt expressed the warmest satisfaction at hearing it stated from all quarters, that the situation of this country, both with respect to its foreign and domestic affairs, had been so greatly improved. But he reminded the house, that this change, now so universally acknowledged, had been obtained by the adoption of those measures, by a perseverance on the part of government in that system, which some of those gentlemen, who now exulted in our safety, had represented as calculated to produce disaster abroad, and to destroy the constitution at home. Did the honourable gentlemen think that because, through the wise and vigorous measures adopted by his majesty's ministers, they had so fortunately escaped the perils with which they were menaced, they might now, with safety, abandon their efforts and relax their precaution? The people of England had learnt enough of the nature of Jacobinism, not to know, that while the principles of it existed, the most unremitting vigilance and the greatest firmness were

necessary to oppose it. This was the answer he should give to gentlemen, who thought present security a ground for future licence. He trusted that the measures which had hitherto attended successful measures, would be an argument for their continuance. Tierney said, "the right honourable gentleman has now brought his house into his intentions: it appears, that this suspension will be made into a system." The house then divided. For the bill against it 6.

The suspension of the habeas-corpus-act was moved in the house of lords, on the fourth of January by lord Grenville. It was opposed by lord Suffolk, who said it was highly necessary that ministers should assign some reason for the renewal of this bill before it was proposed by the house. His lordship complained much of the treatment of colonel Despard, who was cruelly confined, under great difficulties, in the Cold-bath-prison for six months, without any specific charge against him. Lord Grenville thought the reasons formerly assigned for passing this bill, and which remained in full force, sufficient to induce their lordships to continue it. As to the harshness with which Despard had been said to be treated, he did not know any thing of the matter. Something of the kind had been complained of, but it had been immediately discountenanced by government. Lord Holland, in a representation of the importance and effects of the habeas-corpus-act, said, that the imperious necessity, only, could induce the house to abandon the strong bulwark to the liberty of the subject. The habeas-c-

so excellent a law, that as than the detection of a to overturn the government would overturn this measure. before so much of the the subject was taken as should be very careful to was intrusted. But, it was hat there had existed con- of a deep and insidious reral persons, his lordship had been brought to trial s of high-treason; and the d exerted all its strength conviction: but what was ? Why, that the accused ourably acquitted, by a eir countrymen; and that ns and seditions, of which had spoke: so much, dis- in a moment. There was ase, he said, in which the proposed could be neces- ich was, if there actually ose conspiracies, and some rsons concerned in them custody, but could not be to trial without the risk ; the alarm to the rest. after a summary review of of Ireland, denied that the in that country justified rs in this. Had the go- of Ireland ameliorated the of the people, by re- heir grievances, rebellion ver have broken out. The ministers was to keep tion of the public upon danger, instead of the or corruption of ministers. considered the failure of ls of ministers in public e zeal and loyalty mani- the people, the treatment experienced, and the con- had observed, he was

astonished that their rulers should so calumniate them, as to affirm that the bill was necessary.

Lord Grenville despaired of convincing the noble lord of the propriety of the measures of any of the king's ministers. But, although they had not been favoured with his approbation, they had repeatedly received the approbation of the house. As to the trials of persons acquitted at the Old Bailey, were we now to learn, that the acquittal was not a proof of innocence? So far from this, it tended to confirm the existence of the conspiracy, by proving the existence of the corresponding society! Was the existence of a conspiracy, and the necessity of the measure proposed, disproved by the person so honourably acquitted at Maidstone? Had not that traitor, O'Connor, since his honourable acquittal, thrown himself on the mercy of that gracious sovereign, whom he had basely attempted to dethrone? O'Coigly, one of his confederates, had also been convicted of treason; and it appeared beyond a doubt, that a communication was to be made to the directory; not from any society in Ireland, but in England. All these things proved the existence of a conspiracy in both countries. A design, also, had been long conceived, for separating the kingdoms from each other. On the whole, Mr. Pitt was persuaded, that the public would consider the bill not as intended for the destruction of their liberties, but its protection.

Lord Holland was of opinion, that the tranquillity and safety of the country would be best consulted by the removal of grievances and colourable pretexts for rebellion.

C H A P

C H A P. XII.

Union with Ireland.—Message from his Majesty, relative to that Subject.—Resolutions preparatory to an Union. Debates thereon, in both Houses of Parliament.—Conferences between the Lords and Commons.—Addresses, from both Houses, to his Majesty.—New Arrangements of the Militia and Cavalry, and Provisional Cavalry.—Slave-Trade.

IN proportion as the enemies of our country laboured to effect an entire separation between Great Britain and Ireland, the British government became anxious to draw them closer and closer together, by uniting them not only under the same crown, but the same legislature.

Ireland had, for many centuries, formed one dominion with England: and, allowing to this country a superiority in the nomination of her king, she claimed and enjoyed, in every other respect, an equality of rights with Englishmen. As the rights of subjects in both kingdoms were the same, the king's prerogatives were also the same. The king had his courts of wards in Ireland as well as England: and, at his command, the possessors of landed property, in both kingdoms, then military tenants of the crown, were bound to take arms in the national defence. This martial system, corrupted in all its branches, through the lapse of time, and retaining scarcely any thing but the name, was finally swept away by the act, in the twelfth of Charles II. for the abolition of tenures.

Among the king's ancient prerogatives, the right of regulating com-

merce appears to have been one of imposing duties on imports, and of imposing duties on exports, exclusively, *jure Coronæ*. This, like the other feudal prerogatives inherent in the crown, gradually underwent alteration. The parliament gradually interfered in that department, and, one precedent of interference justifying another, at length wrested from Charles II. his consent to an act which placed the right in the supreme legislature.

What the English parliaments were doing in England, the Irish parliaments imitated in Ireland; and thus, unobservedly, a separation was raised between the two kingdoms, to the prejudice of both. Commercial concerns in the beginning, were directed by a law of uniformity, came to be directed by a law of diversity. As different interests, and different views, predominated in the management of each kingdom, commercial regulations followed their course, and the opposite interests of the Irish channel became, in degrees, mutually inimical. Different interests, and different views, were fortified in each kingdom by the predilection of a public revenue from ports, and on this principle, toge-

et of the unity of dominion, the English parliament thought itself entitled to controul the commercial proceedings of the Irish parliament, as far as, in their judgement, it prejudiced, or might prejudice, the revenue of England, which was the chief support of government! The Irish, acquiescing in this legislation, gave themselves a kind of indemnification, by with-holding their proper proportion of the public supplies.

Usages, long acquiesced in, form a constitution as well as written stipulations; examples of which we have in the prerogatives claimed by each house of parliament, which, though no where written, are generally understood and acknowledged. Accordingly, for want of a more regular and more defined system of connection between the two islands, since the abolition of feudal tenures, this undefined supremacy of the English parliament, over Ireland, was regarded as the sole remaining anchor that held Great Britain and Ireland together; as the only principle that made them one in political power and dominion. However imperfect, however impolitic, this system was, it was nevertheless considered in both nations as a constitution, by which, in many instances, for many years, the parliaments and the tribunals of Ireland were conducted. From this constitution innumerable evils certainly flowed, both to Great Britain and Ireland. But many more grievances having been attributed to it than could actually be laid to its charge, it became doubly odious, and at length, sharing the fate of the feudal tenures, was in May, 1782, abolished. When the Irish constitution was thus dissolved, the people of Great Britain and Ireland ex-

pressed a wish, almost unanimous, that the two islands might still continue to be connected by such political principles as should make their interests, their constitutional privileges, and their power one, in a more complete manner than they had ever been before. The motion, which passed into a law, for the abolition of the old constitution, was followed by another motion, declaring the absolute necessity of forming a new constitution.

The formation of this new constitution, though acknowledged by both houses of parliament to be of indispensable necessity, was nevertheless put off, by what has been called the coalition ministry, *sine die*. Yet, lord North, on the occasion of proposing, in 1783, a new act relative to the postage of letters, acknowledged it to "be very certain that Great Britain and Ireland had become to each other, in point of political power, as foreign nations." The relative situation of the two islands was thus both new and alarming. The two countries were liable to be separated by a thousand accidents, which no human foresight or wisdom could prevent.

The three great objects to be accomplished, for the formation of a constitutional connection between two nations are an equality of interests, an equality of privileges, and a unity of power. The two first of these objects were already in a great measure provided for, and very little remained indeed that could be urged by any peaceable and well-disposed Irishmen, as a subject of complaint against the British government. But the unity of power, or unity of defence between Great Britain and Ireland, remained

remained unsettled in 1799; when on the twenty-second of January, a message on that subject was received from his majesty by both houses of parliament. His majesty, after advert-
 ing to the unremitting industry with which our enemies persevered in their avowed design of effecting the separation of Ireland from this kingdom, recommended it to the lords and commons to consider of the most effectual means of finally defeating that design, by disposing the parliaments of both kingdoms to provide, in the manner which they should judge the most expedient, for settling such a complete and final adjustment, as might best tend to improve and perpetuate a connection essential for their common security, and consolidate the strength, power, and resources, of the British empire—on the following day, when this message was taken into consideration, Mr. secretary Dundas, having laid on the table several papers relative to the proceedings of certain societies in Ireland, and the rebellion in that country, moved an address to his majesty, the substance of which was, “That the house would proceed with all due dispatch to the consideration of the several interests, recommended in his majesty’s gracious message, to their serious attention.”

Mr. Sheridan said, that before ministers recommended to the house of commons to take measures that led inevitably to the discussion of some plan of union, it was incumbent on them to have shewn, that the late pledge of the English parliament, to the people of Ireland, by which their independence was recognized, and their rights acknowledged, had not produced that unanimity, which the parliaments

of the two countries sought to cherish. The parliament of Ireland was an independent parliament. There was no power whatever competent to make laws for the country. He was persuaded that such of his countrymen as loved national liberty, and who collected that auspicious period when independence came to them, as it were by surprize, the genius of freedom rested on their island, the whole of the in short, would come to this adjustment, with a temper which would not augur tranquillity, but disquietude; not the suppression of treason, but the extension and increase of plots, to multiply and sanguine its horrors! He admitted that there was something inconsistent in this way of treating the question immediately before the house. His dear country, Ireland, had cast upon him, which he was not proud to acknowledge than not to the full measure of his abilities to liquidate. He could see the terrible danger of adding to the contents of the people of Ireland. But these dangers were to be apprehended only as innovations and encroachments on the rights of the Irish people, as forming an independent nation. He did not know how to admit, that to reject the measure of an union were to invite the separation of the two countries by a French force. His union was directly the reverse of what was situated as Ireland was, with having in one instance manifested a wish to unite, but, on the contrary, having unequivocally declared itself hostile to the proposition of union: he thought that, if it were effected, it would be an accomplishment by surprize,

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on, and intimidation, and set place the people of Ireland in a worse condition than they were before. Having established, trusted, two propositions, at the measure proposed was by an infraction and violation of the acknowledged independence of Irish legislation; and, that union could not prevent separation of this country. Mr. Sheridan offered consideration of the house a proposition, namely, that it was possible, in the present state of the people, that the people could do no act upon their genuine interests. Was it possible that a fair, and unbiassed sense of the people of Ireland could be obtained, at the present time, on this question? The English force was, at once, an answer to the question. What would be France acted in a similar manner, not to a country neutral in alliance with her, but a country dear to her on every account, and whose sons were fighting in every quarter of the world? would it not be said, that was the greatest perfidy? King of Sardinia gave his consent, that the French should take possession of Piedmont: but it was done by force. He heard much of French principles, but he wished to know whether French gentlemen would not so closely resemble French practices. With respect to the enemies of the British government, it had two enemies in Ireland; "poverty and ignorance," and it could be shewn, that no salutary measure could remove them, unless the people could not agree to the measure. If, said Mr. Sheridan, the people of Ireland be active and free in every country but their

own, it must be the effect of their government. First remove the causes of their misery, and then invite them, if you will, to a closer union. Mr. Arthur Young has attributed the evils that afflict the poor of Ireland to the progress of French principles. But I am quite convinced the misery of that unfortunate class has had its origin, and continues to increase with the exactions and imposts of their overgrown landlords. He concluded with moving the following amendment: "At the same time to express the surprize, and deep regret, with which this house now, for the first time, learns from his majesty, that the final adjustment, which, upon his majesty's gracious recommendation, took place between the two kingdoms in 1782, and which, by the declaration of the parliaments of both countries, placed the connection between them on a solid and permanent basis, has not produced the effects expected from that solemn settlement; and farther, humbly to express to his majesty, that his majesty's faithful commons having strong reason to believe that it is in the contemplation of his majesty's ministers to propose an union of the legislatures of the two kingdoms, notwithstanding the said final and solemn adjustment, feel it to be their bounden duty, impressed as they are with the most serious apprehensions of the consequences of such a proceeding at this time, to take the earliest opportunity humbly to implore his majesty not to listen to the counsel of those who shall advise or promote such a measure at the present crisis, and under the present circumstances of the empire."

Mr. Canning admitted, that in the resolutions, entered upon the journals

journals of the house in 1782, the words *final adjustment* were made use of: but the resolutions, to which Mr. Sheridan referred, were immediately followed by another resolution, evidently of a prospective nature, which declared the necessity of establishing some more permanent system, by which alone the tranquillity and importance of Ireland could remain uninterrupted, and continue to be improved.— With regard to the posture of affairs in Ireland, he said, it was notorious that a rebellion had existed in that country. This, though checked, was not perhaps, effectually quelled. The object of the traitorous machinations, which gave rise to that rebellion, was not any partial change of men or measures, but a total subversion of the existing government and constitution of the country, and the complete destruction of all connection between the sister kingdom and Great Britain.— Mr. Canning urged the expediency of an union, from the authority of a doctor Dugglhenon, who had shewn in a publication, intituled “An Answer to Mr. Grattan,” either that the plan of union must be adopted, or that some other must be devised for the fortification of the protestant ascendancy. As to the intimidation which, it had been alleged, would be impressed on the public mind in Ireland, and the restraint which it would impose on the free-will and voice of the nation, on the subject of the union: when once the union should be effected, the necessity of keeping up a large army there would be removed; and thus the union would, in fact, remove one of the objects of Mr. Sheridan’s own censure and complaints. But where did that inti-

midation appear? both the liberty of speech, and the liberty of the press had been pretty freely exercised on the present subject. Was it the parliament of Ireland? English soldiers were to coerce or restrain? a parliament fully invested with every constitutional power and control that or any other parliament could possess. In recommendation of an union with Ireland, Mr. Canning said, he would satisfy the friends of the protestant ascendancy, without proposing to repeal the laws against the catholics, and without maintaining those which were yet in force. Mr. Canning, in the course of his speech, expatiated on the influence of the French revolution. As to what had fallen from Mr. Sheridan respecting the appropriations made by France, for the farther aggrandizement of her gigantic dominions, in what point of view could such a comparison be instituted between the conduct of France and Britain? did France attempt to incorporate other countries for the purpose of extending their common commercial interests? Had the French the authors, not of contributions and confiscations, but of measures of wealth and prosperity to the conquered countries? and had they required of them to bear a common share, on common terms, for their defence and advancement in the common cause? did the countries which they endeavoured to incorporate, resemble France in constitution and law? and in other particulars which he specified.

Mr. Jones was of opinion that the measure now suggested, instead of crushing the rebellion, would have the opposite tendency. He appeared to him to have all the characteristic marks of French

was far from supposing
 were sent to Ireland for
 over-awing the de-
 of the parliament of the
 it, certainly, while they
 they might be considered
 in effect of an intima-
 respect to the people at

man said, that he had
 Canning's speech with
 faction, because it was
 applicable to the question,
 stated that the Irish par-
 liberated under intima-
 that there was a kind of
 intimidation, while so great
 force remained in the
 and, that Ireland was
 a situation in which she
 help herself. Offence
 taken at the term French
 on, and it was said that
 ties, which the French
 to unite with them, were
 ed to the participation of
 stages as were held out
 by an union with Britain.
 uestion was, not a com-
 blessings, but the mode
 the measure was to be
 to effect. Would it be
 in country was to compel
 agree to an union, be-
 were certain that it was
 ivantage?

t, though he did not think
 to enter fully into the
 details, which the subject
 on naturally suggested,
 as over with indifference
 s which had been alluded
 course of Mr. Sheridan's
 The honourable gentle-
 ing forward his amend-
 eared to Mr. Pitt to fur-
 e argument in support of
 on which he had la-

boured to establish, namely, that
 there was no power which could
 make the result of the deliberation,
 for adjusting the reciprocal interests
 of both kingdoms, effectual. If the
 parliament of Ireland had no right
 to incorporate with the legislature
 of this country, without the sense
 of the people of Ireland; as little
 had the parliament of Great Britain
 a right to follow the same measure
 with that of Ireland; as little had
 the parliament of Scotland a right to
 agree to the terms of the union,
 which had been effected; as little
 had the parliament of England a
 right to ratify that union, under
 which England had so eminently
 flourished. The honourable gen-
 tleman had talked of a wish to carry
 the measure proposed by surprise,
 Mr. Pitt hesitated not to say, that,
 if any blame was imputable to mi-
 nistry, it was that of having acted
 with too much caution. It had
 been distinctly recommended, from
 the throne, to adopt such salutary
 means as might improve and perpe-
 trate a connection essential to the
 common security and interests of
 both countries. His majesty's mi-
 nisters, in conformity to that com-
 munication, had only stated the
 time of laying before the house the
 materials necessary for forming an
 opinion, and added, that a proper
 interval would take place before
 they took the sense of parliament,
 "In short," said Mr. Pitt, "the ques-
 tion now is, shall we, after the ex-
 piration of a proper interval, discuss
 and come to a determination on the
 subject; or shall we, in the first in-
 stance, and on the mere outlet of
 the business, without taking a just
 review of the considerations on both
 sides, positively declare that the
 measure is either unnecessary, or so
 impracticable

impracticable as to prevent any hopes of realizing it?" The evils with which Ireland was afflicted, Mr. Pitt observed, lay deep in the situation of the country. They were to be attributed to the manners of its inhabitants, to the state of society, to the habits of the people at large; to the unequal distribution of property, to the want of civilized intercourse, to the jarring discord of party, and above all, to the prejudices of religious sects. This deplorable situation of the country was not to be remedied by any act of the Irish parliament, but by gradual, sober, and dispassionate improvement and civilization; by the circulation of capital, by the social intercourse naturally flowing from trade and commerce, by the diffusion of social habits, by the dissemination of liberal sentiment, by removing party distractions, by suppressing factious associations, by allaying hereditary feuds between two nations subsisting in the same island, and by the extinction of religious prejudices. For such remedies we must look to the provisions of an independent legislature, removed from the immediate heat of the complicated debate, which should not be partial to either party, but the fair arbiter and kind parent of both; which should not be liable to local influence, nor subject to popular excitement, and which should be fully competent to make head against the lawless violence of detraction, invective, and animosity. Mr. Pitt did not deny that even the determination of the British parliament was subject to any prejudice or passion, but he contended that the new system, by removing the decision of the Irish parliament from the influence of local and party considerations, would be more likely to be guided by the public interest, and to be more effectual in its operation.

With respect to the confinement of property in a few hands, the extraordinary disparity of rank, the scanty means of social improvement, all producing in a proportionate degree misery in one extreme, and oppression in the other, how could these grievances be remedied but by a closer connection with Great Britain? The situation of Ireland must also be remedied by an influx of capital, and the circulation of wealth: and whence could these necessary ingredients be supplied, but by assimilating Ireland with Great Britain? He did not mean to say, let Ireland be united; let her be blended with us, let her partake of every solid benefit, of every eminent advantage that could flow from such incorporation. In answer to what had been said by Mr. Sheridan, about a final adjustment, Mr. Pitt undertook to state that this final adjustment was made under the pretence of redressing grievances, without looking to the consequences, or taking a general view of circumstances: it was dictated by the spirit of momentary popularity, and was not founded on the solid interests of the country. Having created two distinct legislatures, equally able and competent to decide and dictate, on questions of peace and war, and all points of trade and commerce—it left as divided on all material points about which nations might contend as any two powers on the continent.

When the act was passed, Mr. Pitt observed, which gave independence to Ireland, it was accompanied by a resolution, stating that it was the opinion of the house that the connection between both kingdoms should be consolidated by laws, regulations, or regulations, for

basis of mutual consent.—
 existence of the resolution be-
 ved, by extracts from the
 of the house, Mr. Pitt, on
 vorty of that resolution, af-
 it as an established fact, that
 settlement, in 1782, had,
 alleged, been made with
 . And nothing, he added,
 en since attempted to pro-
 r that defective settlement,
 re partial and inadequate
 : of the Irish' propositions,
 were defeated by the persons
 med the resolution, but who
 to substitute in their room.
 re no probable case in which
 istures of both kingdoms
 differ? Had not one case ac-
 risen, and that within the
 nce of sixteen years? He
 that of the regency. The
 ce of principle was evident,

Irish parliament decided
 ne principle, and the British
 ent upon another. They
 l to the appointment of the
 rson, but that was acciden-
 that person must have go-
 the two kingdoms upon
 t principles. The office of
 on grounds equally justifi-
 ht have been vested in two
 persons. Could any man,
 instructive an example be-
 eyes, talk with sincerity of
 adjustment? Would Mr.
 pretend to maintain, that,
 e habit of discussing the fo-
 ations of the empire should
 ce, the parliament of Ire-
 ht not, as it might natu-
 k itself entitled to do, pro-
 inquire into treaties and
 . And, on a supposed
 e of local interest, was it
 e that the parliament of
 night take one step in giv-
 §LI.

ing advice to the sovereign, and the
 parliament of Great Britain ano-
 ther? If, in the present contest,
 the opposition were to have as much
 influence in Ireland as they for-
 merly had, a vote for peace might
 be passed; and the efforts of Great
 Britain paralysed? Ireland, in such
 a case, might neutralize its ports,
 prevent the raising of recruits for
 the army and navy, and endanger
 the very existence of the empire.—
 It was true that the influence of the
 opposition party in Ireland had been
 less prevalent than ever. The in-
 fluence of the great patriot of Ire-
 land was extinct, nearly in the same
 way that the reputation of the other
 great patriots here in England had
 expired. But if the house wished
 to render the connection between
 Great Britain and Ireland perpe-
 tual, and to make the ties indissolu-
 ble, they would not do their duty
 to either country if they neglected
 to bring forward some proposition,
 that might provide for the safety
 and prosperity of Ireland, and re-
 medy the miserable imperfections of
 the arrangement made in 1782.

Mr. Martin thought, that if, on
 the future discussion of the subject
 before the house, it should appear
 that an union with Ireland was a
 measure which would contribute to
 the advantage of both countries, it
 ought to be agreed to. As the
 house seemed to acquiesce in the
 opinion, Mr. Sheridan withdrew
 his amendment, and the original
 motion was put and carried. Soon
 after this, intelligence was received
 by the British government, that the
 proposal for an union, which had
 been laid before the Irish parlia-
 ment, had been rejected.

On Thursday, January 31, 1799,
 the order of the day, for taking
 [P] his

his majesty's message, relative to an union with Ireland, into consideration, being read, Mr. Pitt rose and said, that when he proposed to the house that measure the last time, in order to fix the present day for its farther consideration, he indulged a hope that the result of a similar communication, to the parliament of Ireland, would have opened a more favourable prospect than at present existed, of its speedy accomplishment. But while he admitted and respected the rights of the parliament of Ireland, he felt, that, as a member of the parliament of Great Britain, he also had a right to exercise, and a duty to perform. That duty, was to express, as distinctly as he could, the general nature and outline of the plan, which, in his conscience, he thought would tend, in the strongest manner, to ensure the safety and happiness of both kingdoms. If parliament, after full explanation, and mature deliberation, should be of the same opinion, he would propose that its determination should remain recorded as that by which the parliament of Great Britain were ready to abide, leaving to the legislature of Ireland to reject or adopt it hereafter, upon a full consideration of the measure. Mr. Pitt proceeded to expatiate, at great length, on the topics on which he had touched in his former speech on this subject: the competence of the Irish parliament to accept or reject a proposition of this nature, the necessity of an intimate and perpetual connection between Great Britain and Ireland, to the interests of both countries; the defects of what had been called the final adjustment of 1782; the impediments now existing to the prosperity of Ireland, and the advanta-

ges which that country would derive from an union with Great Britain. He then remarked that the union with Scotland had been as much opposed, and by much the same arguments, prejudices, and misconceptions, as the union with Ireland, exciting the same alarms, and producing the same outrages, as had taken place at Dublin: yet the advantages, which that part of the united kingdom had derived from the union, were abundantly evident, from the general prosperity of the capital, manufacturing and the country in general. He then explained the principles and tendency of which he had now generally explained, but of which he wished a more detailed discussion to be reserved to a future day.

“ First, That in order to secure and secure the essential interests of Great Britain and Ireland, to consolidate the strength, power, and resources of the British empire, it will be advisable to concur in such measures as may best tend to unite the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, as may be established by acts of the respective parliaments of his majesty's said kingdoms.

“ Second, That it appears to the committee that it would be proper to propose as the first article, to be the basis of the said union, that the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall, upon a day to be agreed upon, be united into one kingdom, by the name of the *Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*.

“ Third, That for the purpose it appears also to this committee, that it would be fit to propose that the succession to the crown of Great Britain and the imperial crown of

kingdoms shall continue li-
and settled, in the same man-
the imperial crown of the
ngdoms of Great Britain and
now stands limited and set-
ording to the existing laws,
the terms of the union be-
England and Scotland.

Fourth, That for the same pur-
appears also to this commit-
it it would be fit to propose
the said united kingdom be
ed in one and the same par-
t, to be styled the parliament
united kingdom of Great Bri-
and Ireland, and that such a
r of lords spiritual and tem-
and such a number of mem-
of the house of commons as
e hereafter agreed upon, by
f the respective parliaments
esaid, shall sit and vote in the
urliament on the part of Ire-
nd shall be summoned, chosen,
turned, in such manner as
be fixed by an act of the par-
t of Ireland, previous to the
union; and that every mem-
ereafter to sit and vote in the
urliament of the united king-
dom, until the said parliament
otherwise provide, take, and
give the same oaths, and make
the same declaration as are by law
ord to be taken, subscribed,
made, by the members of the
parliaments of Great Britain and
Ireland.

Fifth, That for the same pur-
it appears also to this commit-
that it would be fit to propose
the churches of England and
Ireland, and the doctrine, worship,
discipline, and government thereof,
be preserved as now by law
established.

Sixth, That, for the same pur-
it appears also to this commit-

tee, that it would be fit to propose
that his majesty's subjects in Ireland
shall at all times hereafter be entitled
to the same privileges, and be on
the same footing, in respect of trade
and navigation, in all ports and
places belonging to Great Britain,
and in all cases with respect to
which treaties shall be made by his
majesty, his heirs or successors, with
any foreign power, as his majesty's
subjects in Great Britain; that no
duty shall be imposed on the import
or export between Great Britain
and Ireland of any articles now duty
free; and that on other articles
there shall be established, for a time
to be limited, such a moderate rate
of equal duties, as shall, previous to
the union, be agreed upon and ap-
proved by the respective parli-
aments, subject, after the expiration
of such limited time, to be dimi-
nished equally with respect to both
kingdoms, but in no case to be in-
creased; that all articles, which may
at any time hereafter be imported
into Great Britain from foreign
parts, shall be importable through
either kingdom into the other, sub-
ject to the like duties and regula-
tions as if the same were imported
directly from foreign parts; that
where any articles, the growth,
produce, or manufacture of either
kingdom, are subject to any internal
duty in one kingdom, such counter-
vailing duties (over and above any
duties on import to be fixed as afore-
said) shall be imposed as shall be ne-
cessary to prevent any inequality in
that respect: and that all other mat-
ters of trade and commerce, other
than the foregoing, and than such
others as may before the union be
specially agreed upon, for the due
encouragement of the agriculture
and manufactures of the respective
kingdoms,

kingdoms, shall remain to be regulated from time to time by the united parliament.

“ Seventh, That, for the like purpose, it would be fit to propose, that the charge, arising from the payment of the interest or sinking fund, for the reduction of the principal of the debt incurred in either kingdom before the union, shall continue to be separately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland respectively. That, for a number of years to be limited, the future ordinary expenses of the united kingdom, in peace or war, shall be defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland jointly, according to such proportions as shall be established by the respective parliaments previous to the union; and that, after the expiration of the time to be so limited, the proportions shall not be liable to be varied, except according to such rates and principles as shall be in like manner agreed upon, previous to the union.

“ Eighth, That, for the like purpose, it would be fit to propose, that all laws in force at the time of the union, and that all the courts of civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction, within the respective kingdoms, shall remain, as now by law established, within the same, subject only to such alterations or regulations, from time to time, as circumstances may appear to the parliament of the united kingdom to require.

“ That the foregoing resolutions be laid before his majesty, with a humble address, assuring his majesty that we have proceeded with the utmost attention to the consideration of the important objects recommended to us in his majesty's gracious message:

“ That we entertain a firm persuasion, that a complete and entire

union between Great Britain and Ireland, founded on equal liberal principles, on the same laws, constitution, and government, and on a sense of mutual interest and affections, by promoting the security, wealth, and commerce of the respective kingdoms, and by removing the distractions which have happily prevailed in Ireland, shall afford fresh means of opposing all times an effectual resistance to the destructive projects of foreign and domestic enemies, and must tend to confirm and increase the stability, power, and glory of the empire.

“ Impressed with these considerations, we feel it our duty to lay before his majesty such propositions as appear to us best calculated to form the basis of a settlement, leaving it to his wisdom, at such time and manner as his majesty, in his paternal solicitude for the happiness of his people, shall judge fit to communicate these propositions to the parliament of Ireland, with which we shall be at all times ready to concur in all such measures as shall be found most conducive to the accomplishment of this great and salutary work. And we trust that after full and mature consideration, such a settlement may be finally established, by the deliberation of the parliaments of both kingdoms, as may be conformable to the sentiments, wishes, and requests of his majesty's faithful subjects of Great Britain and Ireland, to unite them inseparably in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and invaluable confidence in the support of the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown, and the preservation and ad-

fare and prosperity of the Irish empire." Sheridan, in a speech of considerable length, in reply to Mr. Fox, over the same ground on which he had expatiated formerly, was more assured, when it was first brought to parliament. This speech, prefaced by many compliments to Mr. Pitt, as an orator, was on the power of eloquence in the present period. The world, he said, knew that there was never a time when fine words more powerfully affected the mind, or when from fancied superiority and habitual indifference, it was less eager profoundly to enter into any question. Easy temper, easily influenced by bold and plausible sophistry. It was one who could distinguish between the flowing and rapid eloquence of an admired orator, and the solid and well-tempered voice of reason.* Seeing the progress which the present subject had made forward, and its fate in the Irish parliament, it might not be doubted whether the venerable gentleman would not be in the measure: but he was determined to let all experience attend, and, in the face of the Irish parliament, to spurn the assertion of her vanity and flatter her guileful mind, and, by seeming to follow her declared opinion, to bring into inactivity, the more ready to enslave her for ever. His Majesty's ministers, he said, in Ireland those advantages they boasted: they might be lost to her without union:

they might be improved by her without abjectly surrendering her independence. Mr. Sheridan vindicated Mr. Fox from the accusation of not having followed up the resolution of 1782. He remained but two months after in office. But did Mr. Pitt himself, when he succeeded him in power, attempt to bring forward the objections which he this night so triumphantly urged? Had he not now been fifteen years a minister without ever endeavouring to do that, which from the first he deemed to be indispensably necessary? It was not Mr. Sheridan's intention to oppose going into a committee, but he would first move two resolutions, which, in case of Mr. Pitt's propositions being carried, he would wish to have placed before them, for the purpose of taking off, in some degree, that jealousy which the Irish parliament would be apt to entertain of their passing this house, after the measure of an union having been so decidedly rejected in the house of commons of Ireland. Mr. Sheridan then read the following resolutions: "That no measures can have a tendency to improve and perpetuate the ties of amity and connection, now existing between Great Britain and Ireland, which have not for their basis the manifest, fair, and free consent and approbation of the parliaments of the two countries.

"That whoever shall endeavour to obtain the appearance of such consent and approbation in either country, by employing the influence of government, for the purposes of corruption or intimidation, is an

we, on a former occasion, ventured to predict, that the abuse of oratory, on some occasions, been carried the length of continuing a speech for several days, would, by and by, put long and flowery speeches out of fashion.

enemy to his majesty and the constitution."

Lord Hawkesbury remarked certain inconsistencies in the parliamentary conduct of Mr. Sheridan; but, as these, though sufficiently authenticated, could not be urged with propriety against his present propositions, and as our limits confine us very much to points of importance, we forbear to enter into any details on that subject. Mr. Sheridan, lord Hawkesbury observed, had somewhat more than insinuated, that the people of Ireland were against an union. The people of Cork, and the people of Limerick, had expressed themselves in favour of it: and when it once came to be duly considered, the whole people would view it in the same light. His lordship, by the same arguments that had been used by Mr. Pitt, justified the vote he should give for the present propositions being submitted to a committee of the whole house, by way of recording what they were willing to do for promoting the interests of Ireland.

Dr. Lawrence considered the proposed union in the light of a marriage: which was a matter of that delicate nature, that if the parties contracting it were not agreeable to each other, the closer they were drawn together by the bond, the farther, in fact, they were put asunder as to every beneficial and happy effect which might be expected to result from so tender and intimate a connection. As the number of members proposed to be introduced from Ireland was really very great, he could not help thinking that it might produce a very considerable degree of embarrassment in the business and debates of the house. How, indeed, they were to dispose

of them, he was at a loss to say. The last debate in Ireland, on the present question, had lasted twenty-two hours. If a number of the Irish members should overcome their inclination for speaking, and their speeches to be added to those of their trymen and others who were in the habit of making frequent and long speeches already, he could not foresee many embarrassments which would necessarily attend a very considerable and additional number already possessed of seats in that house. He thought that, in the present seeming state of Ireland, the propositions would add inflammation to a disposition already teeming with far too great irritability. On a division of the house, there appeared 140 yeas, 150 noes, 15. The resolutions having been read in the committee, the house was resumed, and a committee was appointed again on Thursday next.

On that day, the seventh of February, Mr. Sheridan, obliged the committee, that, according to the rules and ordinary practice of the house, Mr. Pitt could not doubtfully, claim the privilege of moving the order of the day. He (Mr. Sheridan) could not move the resolutions, of which he had thrown out an idea on the occasion of moving them, on that occasion. If, therefore, that was insisted on, he must move his motion for the present. Mr. Pitt waved his privilege, and gave precedence to Mr. Sheridan, who promised to the house to take as little time as possible, not only to urge a few of the propositions which might be advan-

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rt of the resolutions he in-
l to move. The question now
the house was, whether they
willing to second the pledge
oting his life to this favourite
. That pledge would pro-
much irritation, and inflame
e discontents, which had al-
occasioned so much misery in
. If the house sanctioned the
project, the two houses of
ns of Great Britain and Ire-
ould be placed in opposition
other, and the situation of
ations would be more alarm-
d frightful than that in which
o countries professing amity
other. If Mr. Pitt did not
l in his measure, on the pre-
caution, the people of Ireland
be convinced that he only
for a more favourable op-
ty, when Ireland should be
weak, to carry his favourite
and that the engines he in-
to use were intimidation and
ion. There was much to
e in the way of reform and
ement in Ireland: but, in
do this, it was not neces-
pull down the credit and au-
of parliament. He denied
ad been so positively asserted,
e had no alternative but se-
n or union. The real alter-
was, the Irish government
no longer continue to be a
English job. Was it meant
sterted that there is some in-
epravity in the character of
n which rendered them unfit
e a parliament of their own?
he cause of the corruption
d been complained of lay not
character of the worthy peo-
Ireland. But the govern-
f Ireland had been made a
for the advantage of English

ministers. This was the corruption,
this the will that had pervaded it
from first to last. But, before Ire-
land should be required to surrender
her independence, it was fit that
a trial should be made of what could
be done by an honest parliament:
a parliament uninfluenced by a Bri-
tish minister, having the interest and
happiness of Ireland for its object,
and looking to Irish prosperity and
gratitude for its reward. Mr. Sher-
idan having moved the two resolu-
tions, already specified,

Mr. Pitt observed that his only
discussion had been upon general
principles not now before the house,
and already amply debated and de-
cided upon. As to his particular
motions, the first, as Mr. Sheridan
himself had stated, was a truism.
But that argument, which the ho-
nourable gentleman had adduced in
favour of his motion, was a decisive
argument against it. If a thing was
true, there required no declaration
to give it effect, and all such at-
tempts were useless and nugatory.
With regard to his second motion,
“that whoever should, by corrup-
tion or intimidation, attempt to
carry the question, was an enemy
to his country,” it evidently insinu-
ated that such a conduct had been
pursued. It undoubtedly alluded
to the case of a high officer in the
sister kingdom (sir John Parnel, late
chancellor of the exchequer in
Ireland) who had quitted his situa-
tion on account of his disagreement
with his colleagues in an important
fundamental measure of govern-
ment. If many gentlemen were con-
nected together with the honourable
intention of acting for the service of
their country, it was necessary, in order
to preserve a unity of action, that they
should agree in their system; and it

was an error to suppose that either the resignation, or even the dismissal of any one, was a system of corruption.

Mr. Grey admitted that a difference of opinion, among persons acting together on fundamental points of policy, must arrest the progress of public business: yet this principle did not justify the dismissal of a member of parliament from an office in the state, on account of his vote on a particular question, while he agreed, perhaps, with his colleagues in all other points. Was Mr. Pitt's doctrine, respecting dismissals from office, now maintained, the uniform and unvaried opinion which ruled his public conduct? Was there not a time, when a question, as important as the union with Ireland, and as essential in the opinion of the right honourable gentleman at that time, to the interests and well-being of good government, he meant parliamentary reform, which he brought forward, and which, he solemnly promised to exert all his influence, as a man and a minister, ultimately to bring into effect? Where, then, are his fair and honourable intentions? Has he manifested them in the removal of those who opposed that measure? or of those who opposed another measure, to which he had professed himself to be a warm friend, the abolition of the slave-trade? Mr. Sheridan admitted that his first resolution was a reform. But was it not also true that the parliament of Ireland could not give a free and fair countenance to a resolution that those who voted against the measure would be removed from their places? There were, in the history of government, several instances of this kind. Two general examples being cited, the speaker said that the

chancellor of the exchequer, the prime serjeant, the others remain staunch and true out of Mr. Sheridan said that he certainly divide the house on a question before them. But the previous question, moved by Mr. was carried by 141 against 2 motion for the speaker's now I the chair, and for the house immediately into a committee for the farther consideration of the king's message, was opposed by H. A. St. John. Many comparisons he observed had been made between the probable effect of a union, and the certain effect of a union, he meant the union of Scotland. The union between England and Scotland, it was said, had produced mutual strength; it did not appear, nor had an attempt been made to shew that Scotland might not have improved, if a union had not taken place.

But this was a point he was called on to discuss. The question before the house was simply whether, in the present situation of affairs, the house of commons of Ireland, having declared its opinion against considering the measure, any good could result from agitation of it at this moment in this country. To do this, the opinion, might irritate the commons of Ireland, and induce them to adopt some measure reflecting their resentment at the measure as this. It would be to let the whole question for the present calmly, and, the being settled on the subject, to bring it forward hereafter should appear to be necessary.

Mr. Grey, in the course of his speech on this subject, in v
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sidered it in the same light, and used the measure of an union on the same grounds that had been made by the members on his side of the house, made a distinction that led more directly to a refutation of the most essential positions of the ministers than any that had been made by any of the other speakers, who had preceded him in debates on the present subject. Mr. Pitt had affirmed, that there had not been a final settlement or adjustment in 1782, because it was even expressed, that nothing was left to be done. But, Mr. Grey, "he knows well enough, and he ought to have the honour to acknowledge, that there is to be a final adjustment of one thing, and another left to be settled, and which indeed was the case. The final adjustment, in 1782, related to the political independence of the Irish legislature: but the matter to be settled was one that related to trade." Mr. Pitt, in order to shew the inconveniency of two independent parliaments, had stated the case of the regency. But what, Mr. Grey asked, was the case of the regency? The parliament of Ireland vested, in the heir apparent, the full power of a regent, without any restriction. The parliament of this country voted the same person, but with certain limitations and restrictions. But, were the situations of the two countries the same? By no means. In this country there is a vast deal of power and influence accompanying sovereignty, independent of that which is properly called government: in Ireland there is none. When, therefore, the Irish parliament voted a regent, they had nothing but the power of government to give. The

case was otherwise in this country, and, therefore, the one having given the whole without restraint, and the other restraining, did not, in reality, differ, as might have been thought, on the first view of the matter.

Mr. secretary Dundas observed, that the last honourable speaker had dwelt with much minuteness on the discussions of 1782, and on the commercial and political situation in which Ireland was then placed, and had since, in consequence of those discussions, continued. But grants made to Ireland at that period had nothing to do with the question now before the house. The present proposition did not contain any suggestion derogatory to the acknowledged independency of the parliament of Ireland. It was a proposition for the incorporation of the two legislatures into one, without infringing the liberty or independence of either. To put an end to all cavil, he was ready to admit, that, by the transactions of 1782, the Irish parliament was placed on the same footing of independence, in relation to Great Britain, as Scotland was, with regard to England, before the union of the two kingdoms. As to the proposition itself, he undertook to prove, by a reference to the affairs of Scotland, at and after the union, that a similar measure would be attended with similar benefits to Ireland. He assumed it as a fact, that there existed in Ireland, at this time, a spirit of dissention and clamour, of treachery and treason, which menaced the overthrow of the present government. Conspiracies were so widely extended, their influence was so deeply infused into the minds of the people of Ireland, and the connection between the two

two countries thereby so much endangered, that without the immediate and active interference of government, the result might have been a total separation of Ireland from this kingdom. It was the duty of his majesty's ministers, viewing Ireland in this perilous situation, to extricate her from the intrigues of the common enemy, by preserving and improving the connection which had so long and so happily subsisted between that country and Great Britain. A more appropriate remedy for the disease, which poisoned the peace and happiness of Ireland, could not be imagined, than the incorporating union of the legislatures of the two kingdoms. The Protestants would lay aside their jealousies and distrust, and the Catholics would be confident that their cause would be candidly and impartially considered by a united parliament: the great body of which would be relieved from apprehensions, jealousies, and inveterate animosities, interwoven into the name and constitution of the separate parliament of Ireland. An incorporated parliament, partly English, partly Scotch, and partly Irish, would be better calculated for managing the affairs of the British empire, than separate parliaments in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The powers of a parliament so constituted would be more extensive and efficient than when acting separately in different places. It should be recollected, that the Irish parliament, with all its boasted independence, could not give vigour or effect to its acts, till approved by the third estate, whose influence was in England. The controlling power was properly vested in the sovereign of this coun-

try, who was also the sovereign of Scotland and Ireland; and the parliament of Ireland entirely independent. In opposition to this proposition, he relied on the authority of Mr. Grattan, the champion of Irish independence, who says, "The parliament of Ireland cannot act independently, for, in all cases of peace, it must implicitly follow the government of Great Britain." The parliament, constituted by the union, had not deprived Scotland of the privileges enjoyed prior to its incorporation with England. The union had increased the privilege of the Scotch members, instead of confining their discussions to the affairs of Scotland. They were empowered to take part in discussions respecting the affairs of the whole of England but of the British empire; and, so far from being related to the third estate, they were an interference with the affairs of Ireland. The parliament of Ireland, incorporated on the same principles, would have the same privileges. It was a misstatement of facts, to talk of destroying the parliament of Ireland; for a union would place the Irish members in the same situation as the members of the British parliament. He condemned the operations of personal vanity. He wished that gentlemen would direct their pride and ambition to acts of laudable ambition, which would evince greater patriotism and a due attention to the interests of both countries. If confidence in personal vanity and self-interest were to be allowed to prevail, let gentlemen be subject to the observation, that if their genius were so acute, their eloquence so splendid, all these w-

were confined to one little
 Let the Irish parliament
 of a participation of all the
 the British parliament, and
 uld find, that their clo-
 would not be confined to
 or any other country. They
 heard not only in Europe,
 ia, Africa, and America. In
 ng the present question, it
 ossible not to turn our eyes
 ite of Scotland before and
 union, and to contemplate
 ntages which had resulted
 to that part of the united
 . Having exhibited a
 t of its augmented com-
 nd population since that
 he observed, that the in-
 improvements and the in-
 f trade, were not confined
 rticular part of Scotland.
 ere experienced in every
 of it: and there was not
 inhabitant of any spot in all
 , who had not cause to re-
 hat event.

that memorable occasion,
 melancholy pictures were
 d to the public view, in
 of prophecies. Among
 to prophecies, was a great
 that celebrated speech of
 heaven's, on which Mr.
 requested permission to
 ew remarks. His lordship,
 d of prophetic, or rather
 nion, traced many evils,
 reverse of which had actu-
 e to pass: as Mr. Dundas
 y an appeal to facts. And,
 ition to the prophecies of
 aven, and other opponents
 mon, he brought under the
 ion of the house the follow-
 ge in a letter from queen
 the Scottish parliament,
 nding to them to take the

articles of union, which had been
 agreed on at London, under their
 confederation. "The union has
 long been desired by both nations,
 and we shall esteem it as the greatest
 glory of our reign to have it now
 perfected, being fully persuaded,
 that it must prove the greatest hap-
 piness of our people. An entire
 and perfect union will be the solid
 foundation of lasting peace. It
 will secure your religion, liberty,
 and property, remove your animosi-
 ties among yourselves, and the
 jealousies and differences betwixt
 our two kingdoms. It must increase
 your strength, riches, and trade,
 and, by this union, the whole island
 being joined in affection, and freed
 from all apprehensions of different
 interests, will be enabled to resist
 all its enemies, support its interests
 every where, and maintain the
 liberties of Europe." From this
 remarkable passage, said Mr. Dun-
 das, it was evident that her majesty
 was a true prophetess: for not one
 syllable of her predictions had failed.
 It had been asked, Mr. Dundas pro-
 ceeded, what right we had to im-
 pute all these advantages to the
 union, and why it was not to be
 supposed that Scotland, like other
 nations, would have advanced in
 prosperity from the various causes
 which had contributed to the mo-
 dern wealth of other states? There
 were a multitude of answers that
 might be given to this question,
 founded on the local situation of
 Scotland, her internal policy, and
 her relation to other nations, which
 must for ever have debarr'd that
 kingdom from participating in that
 prosperity which had mark'd the
 progress of other states in Europe.
 But, in place of consuming the time
 of the house by reasoning to which

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it might justly be imputed that it was influenced by subsequent events, he would give more satisfaction by using the words as well as arguments of a cotemporary statesman, who was one of the commissioners for treating with England for an union. Here he read over Mr. Seton, of Pitmedden's speech, on the first article of union being brought under the consideration of the Scottish parliament, in which he considered the three different ways in which it had been proposed to retrieve the languishing condition of the Scottish nation: which were, that the Scots should continue under the same sovereignty with England, with limitations on his prerogative as king of Scotland; that the two kingdoms should be incorporated into one; or that they should be entirely separated. Mr. Seton pointed out inseparable objections to the first and the third of these modes. On the subject of the last, he concluded, from various considerations, "that the Scottish nation, by an entire separation from England, could not extend its trade so as to raise its power in proportion to other trafficking nations in Europe; but, that thereby they might be in danger of returning to that gothic constitution of government, wherein their forefathers were, which was frequently attended with frauds, murders, depredations, and rebellions." Thus, said Mr. Dundas, spoke Mr. Seton, of Pitmedden, at the time when he had no resources from which to draw his conclusions, but those of his own enlightened understanding, and the view he could take of the existing state of the other nations of the world. But his reasoning was solid, and I should only weaken its effect, by laying

more on the particular point he has so ably treated. However, add one fact, in my conception, proves beyond doubt, that the rapid prosperity in Scotland sprang from the union. Where did the fertility of Scotland make its appearance, and most early? In the western parts of the kingdom, owing clearly to the assistance of those parts being the best situated for taking the benefit of the colonial trade.

A question had been truly asked, "why not give advantages to Ireland without an incorporation?" without an incorporation they would be of little use for the strength and resources of both countries must be connected, in order to enable Ireland to reap the full advantage of the concessions. It is from the weakness in the strength of government that a communication of other advantages can arise. In addition to this it might be said that the English government cannot, consistently, with the rights they owed to their British subjects, make such concessions to Ireland under its present constitution and separate legislature. Concessions of such a nature cannot be safely granted until the Irish parliament possessed full control over the resources of the empire at large, and the application of them to imperial purposes. Much, if not the greater part of the arguments, by which I opposed the measure under consideration, had been laid in opposition to the position which was made out by the parliament of Ireland. Mr. Dundas, when circumstances were attended to, could not

ing, that this view of the was given in very erroneous

Two estates of the legi- of Ireland, the king and the ad pointedly expressed their at the subject should be en- l and considered: and the opinion had been carried a very narrow majority in le of commons. Under cumstances it was idle to this as a solemn decision of ent. Sound reason and good ould ultimately prevail: and l not help auguring well, to nate success of the measure, e contemplated the clamour ence by which the consider- it had been resisted. These ot the weapons by which ad solid reasoning maintain npire over the understand- d hearts of men.

n gentlemen pretended to ighly of the sacrifices of d to the union, compared ose of Ireland, they did not d that Ireland had not, for entaries, been free, or inde- t of England; but that Scot- ver was completely subdued er the control of England: otland gave up what Ireland ot give up, an independent ure of king, lords, and com- and that Scotland gave up, reland could not give up, an ndent and separate crown. ots undoubtedly surrendered onours at the time with re- e, and evinced the greatest y to the union, until expe- had made them acquainted ts blessings. Mr. Dundas ot help noticing the vast un- rity of the duke of Queens- and other commissioners who ed the union, while the zeal ivity of the duke of Hamil-

ton, and lord Belhaven, were the theme of every tongue. The duke of Queensberry, the nobleman who took the most active part in carrying the union into effect, and was her majesty's commissioner for the purpose, narrowly escaped, in several instances, with his life. But the union soon became so popular, that the pretender, having pledged himself to a repeal of the act of union, excited such a fermentation against him, that he was obliged to expunge this promise from his manifesto. This change of sentiment happened in the year 1715, eight years after the union. It ought to afford a salutary lesson to those false patriots who chuse to rest their character and fame on the short-lived clamours of the day: and it ought also to afford a heart-felt consolation to those who have the magnanimity to disdain such mean and paltry arts, trusting that their real patriotism, founded on a consideration of the real interests of their country, will not fail ultimately to secure them that solid and permanent fame, which is alone worthy of possessing.

With regard to the final adjustment of the year 1782, it was a misapplication of terms to call it final. It was also to little purpose to the opinions, on that occasion, of Mr. Grattan, who was only the mouth-piece of the volunteers.— The whole of the business was evidently done in a hurry, and could be considered only as a temporary expedient to serve the purposes of the moment. However that might be, the parliament of Ireland afterwards succeeded in obtaining every thing it desired; and he was so far from denying a particle of its independence, that he admitted it in its fullest extent, and even founded thereon

thereon no small part of his present arguments. Had the adjustment in 1782 not taken place, it might have been said that the Irish parliament could not now treat fairly. But its present independence gave it the same competency to treat that was possessed by the parliament of Great Britain.

In various periods of our history attempts had been made to effect an union between England and Scotland, and till the beginning of the eighteen century, as often frustrated. Henry VIII. offered his daughter Mary to James V. of Scotland, holding out such inducements as the Scottish king was inclined to listen to. But the plan was defeated by the intrigues of the French and the popish faction. Edward VI. of England, in pursuance of his father's design, offered himself to Mary, queen of Scotland: and, though it was agreed to by the parliament of that country, the interference of the same faction rendered this treaty as fruitless as the former. Thirdly, in the reign of James I. of England, articles of union were agreed to by commissioners of both countries, assembled at Westminster, and ratified conditionally by the Scottish parliament, yet the jealousy of the high churchmen, at that time, caused them to be rejected in England. The plan of an union was again brought forward in the reign of Charles I. but ended in some unavailing conferences amongst the commissioners appointed to manage it. In the reign of William and Mary, the proposition for an union came from the Scottish convention; and, on a recommendation from the crown, the English house of peers passed a bill for appointing commissioners to treating of an union of the two

kingdoms; which bill was taken out by the commons. The matter rested till the reign of Anne, at whose accession the project of an union also failed through the high church influence. But the reverse in the progress of the federate war, and some events which took place in Scotland, England take the alarm, and are anxious for the accomplishment of the union, as it was before found in rejecting it. Now, Mr. DuRoi having glanced over the history of the attempts for an union between the two British kingdoms, wishes to be recollected, that when propositions to that effect failed in Scotland, it always happened through French influence and French intrigue. What was the situation of Scotland, had become, by various accidents, of Ireland. France laboured by every means, to form a connection in that country, and had in a measure succeeded, as recent and unfortunate events testified. An union was proposed by Great Britain, as the surest way to put an end to that dangerous conspiracy, and consolidation of the whole power of the empire. If such a plan had been discussed and confirmed by the parliaments of both countries in 1782, it was more than probable that we should not now have lamented the acts of outrage and rebellion which had so recently ravaged and despoiled the kingdom. It was the lame deficiency of such a principle of union, in the compact of 1782, gave rise to the most dangerous passions and animosities. It presented Ireland with more means to irritate, and less authority to control them. While the house deplored the late abomina-

it was their duty to pre-
return of the sanguinary
by an union of national in-
kely to reconcile and com-
affections of the people.
ary consideration, Mr. Dun-
induced to vote for the
leaving the chair.

Sheridan contended that the
had never built their hopes,
allest degree, on the sepa-
of the two legislatures of
Britain and Ireland, as had
erred by Mr. Dundas; but,
ontrary, had all along rested
es on the desires and dis-
of the great body of the
which the present resolu-
ished forward at the present
uld only serve to heighten,
gard to the great point, the
ncy or incompetency of the
liament to discuss and de-
the matter in question, he
re was a sovereignty in
e in the people. If there
the present family on the
ere usurpers. The practice
olution clearly shewed the
this argument. When king
I. abdicated the crown, the
nt did not proceed to do
tself for settling the crown,
ressly called a convention,
he lord mayor of London,
commoners, were invited
d. All the members who
in the parliaments of
II. were also summoned;
y step that could be taken,
pressing exigency of affairs,
ually taken, to shew, that
intment to the crown was
ople, and in them only.

Windham said, that Mr.
had all along proceeded
ake, and appeared to ima-
t union was sought for the
ge of England and not of

Ireland. He did not know what
England had to wish from such a
connection, for she commanded al-
ready all the commerce of the world,
and amply possessed the means of
defence. As to the measure pro-
posed being an innovation, Ireland
was in a state politically to require
amelioration; it was right that
something should be done to correct
whatever was vicious in her system.
He maintained that the disorders of
Ireland grew out of the Irish consti-
tution, established near a century
and a half. The government was
situated, as it were, in a garrisoned
town. Government regarded the
people with jealousy, and the peo-
ple, in their turn, regarded govern-
ment as an usurpation, or worse.—
But the seeds of the mischief were
in the constitution itself; which
contained not one principle by
which the ignorance of the people
could be removed, or their ferocity
suppressed. The proximate or im-
mediate evil, however, was French
principles. This evil had withered
the aged, vitiated the youthful, pol-
luted the sources of thought, and
given to the whole system of man-
ners and morals a malignity of cha-
racter, a grossness and laxity, which
had rendered the obligations be-
tween men little else than nugatory.
The cure of the disorders, with
which Ireland was convulsed, could
be found only in the improvement
of the manners of the lower orders
of the people, by the introduction
of British custom and British com-
merce, which, in his opinion, an
union bid fairer to do than any
other means that could possibly be
devised. He would not now dis-
cuss the point which Mr. Sheri-
dan had agitated towards the close
of his speech. He thought it
enough to say, that the people had

no political right to change the government, or to resist it: whatever might be the moral right that a people might be allowed speculatively to possess. The right of resistance was not a right acknowledged by, or known to, the British constitution.

Mr. Tierney did not think that the measure proposed would prevent the attempts of the enemy, because it was now seen that its effects would be to create still greater divisions than exist even at present in Ireland. It had been said that there are many instances in which the competence of parliament had been tried, and the case of the Scottish union had been alluded to. Parliament could do every thing but destroy themselves, and in the case of the Scottish union, the parliament did not destroy themselves. This Mr. Tierney thought was a very obvious distinction.

Mr. W. Grant divided the arguments against the proposed union, into three heads: 1. That the present was not the proper time, because the free assent of the people of Ireland could not be obtained to the measure. 2. That the project of the union was not only nugatory now, but would be so at all times. And, 3. That after what had passed in Ireland, its discussion was unnecessary and improper. Mr. Grant argued against all these positions with his usual ingenuity and precision. As to the grand question of the competency of the Irish parliament to decide such a question. It was to be but a treaty between two independent parliaments, who were at power to do whatever the constitution had not forbidden. The competency of the parliament was not more a question than the competency of their con-

tors to whom in fairness the question must first be referred. In the electors it must go to the people at large, who must be assembled in convention on Salisbury Plain or the Curragh of Kildare. But when there assembled, every individual vote must there be collected and a majority must decide the question. Gentlemen would say what ridiculous lengths their theoretical dogma must be carried to, he must think that they saw insincerity. He concluded with his hearty support to the motion. The house then divided, for the speaker's leaving the chair, against it 24. The house then went into a committee *pro forma*: as it was a late hour the committee on the union reported progress and asked leave to sit again on the twentieth of February. The next day, for farther consideration of his majesty's message, relative to the union with Ireland, the speaker read, and a motion made, that the speaker leave the chair, a debate ensued, in which a part was taken by Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. J. Jones, Wilberforce Bird, and one or two other members against the union, and by Mr. Pelee, lord Belmore, lord Temple, lord Morpeth, Kilder, Mr. Hawkins Brown, Mr. Sylvester Douglas, for it. Mr. Hobhouse contended with great energy against the union, as tending to take away former checks on the conduct of ministers, and to furnish with new means of corruption.

General Fitzpatrick said, that the union of Ireland with Great Britain was a constitutional point, and therefore so far inconsistent with the settlement of 1782. For many years following the resolution of 1782, there had no doubt been entered upon the independence of the legis-

e, in a constitutional point

With respect to the terms proposed union, he did not say any thing, because he saw the whole business to be a breach of faith.

Byder said, there could be

but that the settlement of was not considered as final by the parliament of 1783, who passed it completing what was left in the only point which was not settled. Still less have been the opinion of the parliament of 1783, who adopted commercial propositions, not only the regulations of it the most important question navigation and revenue.

It asked the right honourable whether he could maintain any recognition of the independence of the Irish parliament made Ireland more incapacitating of the question of any other grand consideration, than any other whatever? The power by the English over the parliament being laid aside, by what was called the Union-act, passed in the reign

. An address was carried in jesty, praying him to take such measures as might appear to him to be proper, for maintaining the connection between the two countries. His most gracious answer was, I would take measures for the same. With this view the Duke of Portland was sent to Ireland the right honourable as his secretary. Mr. Pitt asked the general whether he had not instructions given to him for the accomplishment of

farther arrangements. And he maintained that the primary object of the duke, when at the head of the government of Ireland, was directed to the establishment of a new system, calculated to promote and perpetuate the connection between the two countries. From this consideration, it was evident that the measure of the union grew out of what was improperly called the final adjustment.

General Fitzpatrick said, that though he certainly had access to the official dispatches to the duke of Portland, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, it could not be supposed that, after a period of sixteen years, he could speak with accuracy to their contents. But this he could assert, that the object, which the duke of Portland, at that period, actually had in view, as far as he was acquainted with them, did not relate to any imperial constitutional points. Mr. Dundas wished to ask the general whether, at a period subsequent to the address alluded to, when a resolution was taken to prorogue the Irish parliament, that measure had not been delayed, in consequence of the duke of Portland's saying that he entertained some hope of being able to obtain a settlement of those points, which the independence of Ireland made it necessary to arrange? General Fitzpatrick had no recollection of the circumstance. Mr. Sheridan contended that the house had recognized Ireland to be independent by an act as solemn as the bill of rights. He concluded a speech, in which he repeated his former arguments, placing them however in some new points of view, by urging the danger of agitating the present question

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at the present time.—On a division of the house, there appeared for the speaker's leaving the chair, 131—against it, 19. The house then resolved itself into a committee *pro forma*, and asked leave to sit again the next day.

February 12:—When the order of the day being read, for the house going into a committee on his majesty's message, respecting the union with Ireland, the speaker left the chair, and the house went into a committee on that subject. The report of the committee was brought up on the fourteenth of February, when all the resolutions, with some amendments, were agreed to: and sent up to the house of peers. On the eighteenth of February, a message from the commons was delivered, by earl Temple, to the lords, requesting a conference, respecting the means of perpetuating and improving the connection between the two countries. The address of their lordships, on the subject of an union with Ireland, was taken into consideration on the twenty-second of April. A motion was made by Mr. Pitt, "that the house do concur in the said address," which, after various observations by different speakers, was agreed to. A message was sent to the house of peers, informing their lordships, that the commons had agreed to the address, and filled up the blank with the words "and commons."

The message from the king, relative to a closer connection with Ireland, was brought, on the same day, as already observed, to the commons and to the lords: by whom also, as well as by the commons, it was taken into consideration, on the twenty-third of January. An address was moved by lord Grenville

to his majesty, thanking him for his most gracious communication expressing their lordships readiness to concur in any measure that might be found necessary or expedient towards the consolidation of the general interests of the British empire. The address was voted *unanimously*. On the eighteenth of February, a message from the commons, desiring a conference being read, and the lords informed that the members deputed by the commons waited on them in the painted chamber, and went thither, and immediately returned with a copy of the resolutions voted by the house of commons on the subject of the proposed union with Ireland. These, being read by the clerk, were ordered to be printed. Lord Grenville gave notice, that when the resolutions should be printed, and on the day he intended to move that they should be taken into consideration on that day ten night.

Lord Auckland said, there were certain papers, of which it was necessary that the house should be in possession, previous to the discussion that might take place on these resolutions, that their lordships might be able to make their minds on every part of the merits of so important a subject. These papers would shew how great were the sacrifices in money to capital and manufactures, which had been made by this country in Ireland, and what commercial fits it was in the power of Great Britain to withhold from that country. He therefore moved "that there be laid before the house a count of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the former years, specifying those articles together with the amount of the

exp

l to and imported from in that period." The question this motion was put and o.

On the 19th of March, lord Grenville moved the order of the day to be summoning their lordships, for the purpose of taking into their consideration the various papers before them, relative to the situation of Ireland.

He entered at large into a recommendation of an union; and answered the objections that were then made to that measure. With regard to the supposed existence of a connection between Great Britain and Ireland, he was not afraid to say it was *absolutely null*: not that it was imperfect or inadequate, but *absolutely null*: if the two parliaments were suffered to remain in their present state, if the countries were kept together by no other bond than the present, the connection, he said, was absolutely null. And if it was suffered, many evils would be necessarily entailed on the descendants, if they did not prevent themselves. He should

move that the resolutions of the house of commons be read *pro* and *con*. He should then move that they do agree with the resolutions of the house of commons, and move that these resolutions be presented to his majesty in the form of an address from both houses, in humble request, that his majesty would lay them before the parliament of Ireland, at what time his majesty should deem most proper. Fitzwilliam objected to the discussion of the subject under the present pressing situation of affairs, and attributed to his never received orders, when at the end of Irish affairs, from the parliament of Great Britain, to

bring forward the question of catholic emancipation.

The marquis of Lansdown was sorry that earl Fitzwilliam's system for Ireland was not proceeded on. But he contended that there was no use in making a comparison between the proceedings of 1782, relative to Ireland, and those of the present time. The former had for their object the separation of the two parliaments; the latter had for their object the union of the two parliaments. He had no doubt but that both the landed and commercial interest would be benefited by an union, not only in some local respects, but on a general scale. For these reasons, he was inclined to adopt all the resolutions alluded to by the noble secretary of state, except that for the addition of one hundred members for the house of commons. However, if others were satisfied, he should have nothing farther to say.

Earl Camden reminded the house, that before the earl of Fitzwilliam left Ireland, there were disturbances in the county of Cavan, and that the kingdom was quiet for nine or ten months after: a proof that the public mind was not affected by the recall of the earl.—Lord Hobart, thought that an union was essential to the preservation of a connection between the two countries, because, while three-fourths of the people of Ireland were catholics, a protestant parliament could never be a satisfactory government for the kingdom.

The marquis of Townshend said, he would give his vote for the union; but there were many other things to be done before Ireland could recover from its present distressed situation. There ought to be resident

magistrates, in order to enforce a due obedience to the laws; one very great evil was, the itinerant clergy, who went about the country granting absolution for the most enormous offences. But the grand and direful source of the calamities of Ireland, was, the excessive monopolization of the land, and the number of bankers, squires, stewards, tacksmen, and other persons, between the landlord and the tenant.

Lord Moira said, there was no person who would more heartily concur in the measure proposed than himself, were he sure that it was founded in the wishes of a majority of the people of Ireland. But the opposition to it was not limited to the Irish parliament only. It had been treated by the nation at large with an abhorrence amounting almost to a phrenzy. What could be more calculated to add fuel to the flame than our persevering in the proposal after it had been so strongly reprobated?

Lord Holland, on the argument for an union, taken from the present prosperity of Scotland, remarked that it was forty years after the act of union before the commerce of Scotland began to revive from the shock it had received. There was another subject, on which he could not avoid saying a few words.—Nothing astonished him more than the apathy with which the proposition, for adding one hundred members to the house of commons, was received. This invasion of the constitution was looked to with the most perfect indifference. This proposition, he said, was also incompatible with the opinion of all those who wished a parliamentary reform.

The earl of Kinnoull thought the protestant ascendancy in Ireland

was absolutely necessary, as not to be supposed that a Catholic parliament would null the forfeitures of the estates of their ancestors. But that tendency would be best secured by an incorporating union. The earls of Carlisle and Westmoreland, formerly lords-lieutenants of Ireland, did not consider the arrangement of 1782, about which so much had been said, as final, but merely suited to the circumstances of the times, and calculated to remove the present grievances. The two parliaments did not intend to bind posterity and to legislate for future generations. The duke of Portland said, that the settlement of Ireland had not been considered by any of the cabinet, as a permanent settlement.

The resolutions, moved by Lord Grenville, were then read and agreed to. And their lordships, having been summoned, came on the eleventh of April, when Lord Grenville moved the address to his majesty.

Lord Auckland rose with peculiar satisfaction to give his lordships to an address to his revered king, in the reign of the two kings, for the purpose of communicating their resolutions to the lords and commons of Ireland. Before he proceeded to the commercial considerations, he mentioned the nature of that independence which, as some advisers of the people of Dublin asserted, would be subverted and destroyed by the consolidation of the two legislatures. He thought it important to ascertain the value of what Ireland would lose, before he proceeded to appreciate what she would gain. He mentioned the independence of the

abstractedly considered, as by the arrangement of it we could not shut our eyes to the truths presented by the situation of Europe, and by the relation, size, and population of the islands. What then was to be the independence of a country which had no means of its own security, or self-protection, but through the protection of its more powerful neighbours? If two countries, so circumstanced, were to look adverse lines of conduct, a struggle must ensue, and the weaker must be overpowered, confusion and all the evils must follow. If, on the other hand, there should prevail between the two a uniform system, in leading points of concern, the weaker must be thus far, virtually and have sacrificed its exercise of independent power. This dilemma Lord Auckland applied to the point in question. Had Ireland, or could she, the power of negotiating, or even rejecting treaties, and the means of promoting her own commerce, or of regulating her colonies, or of making foreign conquests? Had she, or could she have any naval force? Was not the direction of her military force conformably to the wishes of British ministers, responsible to the British parliament? In short, or could she controul whatever, any measure, or even any concern, was taken, than in a visionary and imprudent aim, respecting the impositions of peace and war, and confederacies? Had she, or could she, in the exercise of legislative power, access to the royal sanction, more direct than through British

ministers, not amenable to her parliament, and under the great seal of the British chancellor? But waving all these considerations, and supposing Ireland to have every advantage possessed by Great Britain, and in an equal degree, still however, with one executive power, and with separate and independent legislatures: would any individual of a sound mind assert, that the entire union of two countries, such as now described, would be degrading or detrimental to either? It would be grating, Lord Auckland observed, to the feelings of all their lordships to state to Ireland that she was chained down, though by her own prejudices, to a weak and inefficient independence, subject to incessant collisions, and inseparable from misfortune and humiliation. It would be ungenerous, he said, to make such a statement, if it were not in his power to present to her, at the same time, a real and permanent independence, accompanied by a full participation of British opulence, British greatness, and British freedom, with its best companion, British security. It was impossible to open and contemplate the papers on the table without exultation of mind at so brilliant an exhibition of the increasing prosperity of Great Britain, and of her unexampled pre-eminence among nations. These papers would give their lordships, what had never before been attempted, the true valuation of our whole commerce, according to current prices and other documents, the accuracy of which was incontestible. It appeared that the total value of our exports and imports, in the year 1798, was ninety-five millions sterling: above twenty-two millions

higher than the average value of the four last years of peace. But, notwithstanding all the exemptions from duties and other encouragements indulged to Ireland, that country, with a population equal perhaps to one-third of the British population, had a trade equal to not more than one-ninth of the trade of Great Britain. It would be idle to imagine that, in a British parliament, this great question could be debated with flattery, and complaisance and reserves, and on Irish interests only. The people of Ireland ought not to be kept in ignorance, that numerous and essential benefits are conferred on them without reciprocity: but that those benefits, without union, remain liable, on any eventual disagreement, to a sudden explosion, with the utter ruin of all the Irish interests dependent on trade and manufactures. Could it be expected, that capitals and commercial credit should be transferred to a country, struggling under an anomalous, incompetent, and disturbed government, and maintaining a claim of right to adopt, at any time, adverse connections and interests. Nothing less than an union could satisfy these questions. They would not, said lord Eden, rest on the similes and undefined protestation, so often repeated and so imperfectly realized, that "the affections of Ireland are unalienable, and that both kingdoms shall stand or fall together." Let the union take place, and all commercial distinctions, and all political jealousies would be annihilated. What were the multiplied and incalculable benefits which the propositions and addresses held out to Ireland? The preservation of her

actual advantages, the extension of capitals, the increased numbers of her people, her cultivation and softening of minds and manners; and, above all, the introduction of a new class, one of the great wants of Ireland, and the most important link of security between the highest and lowest orders: still let her the same constitution, the same liberties, the same laws, and the same privileges, which she has enjoyed." "My lord," said lord Eden, "in this awful period of crimes and calamities, amidst the subversion of states and the fabric of British liberty, let us be unshaken and unmoved. Vouch to Ireland the full security, happiness and security. Unless Providence shall have withdrawn from her all mercy and protection, unless its disposition are to be such as to number among the wrecks of nations, we will gladly and gratefully accept your offers, and will become an integral part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The bishop of Landaff, *in his sermon*, gave his hearty approbation and cordial support to the proposed union. He was lest he should be considered as their lordships as a man very reluctant ear with a dull reception of a tale that had, as it were, been thrice told. But his heart was much in that business, and he had so long been accustomed to contemplate it as an object of political importance, that he intreat their lordships to consider whilst he explained his sentiments upon it. From seventeen years of age, his life had been passed in it, and he hoped not unprofitably.

in the pursuit of knowledge, abstract reasoning on a variety of topics. He had occasionally incidentally reasoned on political subjects; but this, he presumed might be forgiven in a churchman, at the present advanced age of his age, could boldly and declare, in the hearing of lordships, that all his political notions were ever founded on public utility. Many others understood the subject better than

But he was not ignorant of what he had not considered it slighter opinion upon it was this: a cordial union would be much more advantageous to Ireland than to Britain, but that it would be equally useful to both countries.

It would enrich Ireland without impoverishing Britain. It would render the empire, as to defence, the strongest in Europe. The strength of every state principally depends on the number of its inhabitants.

The lands of Great Britain and Ireland, if cultivated to their full extent, to the extent to which nature would carry cultivation, in half a century, would support a population of thirty millions: not to mention the undiminished increase of population that would arise from the improvement of fisheries. Thirty millions of men would afford five or six millions able to bear arms. We should then be more indifferent than we have hitherto been to continental politics. "I speak," said bishop Watson, "with my whole mind on this point. Ireland, as a graft inserted into the trunk of the British empire, may put forth branches in every direction and bear fruit on every twig;

but if you separate it from this connection, and plant it in a soil by itself, it will neither strike root downwards, nor bear fruit upwards, for a hundred years, though it should be left to itself, free from the annoyance of its neighbours; but this Irish graft cannot be left to itself, it will either be stunted and overshadowed by the mighty branching of the British oak, or it will be poisoned by the pestilential exhalations of the trees of liberty, which France will plant around it; trees which have hitherto produced no fruit in Europe, or in the world, except the apples of Sodom,—alluring to the eye, but bitter and poisonous to the palate. Ireland cannot stand alone. Would to God! that there was moderation and justice enough, in great states, to permit lesser states to enjoy their independence, and to prosecute their interests in a state of separation from them: but this is a system of politics more to be wished than expected, in the present condition of Christian morality.

Ireland cannot stand alone; she must, of necessity, be connected; nay, she must, for her own safety, in the present convulsed state of European politics, in the present progress of strange political opinions, be united either to Great Britain or France. She is not, indeed, at liberty to make her choice, without withdrawing that allegiance, which the wisest and best men in Ireland have not, I am convinced, any disposition to withdraw; but if she were unfettered by any bond of connection; at full liberty to make a choice; is there a man in all Ireland, of a good heart and a cool head, who could hesitate in preferring an union with

with Great Britain to one with France? United with Great Britain, Ireland will soon become a lusty, well-looking, well-fed, limb of the British body politic: united with France, she would be a withered, shrivelled, palsied, starved, excrescence, which might be cut off and thrown aside whenever interest or caprice should render a separation necessary.

I foretold, with great satisfaction, the time when, if this union takes place, the whole state of Ireland will be changed. The overflowing of British capital will, on a peace, instead of finding its way into France or America, settle in Ireland. It will, in time, convert the bogs of that country into corn-fields; it will cover its barren mountains with forests; it will dig its mines, cut its canals, erect its fabrics, explore new channels of commerce, and improve the old ones; in a word, by supplying labour, it will render the people industriously enlightened, contented, and happy. I, my lords, shall not live to see the effects of this measure, for great objects do not attain their full perfection at once, but our posterity will see them, and will have cause to bless the enlarged policy of two legislatures, which, rising superior to petty jealousies, which, sacrificing partial interests on the altar of general safety, have coalesced into one, for the benefit of both." There was a question, bishop Watson observed, of great importance, whether the British constitution would or would not undergo some change, and if any, what change from the introduction of Irish members into our two houses of parliament. On these and similar questions, as well

as on commercial advantages and disadvantages attending an union, he could speak at some length: but he purposely declined it, partly from a persuasion that his advice would not be needed, but principally to his dislike to the appearance of forwardness in obtruding his political speculations on the attention of the house, having no ambition whatever to affect the character of a statesman: a character, indeed, which he wisely and honourably sustained of the highest importance to human happiness, but which did not fit a retired and unconnected churchman, who wished to spend the remainder of his days in contemplations of quite a different tendency. When the late duke of Rutland, whose memory would ever be dear to the bishop, was lieutenant of Ireland, he honoured him with his confidence, and conversed with him on subjects of political importance. In writing to the duke, about the time when the Irish propositions, as they were called, were under discussion, he perfectly well remembered having said to his grace, "you and your friend, the minister of England, would immortalize your character, if, instead of a mere commercial arrangement, you could accomplish by honourable means, and on equitable terms, a legislative union between the two kingdoms." The duke's answer to this suggestion was so singular, that he should never forget it. He wholly approved the measure, but added, that the man who should attempt to carry it into execution would be tarred and feathered. Whether his repugnance to an union was at that time the general sentiment of the Irish nation, or which he sus-

leading individuals only, no means of ascertaining, it now of any use to in-
He mentioned this circum-
shew, that the vote he
ve this day was founded
union not rashly or recently
, but deliberately formed
ars ago, when his mind
her heated by resentment
bellion, nor disturbed by
ension of danger; and
was much more in the
considering such subjects
had been of late years.
ving their lordships so long,
robably done as much vio-
his own feelings as their
; for he felt a daily in-
reluctance to the mingling
ic political debate. But
at subject had compelled
ome forward.

Boringdon, on the trite
of the supposed *final adjust-*
1782, referred to Mr. Fox's
on the commercial proposi-
1785, in which he declared,
resolution of the house of
is, on the seventeenth of
182, in no wise referred to
ce, but solely to objects
land imperial.

Minto said, that it was not
the advantage, but necessary
ecurity and preservation of
untries, that there should
between Great Britain and
a close connection of some
and the only mode of con-
that could perfectly remove
ls of separation, and fully
he benefit of union, was a
identity and incorporation
ir governments. Federal
ions were, in their nature,
dequate to the purposes of
and of very precarious du-

ration. As to the competency of
parliament to decide on the pre-
sent question; if parliament was
not competent, where could there
be found a more adequate authority.
For whatever the whole nation
could do, if there were no parlia-
ment, could be done by the regular
and fundamental powers of parlia-
ment.

He analyzed the idea and sen-
timent of true patriotism; which,
he shewed, consisted not in a fond
attachment to one nation, merely
as it stood in a state of distinct-
ness from other nations, but in
doing real and actual good to one's
country.

Did our limits, which we have
already somewhat transgressed, and
were it our object to exhibit speci-
mens of logical reasoning, and just
and fine composition, we should
insert in this sketch the whole of
lord Minto's speech on this interest-
ing subject, which appears to us to
be a happy medium between the
speeches of the last century, or
rather the first part of it, drawn
from history, the law of nations,
and maxims of jurisprudence and
philosophy, but overloaded with
quotation, and, in many instances,
degenerating into an affectation of
learning; and those clumsy and
desultory, though sensible remarks,
on one hand, and those animated
fancies and effusions on another,
that characterize many orations well
received in our times. At the
same time, as we have been led to
assume the province of the critic,
it may be proper to observe, that
lord Minto's speech was not more
consolidated by a sound and en-
lightened judgement, than enlivened
by many delicate and pleasing con-
tours of a fine imagination. It was
the

the oratory of *Fletcher. of Saltoun*, employed in an opposite and more auspicious cause. The question on the address being put, was carried *nem. con.* Lord Grenville, lord Auckland, the bishop of Landaff, and lord Minto, were named as a committee, for drawing up an address, conformably to the motion, which, after a conference with the commons, was presented to his majesty, as the joint address of both houses of parliament.

That the various proceedings in parliament, of most importance, might be contemplated with the more interest, as well as order, we have thought it proper to view them not in the connection of adjournments, from time to time, but under the four heads of finance, measures of external defence, measures of internal tranquillity, and measures of political economy.* The union with Ireland may be referred to either the second or third of four general heads, or more properly to both. To both, also, may be referred a bill, proposed in February, and passed in the course of the session, for reducing the militia and regulating the provisional cavalry. The supplementary militia was now almost trebled. If fully completed, under the present laws, it would amount to 106,000. It was, however, deficient of that number, and did not exceed 82,000. This last number of 82,000 supple-

mentary militia, combined with other forces, being considered perfectly adequate to every purpose, was not to be increased, as it now stood, by the clause in the bill, relating to provisional cavalry, was founded on the same principle as that regulating the supplementary militia, a wish not to increase beyond what was actually necessary. And it was judged the most particularly expedient to do so at the season of the year when thousands of hands would be wanting for the purposes of agriculture. The volunteer and yeomanry cavalry had risen from 5,000 to 30,000. On this vast augmentation, the provisional cavalry-act being supplementary, it was thought unnecessary to call forth that part of our force.

On the first of March, Mr. Wilberforce made his annual speech for the abolition of the slave trade. A new and interesting circumstance varied the usual topics and arguments, this year, in the debate on this subject: an army of 100,000 men, under Toussaint, in St. Domingo, and democratical, or, as they were at this time called, French republicans, supported and encouraged that striking revolution, which was hard to make their way in the very heart of the British empire. Mr. Wilberforce's motion was carried by 84 votes against 54.

* Finance might certainly be arranged under the head of political economy; but we here apply this term to measures for the improvement of the general state of the empire.

C H A P. XIII.

of Campo Formio suddenly formed.—Disregarded and mistrusted by Parties.—Military Preparations.—General Jourdan receives Orders in the Campaign.—Immense Scale on which War is now carried.—Force and Position of the French and the Imperial Forces.—Plans of French.—Situation and Views of the Austrians.—The French Army besieges Mannheim.—Lays the Palatinate under Contribution.—And advances into Suabia.—Contributions there also.—Jourdan appointed Commander-in-chief of the Armies in Germany and Switzerland. Positions of Austrians in the Country of the Grisons and in the Voralberg.—Massenhausen General Auffenberg, and attacks him at the same Time.—He takes him, with the greater Part of his Troops.—The French Masters of the Rhine, and almost all the Valley of the Rhine.—Plan of the French to complete the Conquest of the Country of the Grisons.—Massena repulsed in the Voralberg with much Loss.—The French General, Lecourbe, seizes on the Upper and Lower Engadine.—The French General, Desolles, attacks and takes the Post at Bormio.—The Army of the Archduke Charles passes the Rhine, and advances in Suabia.—Movements and Positions taken by the Austrian and French Armies.—Battle between the Austrians and French.—The French defeated, and forced to repass the Rhine.—The Austrians in possession of almost all Suabia.

The treaty of Campo Formio proved, as was very generally known, no more than an armed truce, during which, the opposite parties were less animated by the hope or desire of permanent peace, than by the necessity of being in a condition to continue the war. That treaty, though favourable to France, was scarcely more so than what her splendour in arms, according to the notions of political morality, might be expected to justify. It was, in fact, that if it had been formed after long and leisurely discussion, and after the parties had duly regulated their minds to it by habit and reflection, it might have been the basis of a general pacification,

and of a new system of the political balance in Europe. But it appears to be an universal law, in nature, physical, moral, and political, that nothing sudden is permanent. The preliminaries of Leoben were signed at a moment pregnant with danger to the French army, as well as with ruin to the house of Austria. The French and Austrian governments, in proportion as that moment of danger was removed, and thrown into the background of the picture of Europe, recovered their habitual views and passions. The treaty of Campo Formio appeared as a dream, a preternatural intrusion into the great affairs and interests of nations. The French directory, by the

the most overt acts of the most violent injustice and oppression, manifested still a disposition to extend their principles and conquests. The Cæsars of Vienna could not, without a sigh, behold their long-loved Italy, as well as Switzerland and Savoy, a prey to French influence and domination; by which means, also, the Austrian dominions were stripped of that natural boundary and barrier, which they derived from their geographical situation, and a way was opened to the heart of the empire. Yet it is not improbable that the two governments had it in contemplation to avoid the dangerous consequences of war, and to gain their respective objects by the magnitude of their preparations, and mutually presenting to each other a front of defiance. By these, the Austrians especially, after the march of the Russians, for their aid, to Germany, hoped to restore the independence of Switzerland, Naples, and the papal territories: by these, also, the French hoped still to retain them in subjection. Be this as it may, military preparations, during the congress at Rastadt, were continued, with unremitting activity, by both parties; each of which had an interest in the gaining of time, by prolonging the negotiation for peace. The directory had begun to lose the confidence of the French nation. The recruiting of the French armies, by means of military conscriptions, went on but slowly. It required some time to train the recruits, and incorporate them with the exhausted battalions. Nor could the movements of troops, notwithstanding the possession of Switzerland, be made without delays, amidst the rigours of winter. The directory,

therefore, did not think it advisable to open the campaign till the spring favourable, in all circumstances, to the execution of great military plans, especially in mountainous countries. The imperialists, on the other part, had similar motives for temporization. Their army, for the purpose of recruiting, was dispersed in Bohemia, and other provinces, at a distance from Suabia and the Bavarian frontier; with the exception of those stationed in Friuli, and the newly acquired Venetian states, which were to be preserved from the revolutionary fermentation, and retained in a state of obedience and submission, only by the presence of an army. The march of the Russian troops, in different divisions, and halting at different places for refreshment, could not be other than slow. And besides all this, a plan of co-operation between the imperial armies of Germany and Italy, could not be carried into execution before the season of communication by the Tyrol. Thus, in the negotiation of Rastadt, there were, on both sides abundant motives for procrastination. Towards its conclusion, it became a kind of diplomatical war, in which the respective plenipotentiaries were only spies on each other, and set themselves only to consider and determine the point to which peace, its rupture or prolongation would be of the greatest advantage. On that point the directory had no longer any doubt, when they were certain that the Russians were destined to co-operate with the imperial army in Italy, and when they saw the formation of a great Austrian army under the command of the archduke Charles, between the Lech and the Danube. On the other hand, it

is little a question to the court
na, when they perceived the
ents of four French armies,
y that of Italy, that of Swit-
d, that of the Danube, and
observation; and when the
1, threatening to cross the
, peremptorily demanded the
of the Russians from the con-
f Germany.

many centuries, the nations
ope, as by a tacit compact,
occasionally made war on one
er, on a scale suited to their
live finances, and other re-
resources. And many specu-
men, concluding that the
five complexity of the ma-
y of war, and of a concomi-
nit of calculation, as well as
advancement of civilization,
contribute to the interests of
and the happiness of the hu-
mance. But, towards the end of
most enlightened century, and
most refined country in Eu-
an explosion broke forth, which
d all those auspicious antici-
is. The ardent genius of the
h nation, roused to action by
volution, incapable of repose,
nding ailment only in war, ex-
d movements similar to those
rbarous nations, in former pe-
when, quitting their native
nd setting fire to their huts,
precipitated themselves in quest
w settlements on their culti-
, peaceable, and luxurious,
bours. The very deficiency
eir finances, and the impos-
ed state of France, impelled
as in a mass, to arms: for
they wanted at home, they
t and found in other countries.
is a strong proof of the strength
ie antagonist governments,

when even a few of the European
monarchies could make head against
so numerous, accomplished, and
energetic a people, become a mili-
tary republic. The armies of France,
instead of laying siege to particular
forts and towns, attacked whole
countries. Fortresses, which hereto-
fore arrested, occupied, and con-
sumed whole armies, were passed
with unconcern; isolated, as it
were, by the enormous mass of the
French armies. To this extension
of the naval theatre of war, they
were invited by their numbers, by
the superiority of their artillery, and
the provision that was made by
their moveable columns, for the ce-
lerity of their motion; which, to
speak in the language of physics, be-
ing multiplied into the quantity of
their matter, formed a lever fitted
to subvert states and empires. Yet
the Austrians, seconded by the
wealth of Great Britain, met the
French with great courage and
glory on the whole extent of that
ample field. It will not be ex-
pected, that, in this brief sketch of
Europe, for 1799, we should give
any other than a very general
account of military operations so
vast and various. Nor were a full
account permitted by the limits
either of our plan, or capacity and
information, would it be desired, as
we conceive, by the generality of
our readers. Military men, to
whom alone such details could be
interesting, will not, for learning
the art of war, we presume, be dis-
posed to have recourse to an An-
nual Register. They will find much
more satisfaction in the perusal of
such books as the *Precis des évène-
mens Militaires*,* and the *History of
the Campaigns from 1796 to 1799*,

* Published by Debrett.

both

*both inclusive,** to whose luminous views, we take this opportunity of making our acknowledgements, and to which we beg leave to refer the military reader, rather than to put them off with any compressed abridgement of their narratives. Our object, in this general history, is not to enter into a full detail of military operations, but rather to mark situations, designs, and results, and the principal means, whether prepared or accidental, by which plans were accomplished, on the one hand, or failed on the other.

Of the three hundred and twenty thousand, who, at this time composed the French army, forty-five thousand under the orders of general Massena, occupied Switzerland and the left bank of the Rhine, almost from its source, to the western extremity of the lake of Constance, and from that point, the two banks of the river as far as Basle. Between that town and Dusseldorf were stationed about 65,000 men, commanded by general Jourdan, and forming what was called the army of Mentz. They occupied the fort of Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine, lined the left bank, from the frontier of Switzerland to Mentz, and from the latter town to Dusseldorf, possessed all the country upon the two banks. The corps, in the latter position, amounting to about twenty thousand men, was called the army of observation. The plan of the directory was the same that had been pursued in 1796, and 1797; namely, the invasion of the hereditary states of the house of Austria, and the junction of the French armies under the walls of Vienna. For this end it was ne-

cessary that the army of observation should take possession of Philipsburg, the only fortress remaining on the Rhine to the empire; that the army of Jourdan should cross the Rhine, traverse the defiles of the Black Forest, extend itself into Swabia, reach the lake of Constance, and occupy the southern part of the Tyrol; that the army of Switzerland should prevent the Austrians from the coast of the Grisons, attack the Tyrol from the front, and seize the vallies of the Lech and of the Inn, while the army of Italy should penetrate into the Tyrol, either through the Tyrol or Friuli. Thus the Austrian army posted on the lake of Constance, in the country of Regenz, and the army of the Grisons, would have been encompassed by Jourdan's army, and that of Massena; and those who defended the Italian Tyrol, the Tyrol Veronese, between Massena's army and that of Italy. The situation and the views of the Austrians were as follows:

More than sixty thousand men were concentrated under the arms of Charles, on the Lech. Thirty thousand were collected in the Tyrol, in the environs of Augsburg, or at Wurtzburg, under the command of general Sztarray. A like number was under those of general Hotze, in the Voralberg, a part of the country of the Grisons. Nearly fifty thousand, commanded by general Bellegarde, were on the frontiers of the last-mentioned country and the Tyrol. The army of Italy, part of which was in the Adige, and the rest in Friuli and Carinthia, was reckoned to be more than sixty thousand strong. The emperor had to oppose

arch, one hundred and eighty-five thousand fighting men, ninety thousand of whom were in a situation to act against Jourdan and Masséna. But, determined as the Austrians were to let the odium of recommencing hostilities fall on the French, their first operations could only be defensive, and dependent on the movements of their enemies. Generals Kray and Bellegarde could do nothing but watch the motions of the French, and fortify and defend, as far as possible, the posts occupied in Suabia, Tyrol, and the country between the Grisons, as likewise those held on its frontiers, in the Valtelline and Italy. It was the business of the Duke, on his part, to confine himself, in the first instance, to preparations for the passage of the Lech. At all his army, the moment he could hear that the French had crossed the Rhine, and, in that event, to advance so rapidly as to come up with them, not only before they could arrive on the Iller, but even before they could push beyond the limits of Constance.

On the second of March, a detachment of the French army of observation took possession of the town of Mannheim, in consequence of a capitulation. On the same day, General Bernadotte presented himself before the town of Philippsburg, which, in consequence of the treaty of Campo Formio, was garrisoned only by the troops of the empire, surrounded by the ringgrave of the Rhine. To an insolent letter of summons from Bernadotte, in which he demanded that the garrison was ready to revolt, and denounced the most severe punishment to those who should oblige him to give orders for assault, the ringgrave, neither intimidated nor intimidated, returned

a spirited though moderate answer, "Surely, general," said he, "it must be your own opinion that I should be culpable, were I to deliver up a fortress, the command of which has been intrusted to me by the commander-in-chief of the army of the empire. The situation of the fortress under my command is not such as you appear to believe, nor do I know of any discontents among the garrison. I must, therefore, declare to you that I will not receive a French garrison into the place, nor commence hostilities, though I will resist any attack." This soldierly, and gentlemanlike reply to Bernadotte, was justified by the conduct of the garrison, composed of nearly two thousand chosen troops of the empire, who had served with distinction in the preceding campaigns. The officers, imitating the zeal of their leader, protested with indignation against the dishonourable views imputed to them by the French general. The inundations, which form the principal defence of Philippsburg, prevented the French from approaching near enough for the purpose of reducing the place in a short time. These local circumstances, with events which took place about this time in Suabia, compelled him to turn the siege into a blockade, and even that he was obliged to raise soon after.

General Jourdan's army, continuing to advance in the direction it had taken, was beyond the mountains of the Black Forest. Its right wing was at Rhinberg near Schaßhausen, and its left at Rothwell. The army of observation, at the same time, spread itself into the country of Hesse Darmstadt, and the Palatinate, and was busily employed in repairing the fortifications

at Manheim. The different corps of Jourdan's army met with no impediment in their march, as the Austrians were still at a great distance, and the duke of Wurtemberg, the only prince who could have thrown any obstacles in their way, observed the strictest neutrality; to which he was compelled by the armistice subsisting between France and the empire, by his own military weakness, and still more by the dread of giving the French a pretext for effecting a revolution in his states: to which the French plenipotentiaries, taking advantage of their residence at Rastadt, and of differences then existing between that prince and his subjects, had applied themselves, with their usual assiduity and address, to dispose them. That the entry of the French into the duchy of Wurtemberg did not produce a revolution in that state, is to be attributed to the hope they entertained of being able to detach the princes of the empire from the cause of the emperor. They contented themselves with preying on that country, notwithstanding all the fine promises of general Jourdan, and treated it almost as badly as the Brigaw, on which they levied all kinds of contributions. Their amity with the new elector of Bavaria did not protect even the Palatinate from their rapacity. The absolute necessity, under which the French government lay, of subsisting its armies, and the impossibility of doing this at their own expense, outweighed every other consideration. The district of Rastadt was alone respected: the circumstances of its being almost separated from Germany, by the advance of the French armies, and having, besides, but a very precarious and limited commu-

nication with the rest of the empire, enlivened the hopes of the directors of realizing its project of a pacification. The name of the army of Mentz, after it had penetrated so far into Suabia, was changed to that of the army of the Danube, and Jourdan was appointed commander-in-chief of the three armies of the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and of Switzerland, under his superior direction. The first of these armies was commanded by Bernadotte, the last by Massena.

In order to form a junction according to the French plan, on the eastern side of the lake of Constance, between the armies of Jourdan and Massena, the former general had only to march through countries without defence, but the Austrians, in the very outset, to encounter them, in spite of their opposition, to pass the Rhine, to drive them from the country of the Grisons, to the Voralberg, and to force them to retreat into the Upper Tyrol. The difficulties attending these operations, rendered it necessary for Massena to begin his attack before the archduke could oppose the march of Jourdan, and find time to send reinforcements to the lake of Constance. A body of Austrians, to the number of about six thousand, under the command of general Auffenberg, and stationed in different posts, communicated to the left bank of the Rhine, with the army of general Hotze, from which it had been detached, and which lay, part at Fieldkirk, and part at Bregentz, and the intermediate places. In this manner were the Austrians shut up in a narrow valley, having the Rhine before them, and behind them a chain of extensive mountains, rendered in-

ing almost the whole year,

Although they had but a small force, and the position was but few local resources, the passage of the river was effected, yet they still found many means of impeding the passage, which was to be effected through great difficulties. General Massena, with a great part of his army, took possession of the left bank of the river from the point where the two branches of that river unite, as the lake of Constance. Berne, on the sixth, he sent a message to general Auffenberg to leave the country of the Grisons two hours; but, without receiving for an answer to this demand with which it was even impossible, had Auffenberg been willing to comply, he would have made a general attack through all the passes, that by the result of conduct, he should have avoided the odium of having begun the war without declaring it, and, he would have taken to himself all the advantage of surprise. Massena, at the time that he made a show of intention to attack the Austrians along the whole extent of their line, intended to pass the Rhine in several places, threw a bridge across the river at Asmooz, opposite to the Lucien-steig, and moved to that point with 6000 men. The position of this post being the principal one the French had in view, there that they united the force, and the engagement which followed was very obstinate the whole day. The Austrians lost the superiority in position, and their enemies in numbers.

with the additional advantage of having concerted before hand, all their measures. This circumstance, in the end, turned the scale, and towards the evening of the sixth, the French made themselves masters of the passage and fort of Luciensteig, which commands the fort from Chur, called otherwise Coire, to Bregentz. While things were in this state of progression in the centre, the French had likewise gained ground on the right above Chur, and their left, commanded by general Oudinot, which had forded the Rhine at Hag, near Wordenberg, kept general Hotze in check near Field-kirk, and prevented him from sending reinforcements to the troops which defended the country of the Grisons.

The loss of the important post of the Steig having entirely interrupted the communication between the corps of general Hotze and Auffenberg, the latter had no other resource than to concentrate his remaining forces for the defence of Chur.—After several combats, during the night and the morning of the seventh, he had reached the heights near Chur, when he found another column of the enemy advancing on his rear. Attacked on all sides, he still endeavoured, notwithstanding his inferiority in number, and the fatigue of his soldiers, to defend himself in vain. He was obliged to surrender with all his forces. In the meantime, general Hotze, in order to carry assistance to general Auffenberg, made every effort to penetrate into the valley of the Rhine, but he was obliged to return to Field-kirk with the loss of several pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of men. General Massena estimated the loss of the Austrians in those two days

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at 5000 men taken. The Austrians computed that of the French, in killed, wounded, and several hundred prisoners taken by Hotze, at 4000. The Austrians had flattered themselves that they should receive from the Grisons powerful assistance, which had certainly been promised by their chiefs. But it was a very small number of individuals only that took up arms in favour of the Austrians.

There is not a principle better established in the science of politics, if it may be called a science, or in that of war, than that it is extremely dangerous to hazard any plan of operations in any country, or a reliance on the co-operation and support of the inhabitants. Yet there certainly is a strong and inveterate propensity in human nature to place such a reliance, though its slipperiness has been so often experienced, and, in the present war, on one side almost uniformly. It is the passion for liberty alone, rightly or otherwise understood, or rather the spirit of innovation, and a fond expectation of some unknown good, that can animate a whole people to any general system of constant exertion. The Grisons had invited the Austrians to save them from the tyranny of the French, but it is said that the manners of those Germans were by no means such as to conciliate the affections of the inhabitants, who probably began to think that they had only exchanged one master for another. Massena transferred the government of the capital, and what he had subdued of the country of the Grisons, into the hands of some expelled patriots, whom he had brought back with him, and whose individual wishes were declared, as on former occa-

sions, to be the joint and wishes of the whole Grisons.

However advantageous possession of the valley of it might be to the French, this could neither lead to other, even be secure as long as the Austrians were masters of the Voralberg, and of the upper of the Grisons. It was necessary to drive them from those positions in order to attack the Tyrol with advantage, and to complete execution of the great design. It was not permitted, by the numbers and force of the army of Italy, that it should act at the same time in the Voralberg, the country of Tyrol, and in the southern part of the country of the Grisons. It was determined, therefore, that the greater part of this task should be taken by a body of troops from those which occupied Valtelline and the Italian lakes; that Massena himself should attack the Voralberg, and his right wing, under Lecourbe, should be between the two, should attack the west side of the Tyrol: in a word, was by the three valleys of the Rhine, the Inn, and the Danube, that the French hoped to penetrate into that Austrian province.

Massena, being nearest the enemy, began his attack on the eleventh, but he found the position of Field-kirk so well fortified, that all his reiterated efforts were fruitless. The divisions of Lecourbe, in twelve days, became masters of almost the whole valley of the upper and lower Inn, and the garrison of Field-kirk, on the course of the Danube. Encouraged by these first successes, he advanced in the valley of the Danube to the frontier of the Tyrol on the fourteenth in the

the Austrians at St. Martin and at Finster-Münster was obliged to retreat. Loss of several hundred men. General Loudon, who had been by Lecourbe three days, with a loss of about 2000 men and prisoners, resolved to give the French general a weak, and so much to beat the enemy, and to spot. Having procured reinforcements, partly of regular troops, partly of Tyrolese volunteers, he sent a detachment, and concerted measures with the officer who commanded the post of St. Martin. On the fifteenth in the morning he expectedly marched down the mountains, and fell upon some of grenadiers and light troops occupied the village of St. Martin surprised, they were driven from the village and put to flight. General Mainoni and a part of them were taken prisoner. His corps would probably be destroyed, and the French in the Engadine, if Lecourbe not, at that moment, was actually on his way to be very near it. He rallied his fugitives, and having supplied with a fresh battalion, he himself master of the mountain. It he could not retake the heights which had been in the hands of the Austrians, he had time to carry them to the mountains. We come to a detachment from the Italian army which occupied the Valtellina the Italian Bailiwicks. It was commanded this detachment who had begun, on the first of his march in the Valtellina, he attacked the Aus-

trians in the morning of the sixteenth near Bormio, without being able, however, even after repeated efforts, to dislodge them from their position. Next day, the French having returned to the charge, in greater force, drove the Austrians from the important valley of Bormio, the possession of which opened the road to the conquerors to that of the Adige. On the same day Lecourbe received an attack which had failed on the fifteenth, on the Austrian post at St. Martinbruck, while another column, by descending the mountains, between Finster-Münster and Neuders, endeavoured to turn it. None of these attacks succeeded. General Alciati, who commanded in those parts, made so good a use of his position, of the small number of regular troops that he had, and of the Tyrolese peasants who had joined him, that he made a successful resistance on every side. After a desperate engagement of several hours the French were obliged to abandon the attack, leaving a great number of dead in the field, and 400 prisoners in the hands of the enemy. This check, though balanced by the success of Desolles, retarded the operations of Lecourbe, forced him to take new measures, and delayed for some days the invasion of the Tyrol.

The archduke, whose headquarters were at Friedberg, was informed of the passage of the Rhine by the French, on the night between the second and third of March. He immediately, ordered the whole of his army, cantoned on the Lech, to prepare to pass that river. On the very next day, 6000 men, part of the vanguard pushed forward, by forced marches, and on the morning of the fifth reached Ulm, whither

ther also the whole of the imperial army arrived on the sixth. This was a strong point of support which the archduke wished to secure on the Danube, and from which, as from an extensive fortress, he meant to cover all the approaches to the hereditary states. A military proclamation, by prince Charles, in answer to that of Jourdan, already noticed, inspired one sentiment of indignation against the French, and one desire of fighting them. The head-quarters of the archduke were, on the ninth, fixed at Mammingen. His vanguard, 15,000 strong, commanded by general Nawendorf, pushed very far on, and, on the eleventh, took post near Ravensberg, while the corps, which had occupied Ulm, was sending detachments along the two banks of the Danube. The line possessed by the Austrians, between Bregentz, and Ulm, had already frustrated the first part of Jourdan's plan, which was, to gain the flank of the Tyrol by mere marches. The French general, with a view of concentrating the force of the armies of Switzerland and the Danube, and to give more concert to their operations, of which the common object was to drive the Austrians from the Tyrol, placed the right wing of his army on the lake of Constance, near Marchdorf, his centre and head-quarters at Pfaffendorf, and his left at Mengen. In the mean time the archduke, with all possible celerity, brought up the main body of his army, that had remained considerably behind the vanguard, which had advanced with great rapidity to cover the Tyrol, and to support general Hotze. It had already, on the sixteenth, pushed some parties as far as Sackhausen. The main body

of the army, at this period not far distant from the vanguard, occupied the space between Federsee and the lake of Constance, and like the French, had the greatest part of its force at the latter point. This part of Swabia was the ground where the French were the most intently seizing, and the Austrians sending. Jourdan's aim was to separate the archduke and Hotze: the prince's to prevent Jourdan from Massena. He could attain his end without his adversary. The space occupied by the two armies, between the Danube and the lake being too narrow for great manœuvres, and the advanced posts almost touching each other, both sides prepared for battle, which had become unavoidable.

Not a shot had yet been fired in Swabia, and the French, at the same time, in conformity to Jourdan's proposition, but in direct opposition to his attacks in the country of the Rhine, continued to cover, though they had no other view than to prevent the French from any dispositions of safety. The archduke, however, seeing that there remained any hopes of reaping advantages from its gross errors, had thrown off the mask, and on the thirteenth of the same month had caused war to be declared by the legislative body against the emperor and grand duke of Tuscany. General Jourdan, informed on the sixteenth, disposed his army in order of battle, the very day after, and posted it on the right bank of the rivers of Aick and Ostrach, occupying all that space which lay between the lake and the Danube, from Buckhorn to Mengen. Having taken these measures,

to general prince Schwartz-who commanded a part Austrian vanguard, to ask the answer expected from of Vienna, relative to the ack of the Russians had been ived. That officer, being no answer had been sent, and that the armistice was at and declared war, on the e directory, against the king mia and Hungary. No as he returned than an at-rders of Jourdan, was made Austrian vanguard, which ged to fall back; but, which with reinforcements, re-he French in its turn, and the ground it had lost.— same day, the main body of duke's army had arrived algau and Altzhausen, be- i distant only one day's om the French army. This tion induced the archduke ntrate his force, in an en- nt on the heights adjacent two places.

al Jourdan, encouraged by t success of his van-guard, the nature of the ground, ed to come to action on nty-first. The archduke, to take the advantage of usiasm of his troops, and ve his adversary time to re-himself with the corps on r side of the Danube, was nd with Jourdan. He di-army into three column: e right, commanded by the of Furstemberg, was to long the Danube towards and to dislodge the left he French army from that at least to keep it in General Wallis, with the or division followed the

road to Altzhausen, and directed his march upon Ostrach, while the archduke, with the centre, advanced on the same point, along the causeway of Sulgau. The united columns of the Austrians overthrew the advanced posts of the enemy in their march, though in this they suffered very considerable loss from the batteries erected on the heights and commanding the roads by which they were obliged to advance, attacked the bridge of Ostrach in front, which was at length forced, after a brave defence. The centre of the French army, having thus lost its principal support, was obliged to fall back, suffering greatly in its retreat, from the Austrian cavalry, to Pfullendorf, where it took up a position on the heights in front of that place. The right wing, which had not been attacked, followed the motion of the centre, and fell back to Salmensweiler. The left wing, which, from the very beginning of the day, had been hotly engaged with the Austrians, and had defended itself well, also in the end retreated along the Danube, placing itself in a line with the rest of the army. The Austrians calculated the loss of the French as amounting to 5000 killed, wounded, or prisoners. The latter estimated the loss of the victors at 4000 men.— This day was very honourable to the archduke, who again displayed the bravery and military talents of which he had given such repeated proofs three years before. The first success in all campaigns is of great importance. But it was of more than usual importance in a war depending to greatly on public opinion; and by which, in its turn, public opinion must be powerfully influenced. The engagement of the

twenty-first, to which no name has as yet been appropriated, and which we shall therefore call the battle of Ostrach, stopped, in the very outset, the execution of the plan adopted by the French; repaired the bad effects which the misfortunes in the country of the Grisons had produced in the minds of the people; increased the confidence of the Austrian army in its chief, and formed to Europe a presage of events yet more fortunate. The French commander assured, from the position which the Austrians had taken on his right, that it was their intention to attack him on the morrow, in the night, between the twenty-first and twenty-second, retired from a post which he did not consider as sufficiently strong for sustaining an attack, towards Stockach, where he fixed his head-quarters: the right of his army being on the lake of Constance, near Fridingen. Retiring again from this position, the day after he established his right at Hoher-Tweil, his centre in front of Eingen, where he had his head-quarters, and his left on the heights of Tuttlingen, near the Danube.

The archduke, in pursuit of Jourdan, drove the republicans every where before him. On the twenty-fourth he pushed his vanguard to the very line of the enemy, who were forced, with loss, from several posts on their right and centre. On the same day, the whole of the Austrian army had taken up a position in the rear of Stockach. However well chosen this position might be, in the present circumstances, and course of action, it was not without its disadvantages, and was far from being secure, as the Danube, being nearer to the lake of Constance, towards its source, than in the rest

of its course, Jourdan could easily occupy the space, between that river and the lake. The archduke, who, although he was yet unable to turn his advantage, while the latter could easily maintain the position of the Austrians.

Whilst the archduke, by the position of his cavalry, and the attacks to be made on the posts of the enemy, was engaged in correcting the unavoidable defects of his position, Jourdan, considering how he might turn to his advantage of them. All the day, which that general and Masséna successively made to effect a junction of their forces, beyond the lake of Constance, had miscarried. It remained, therefore, no other chance of realizing the plan adopted for the campaign by the French, to gain a decisive victory over the archduke: and Jourdan accordingly determined to hazard a battle. His plan, which he formed, was to attack the right flank of the Austrians, in hopes that their being themselves in danger of being cut off, might weaken their centre, and thus enable him to break through it, and separate the Austrians from the lake of Constance. Having formed his army into three principal columns, he directed the first, at break of day, on the morning of the twenty-fifth, to three quarters of an hour's march, to attack. The archduke, having proceeded to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and having seen the village of Aach, seeing that an attack on his army became inevitable, instantly made the best disposition that the circumstances would admit of. Having placed some battalions of artillery on the heights of Hohenberg, a central point, which

ended to make the principal support of his whole position, he set it himself, with reinforcements, drawn from that wing, to assist the fight, which the enemy had begun by attack on two sides, while another column was endeavouring to turn it by Moss-kirk, and to cut off its communication with Pfullendorf. In that side fortune had favoured the French since the beginning of the day, and victory seemed already within their grasp. Nothing remained to be done, but to dislodge the Austrians from some heights which they still occupied. The archduke lost not a moment to extricate himself from so critical a situation. He directed an attack on the right and left sides of the road of Tuttlingen, at the same time. The prince of Furstemberg, while bravely conducting the second attack, in the midst of a most deadly fire, was killed by a grape shot, and colonel prince Anhalt Bernburg was mortally wounded. These commanders were replaced by general Hapsburg, who was also wounded, and by prince Anhalt Coethen, who, mounting from his horse, offered to lead the infantry to the charge. The excellence of the new dispositions, made by the archduke, and the heroism of some regiments, stopped, for a while, the progress of the French, who retreated occasionally, only, however, to return with additional fury to the charge. The entry of the two armies struggled, long time, with unspeakable obstinacy; and the carnage was great on both sides. Still, however, the story remained undecided, till the archduke sent some battalions of Canadians, which had just arrived on the left wing, to make another attack on the left of Tuttlingen

road. These battalions, advancing to the wood occupied by the French, took them in flank, and made a demibrigade prisoners. This well-timed manœuvre, executed with vigour, and supported by the co-operation of the other columns already engaged with the enemy, decided the fortune of the day in favour of the imperialists. The French, driven from the wood, soon gave way on all sides, and were pursued on the road to Tuttlingen, till victors and vanquished were overtaken by darkness. While victory was thus snatched, though with difficulty, from the centre of the republican army, the column that had advanced to Moss-kirk, with the design of turning the right of the Austrians, was vigorously repulsed by the prince of Wurtemberg, and escaped certain destruction, only by crossing the Danube, over the bridge of Sigmaringen. The right of the republican army was not ultimately more successful. In spite of several vigorous attacks, first upon Nellenberg, and afterward on the village of Wallenwies, it could make no impression on the Austrian position, but was held in check the whole day by general Staader, who commanded that wing of the imperialists. In that quarter also night put an end to the battle, which had lasted along the whole line from break of day, with an unexampled obstinacy, and great loss to each of the armies. General Jourdan, whether he still retained a hope of being able to force the archduke's position, or, what is more probable, that he wished to disguise his defeat, by continuing to act on the defensive, again attacked, before break of day, the right of the imperialists, on the twenty-sixth,

near Wallenwies; but his reiterated efforts were unsuccessful. Seeing all his projects frustrated, having been twice beaten in the space of five days, and finding himself unable to resist the attacks which might be expected from the archduke, he commenced his retreat in the night, between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, and, after some sharp encounters with the Austrians, by whom he was followed and observed, rather than pursued, in the vallies of the Necker, the Kurtzigg, and Hell, repassed the Rhine, with his centre and right, in the first week of April. His left also was driven from Schaffhausen, across that river, on the thirteenth.

The archduke, at first, occupied the places abandoned by the French army, fixing his head-quarters at Stock-ach. But, on the seventh of April, the Austrians advanced beyond the mountains, into the valley of the Rhine, and pushed their left as far as Weill and Raichen, before Basle, and their right nearly to Rastadt. Suabia was thus almost entirely freed from the French, who, after having remained six weeks in that part of Germany, again saw themselves very nearly in the same position which they had occupied before their invasion. Jourdan proceeded from *Strasbourg* for the re-

establishment of his health, to where, meeting with the result that is usually given by popular governments to unsuccessful commanders, however blameless, and worthy of praise their conduct was stripped of the command of the army. He would have been the object of respect, as well as sympathy, had he born this with dignified silence; instead of attributing his defeats to the general incapacity under him; devoting himself and more to the jacobins, the resource of the republicans in their contents; and extenuating his apologetic publication, his force, while he greatly exaggerated that of his adversary. In this publication, entitled, *An Account of the Operations of the Army of the Rhine*, he did not scruple to affirm, that he had only 34,000 men, and the archduke had 80,000: which is well known, that the French army was about 40,000 strong; that the imperial troops, who bore any share in the action, amounted at most, to 45,000. He contributed, not only of several generals, but of the ministers and of the directory. Jourdan certainly proved, what every one already convinced of, that the military means of the directory were far from being adequate to the objects.

C H A P. XIV.

pass the Rhine.—Positions of the Austrians in the Country of the and in the Vorarlberg.—Complete Conquest of the Country of the by the French.—The Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, Lech, and advance into Suabia.—Nearly the whole of which falls r Possession.—The French fall back to Stock-Ach and Engen.—Are repass the Rhine.—Make themselves Masters of the Vallies of the The Inhabitants of the Tyrol take up Arms against the French, ng defeated, are obliged to evacuate that Country.—Proclamation of hduke Charles to the People of Switzerland.—Massena appointed nder-in-Chief of the Armies of the Rhine, the Danube, and of Ob.—Breaking up of the Congress at Rastadt.—Insult offered to te, French Ambassador, at Vienna.—Conferences at Seltz.— tion of the French Deputies to the Congress at Rastadt.—General s of the Allies.—The French are entirely driven out of the Country risons, and the Austrians take Post on the left Bank of the Rhine. na evacuates the Eastern Parts of Italy—General Bellegarde, ha- uced the Valtelline, embarks, with the greater Part of his Army, lake Como.—The French driven from St. Gothard.—Strong Position y Massena, in Front of Zurich.—Situation of the Archduke, and of his Inaction.—Respective Forces, and Forces of the opposite Ar- Switzerland.—Political Measures of the Allies.—The Elector of , and the Duke of Wurtemberg enter into the Coalition.—Plan of al Attack on the Allies formed at Paris.—Particular Plan of .—The Austrians attacked on the whole Extent of their Line.— itirely driven from the Cantons of Schwitz and Uri.—The first Di- f the Russian Auxiliary Army arrives at Schaff-hausen, and pro- Zurich.—Measures taken, by the Archduke, to stop the Progress epublicans.—The French Army of the Rhine passes that River on Points.—The Archduke, with his Army, quits Switzerland.—After g some Successes, obliged to fall back, and return to Mentz—The on the 25th of September, attacked on the whole of their Line the and the Limatt.—Zurich surrounded.—The Russian General, re, who succeeded to the Archduke in the Command of the Allied in Switzerland, retreats.—Marshal Suwarrow marches from Italy, tzerland.—His March, Progress, and Retreat to the Country of ons, one Series of Battles, or a continued Engagement.—Action at e.—The French, on the 4th and 5th of October, pass the Rhine.— ossession of all the Country between the Maine and the Lake.—They pelled to withdraw into the Angle, formed by the Necker and the and complete'y to repass this River.

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THE archduke, setting proper bounds to the desire of profiting by his victory, with mature judgement, did not make it his first object, immediately to drive the French beyond the Rhine, but remained for some time, with the greater part of his force, near the lake of Constance, rightly judging, that if he abandoned that point, and advanced into the Brisgau, his left and rear would be exposed to the incursions of Massena. All his thoughts were now bent on the invasion of Switzerland. The French had made that country a kind of strong hold, from whence they intended to fall on Germany. It was necessary to drive them from it, in order to be able, in his turn, to menace their own country. Switzerland was a two-edged sword, which could be made use of either against France or Germany. This prince Charles resolved to seize, and commenced his preparations for that great purpose. But the time that elapsed, before he could execute his design, permits us to look back on the central war which was carried on, in the country of the Grisons, and the frontiers of the Tyrol.

It has been already seen, that the French, on the seventeenth of March, were almost entirely masters of the Grison country, and that their plan was, to advance along the three vallies of the Inn, the Rhine, and the Adige. That this plan might be completely executed, it was absolutely necessary that Massena should drive the Austrians from the Voralberg. The French general Oudinot, seized on a height, which commanded the Austrian position at Field-kirk, guarded only by six thousand regulars, and en-

deavoured to establish a upon it. The Austrian rendered that impossible, Austrian general Jellachei commanded there, having him, sword in hand, descend from the height which he occupied. As Field-kirk is considered as the key of the Massena renewed, in the attack, next day, with the of general Oudinot, reinforced six thousand grenadiers, the of the army. After a very and bloody battle, which the day, he was not only compelled to relinquish the attempt, but to pass the Rhine, with the three thousand men, ill wounded, and prisoners. Austrians, who had not less than one-third of that number, returned to the Rhine: while general Oudinot took post at Rheinwald. Massena entrenched himself on the other side of the river, his head-quarters at Chur. General, having in vain made attempts for penetrating into the north Tyrol, determined to send a wing into the west of that country. The generals Desolles and Isenstadt, on the twenty-sixth of April, attacked the Austrians, in the valley of the Inn and the Mure, and reduced them under their power. They took a great many prisoners, and successes, which rendered them masters of two of the principal trances of the Tyrol, occasioned great alarms in that province, south of which was threatened the same time, by the French in Italy. General Bellegarde, the assistance of the Tyrolean peasants, who, at his request, in a mass, obliged the French

of April, to evacuate the
 rt stay of the French, in
 try, was marked by the
 id excesses. They pro-
 he churches, insulted the
 distressed the inhabitants
 , wasted the fields, pil-
 ouses, and even reduced
 ages to ashes.
 reat of generals Lecourbe
 les, the bad season, and,
 , the defeats which the
 id met with in Germany,
 y too, as shall, by and by,
 , left no longer any fears
 yrol, and therefore gene-
 arde, thought less of re-
 ie country of the Grisons,
 farms, than of promoting
 s of operations, which
 uce the French to evacu-
 t which, at least, would
 attack much easier. The
 : line of the French, on
 o, had just been broken,
 periority of the Austrians,
 e augmented by Russian
 , enabled them to attempt
 ng in the plains of Lom-
 lut, so long as the French
 ossession of the Valtelline,
 a part of the Upper Alps,
 nmands the passages into
 ian and Bergamese, they
 d reinforcements to their
 Italy, or attack, in flank,
 e Austrians. General Bel-
 therefore, detached three
 which, under the orders
 ls Vukassovitch and Al-
 d colonel Strauch, were
 ned to dislodge the French
 pper parts of the Brescian
 Bergamese: in a word,
 he country between the
 arda, Jaro, and Ilico.
 ifteen days of inaction,

which had been imitated by Le-
 courbe, and which was rendered
 necessary by the snows, which co-
 vered all the valley and passages of
 the Julian Alps, general Bellegarde
 resolved to attempt the attack of
 the country of the Grisons, in order
 more and more to facilitate and
 secure the progress of the allies, in
 Italy, and at the same time pave
 the way for the execution of the
 designs which they had formed a-
 gainst Switzerland. He therefore,
 on the twenty-second of April, sent
 several small columns to reconnoitre
 the passages on the frontiers of the
 Engadine, and the Brettigau. One
 of these, pursuing with too much
 ardour the out-posts of the enemy,
 whom they put to flight, was over-
 powered, and the greater part, with
 major Schmidt, who commanded it,
 taken prisoners. This small check,
 but still more the impassable state of
 the vallies, obliged general Belle-
 garde to delay the attack of the
 country of the Grisons.

To the Swiss nation the arch-
 duke addressed a proclamation, cal-
 culated to destroy the effect of those
 absurd views, which the French had
 never ceased to attribute to the
 Austrians, and by which they were
 enabled, in some measure, to re-
 vive the former hatred of the Swiss
 against them. It had, likewise, the
 more secret object of exciting insur-
 rections among the inhabitants of
 Switzerland, and of preventing
 their arming in favour of the French.
 Twelve months of servitude had not
 yet extinguished the love of liberty
 in the hearts of the Swiss; the strong
 passions of hatred and vengeance,
 not being yet succeeded, by the in-
 difference and cowardice which
 follow corruption. Scarcely had
 the law for forced enrolments been
 proclaimed,

proclaimed, when insurrections broke out in several cantons, and particularly in the smaller ones, in which the French had not been able to establish their dominion so firmly as those which lie nearer France. This state of things, however, did not discourage the French from proposing to the Helvetic directory, to declare war against the emperor: but the councils, subjected as they were to the will of the directory, and the bayonets of Massena, could not be induced to accede to their proposal. They consented however to a decree for arming all the unmarried men, without distinction, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five, and of all the married men under thirty. The punishment of death was enacted against all who should refuse to enrol themselves, or who should oppose the measures of government either by actions or words. The national troops, which were at the disposal of the directory, were employed for the execution of these laws. A vast number of persons were arrested in the principal towns, and that of Berne was put in a state of siege. Such was the state of things when the archduke announced his intention of entering Switzerland, and followed up his declaration by reducing the town of Schaffhausen, and forcing the French, in those parts, to retire entirely to the left bank of the Rhine, as above related.

The Austrians, the day after that on which the town of Schaffhausen

fell into their hands, drove the French from the small town of Petershausen, situated opposite on the narrowest part of the lake of Constance. Some elements were forced by general sack, while a flotilla of gunboats fitted out at Bregenz, armed by colonel Williams, repelled his attack by their fire. Petershausen being taken, the French were summoned to evacuate the place, their refusal was followed by a cannonade, which had no effect than to injure the town, and to sink part of the boat which the French had collected on the bank of the lake. The Austrians having, about the same time, taken possession of the posts of St. Gallen, of Eglisau, the Rhine, from Bregenz to Basle, became the line of division between the two armies. These events, with some skirmishes in Suabia, and on the banks of the Neckar and the Maine, which were the only military occurrences, were the only military occurrences which took place in that quarter between that of the archduke and those of the French in Germany and Switzerland. This interval, on both sides, occasioned some speculation, and various conjectures.

Jourdan, having lost the command of the army of the Rhine, Massena was appointed, in *interim*, and then finally, to the chief command of that army.

* Colonel Williams, a native of England, and at first employed in the navy of his country, entered into that of Austria, at the beginning of this war, charged with fitting up all the flotillas, either on the Rhine, or the lakes of Geneva and Garda. This able and active officer is at the head of the new imperial fleet on the Adriatic gulph.

th those of observation, ritzerland, formed altogether, under the name of the e Danube. Thus invested the full power of general all the French forces, frontiers of the Tyrol and the palatinate, Massena early in April, to the region and the movements of machine. He left about at Mannheim, placed two in front of Kehl, forced bank of the river, from to Basle, with some light and marched two other into Switzerland to enforce there, and to replace ps which he had sent into the St. Gothard. On the 5 April he fixed his head at Basle, as the central that long line which he send. A new campaign, y call it so, now opened whole theatre of the war. and then, from Mannheim force of the Adige, about ten; and the archduke, ie, but a less regular line, 3,000. It was from this the war assumed a more character, and that all the which the French directory princes of Germany had in the congress of Rastadt,

The victories of the had confirmed the deputies of the empire in their resolution to the diet of Rastadt, answer to the categorical of the French deputies, in ice of the march of the into Germany. On the 5 April, the imperial com-

missioner announced officially, to the congress, that he had orders to quit it, to revoke all the concessions which he had made, but with the reserve, that they should not be valid till ratified by the emperor, and to declare that matters should thenceforth be considered as being in the same state in which they were before the opening of the congress. This declaration, which was soon followed by the departure of the imperial commission, and of the greatest part of the deputies of the empire, notwithstanding the efforts of the French plenipotentiaries to continue the conferences with the deputies of the empire, gave a mortal blow to the congress at Rastadt.

It may here be proper to take notice of some events, which, in the history of that ridiculous and fatal council, the sport of France, and the disgrace of Germany, may be considered as a kind of episodes.

On the thirteenth of April, 1796, the mass of the people of Vienna had voluntarily taken up arms to defend their city, and the palace and person of their monarch, against the attack of the French army, then supposed to be on its march towards Vienna. This mark of loyalty and attachment was recorded among the public acts of government, and orders were given, by the emperor, that its anniversary should be celebrated with ceremonies of civil pomp and religious solemnity. On the evening of that day, 1798, and during the ferment of those sentiments among the people, the three-coloured flag was displayed, for the first time, in triumph, on the balcony of general Bernadotte's,*

the

conduct of Bernadotte, as well as that of his suite, was marked by an uncommon insolence, from the day of their arrival in Vienna. Bernadotte imitated the

the French ambassador's hotel.—The populace demanded, with loud and repeated cries, that it should be taken down. The flag was torn to pieces, and the standard, to which it was attached, burnt. The resentment of the people, once excited to action could not stop here. They burst open the gates of the hotel, threatening to sacrifice the ambassador and all his suite to their vengeance. Every thing they found on the ground floor of the hotel, they demolished, laying hold of two of the ambassador's carriages they dragged them, the one to a neighbouring square, the other to the court of the palace, and broke them to pieces. While they were thus employed, a considerable detachment of military arrived, and availing themselves of the absence of the mob, who had gone to attend the public sacrifice of the carriages, occupied the entrances into the street in which the ambassador's house is situated, and prevented their return. At the same time, the baron Dagelman was dispatched to Bernadotte, by the minister baron Thugut, to express the concern with which the Austrian government had learnt what had happened. Next morning, he dispatched one of his secretaries with a letter to the emperor, requiring as conditions of his continuing at Vienna:—1st. The dismissal of the minister Thugut. 2. The punishment of the mayor of Vienna. 3. The establishment of a privileged quarter in the city of Vienna for the French mission, and its compa-

triot. 4. That the emperor repair, at his own expense, and flag-staff, and the picture of French arms. These demands being peremptorily refused, Bernadotte quitted Vienna.

For the ostensible purpose of explanation, and preventing agreeable consequences that might arise from this popular explosion though it was evidently not probable on the court of Vienna; a conference was opened at Seltz on the Rhine, opposite Rastatt between the count Cobenzel and part of his imperial majesty Francis Neufchateau, on the one side, and the directory. The count Cobenzel, that, although his imperial majesty was ready to grant ample satisfaction for what had happened in regard to Bernadotte, yet, due regard to the sentiment of the people of Vienna, it was necessary to conduct this business with precipitation, and without delay. The interests of both countries, he said, seemed to require that conferences at Seltz should be wholly devoted to the settlement of more material points, which would form a definitive arrangement. Neufchateau having acquiesced in this proposition, count Cobenzel proceeded a step farther, and proposed that the congress of Rastatt was to be suspended on the part of the empire under the imperial and ecclesiastical courts, the negotiation for peace should be continued at Seltz, and brought to a conclusion at the close of w

the conduct of Joseph Buonaparte, at Rome, by demanding that the quarter where he resided should be free, and that all Frenchmen residing in Vienna, be amenable to him only for their conduct. He was in the habit of conversing with Austrian private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and remarking to the latter that he was only under a republican government that a man could rise from the rank of private soldier to be a general officer, and an ambassador.

it be easy to force Prussia and the empire to submit to what had been agreed on between Austria and France. By command of the emperor, Neufchateau rejected the latter proposition, but entered into the discussion of other propositions, the first of which was, "that, the cession of Bavaria, stipulated in the secret articles of Campo Formio, seemed to meet with great objections, even in regard to the guarantee promised by the directress, Austria would, for the present, desist from this cession, on the condition that such parts of the duchies of Bavaria, and the upper and lower Austria, as were necessary for the convenience and safety of the German frontiers, be ceded to Austria, together with Salzburg, Tyrol, and Betscholdsgraben, and all the possessions, without exception, formerly belonging to the Venetian republic." This being rejected, the count offered a second proposition, wherein "he demanded, once more, the cession of the remainder of the ancient Venetian dominions, together with the three Roman legations, and the city and fortrefs of Mantua. He treated the treaty of Basse to be rescinded; and neither Prussia nor the house of Austria to receive any indemnification in Germany: on which condition, Austria engaged also to relinquish her claim of being indemnified by a part of the German territory." This being also declared to be impossible, a variety of other propositions were made, in none of which, the cession to Austria, of all the Venetian territories, and the city of Mantua, was forgotten. After the negotiations had been continued for six months, Neufchateau was directed to confine

his negotiation, to the sole point of satisfaction, for the insult offered to Bernadotte, and to declare, that, as all the propositions made on the part of the imperial court, tended merely to aggrandize Austria, at the expense of other powers, unless count Cobentzel could and would agree to give the promised satisfaction, the conferences at Seltz should be broken off: which, as the count declined all satisfaction of any kind, they were accordingly.

After the French ministers had notified, to the deputation of the empire, that they should depart in three days from Rastadt, the baron d'Albini, one of the imperial ministers, wrote to the colonel Barbaczy, commanding the cordon of the Austrian advanced posts, demanding escorts for the deputies of the empire, who were ready to depart, and safe conduct for the French plenipotentiaries. The commander, in a note dated at Gernsbach, the twenty-eighth of April, said that, as it did not accord with military plans, to tolerate citizens of the French republic, in countries possessed by the imperial and royal army, they should not take it ill if the circumstances of the war, forced him to signify to them to quit the territory of Gernsbach and the army in the space of twenty-four hours. At the same moment, four hundred hussars, entered Rastadt, and took possession of the posts and gates of the town, with an order to suffer no person to enter in, or go out. At night, in the evening of the twenty-ninth, the French ministers were in their carriages, but on coming to the gate of the town, they were surprised to find the passage refused them. But at length permission was obtained

tained to leave the town with two hussars for an escort. The gate being opened, the ministers began their route, but the two hussars remained in the town: it was then nine in the evening. At about five hundred paces from the gate, a troop of hussars on foot as well as on horseback, burst out from a wood that skirted the road, and surrounded the first carriage, in which was Jean Debrie with his wife and children. Thinking it was some patrol to visit his passport, he held it out at the window, mentioning his name and quality. He was immediately dragged out of his carriage, and fell, covered with blood from strokes of sabres, which he received on his arms, head, and shoulders: but he was still able to crawl unobserved into the ditch, on the side of the road. In the second carriage were Jean Debrie's secretary and valet de chambre, who cried out that they were domestics. They were ordered to alight, and received a few blows, but no other harm was done them. Their carriage was pillaged. In the third carriage was Bonnier alone. They asked in French if he was the minister Bonnier? On his answering in the affirmative, a hussar opened the door of the carriage, took him by the collar, dragged him out of the carriage, and cut off his hand, head, and arms. His carriage was likewise pillaged. The fourth carriage was Rosenfiel, the secretary of legation, who seeing, by the light of a flambeau, what was passing, saved himself by jumping out of his carriage, and got clear off. In the fifth carriage was the minister Robert Jott and his wife. The hussars had some struggle with this victim to get him

out of the carriage; his wife being him strongly locked in. They murdered him in this manner, cutting off the back part of his head with a sabre. The carriage now went off; and the ladies and servants followed round and went to Rastadt, whither Rosenfiel also came. Eleven the same evening, at Debrie, after passing the wood, the next morning.

The Prussian ministers wrote immediately a letter to Bernadotte demanding an escort and safe passage more sure for what remained of the French legation. The Prussian commander expressed his sorrow for what had passed. Jean Debrie and the other French ministers departed for Rastadt on the following day, under an Austrian escort, with a still stronger escort of the Prussians. Baden, accompanied by the Prussian minister, who had followed them on the night of the assassination, but who, observing what was passing in front, escaped to Rastadt, leaving his carriage and his French minister's.

Various were the conjectures respecting the motives which have urged this assassination. However, the court of Vienna has been inclined to over-estimate when committed, it is by no means credible that they could have its instigators. It appears, in general, to have sprung, in insult to Bernadotte, from a general and lively indignation, whether the part of the Austrians or the loyalists, or both, at the pretensions of a new government, which had mented its power, by the overthrow of the royal of Austria, as well

1. among its deputies to
 sent the regicide, Jean
 well as the rustic, Bon-
 nezzy, and another offi-
 cend, were arrested, by
 into Charles, in order to
 rial by a court-martial :
 was afterwards declared,
 assassins were not Austrians,
 emigrants, under the
 bearing of hussars, head-
 Danicou, this trial did
 place. The French go-
 had not the same can-
 bearing. For, who-
 he assassins, or by what-
 the assassination was
 the court of Vienna
 torily charged with the
 the directory, who sent
 to the councils, with
 ice of the event. The
 opted a resolution, the
 rticles of which were,
 it should be denounced,
 name of the French
 all good men, and to
 ments of every coun-
 manded by the cabinet
 , and executed by its
 at funeral solemnities
 performed in honour of
 ed deputies, throughout
 ; that the government,
 this assassination, should
 ed to the vengeance of
 ed the execrations of
 that, in the place of
 every municipal admin-
 n tribunals, schools, and
 blishments, an inscrip-
 be put up, stating, that
 a government had caused
 tion to be committed by
 that a banner should be
 ry army by sea or land,
 scription provocative of
 gainst the Austrians, for
 1.

this murder ; which banners were to
 be carried at the head of each army ;
 and that indemnities should be given
 to the widows and children of the
 deceased ministers." His imperial
 majesty, in an Aulic decree to the
 German diet, after expressing the
 utmost abhorrence at the barbarous
 and atrocious deed, declared, " that
 an inquiry had been instituted, ac-
 cording to the prescription of the
 laws, and which was to be con-
 ducted with every degree of rigour,
 that the horrid act might be traced
 in all its circumstances, its authors
 and accomplices discovered, and
 the imputation of the offence be
 properly fixed : and charged the
 diet to appoint deputies of their
 own to be present at the inquiry ;
 thus, by giving its conjoint advice,
 to convince the whole impartial
 world, that both the emperor and
 empire were animated with the
 same uniform sentiments, for the
 execution of the most rigorous
 justice." After a long examina-
 tion, there did not appear sufficient
 evidence to bring home the charge
 and guilt of assassination to any
 party. Mystery still hangs about
 this dark transaction : which, like
 Gouwrie's conspiracy against James
 VI. of Scotland, may, perhaps,
 even for centuries, remain a sub-
 ject of curiosity and investigation,
 to antiquaries and historians. Never-
 theless, it excited a very lively
 sentiment of horror and resent-
 ment throughout France, and di-
 verted, for a moment, the public
 indignation, which was every where
 poured down on the directory, on
 account of their profusion and rap-
 acity at home, and their neglect
 to recruit and strengthen their
 armies abroad. This suspension and
 diversion of the public attention
 and

and dissatisfaction, was probably the precise object that the directory had in view when they penned the piece just quoted. Whether any thing very prosperous or adverse happened to the nation, it was sure, for a short time, to afford some relief to the directory, by turning the keen edge of the French genius to something else than the former conduct of administration. But, it would appear that, hasty and precipitate as the French are in giving way to their imaginations and passions, the sentiment of horror and resentment, inspired by the accounts they received, with many comments and conjectures from their own countrymen, who had come from Rastadt, were not of long duration. Their passion cooled, they began first to doubt; and then, very probably, to disbelieve what had been so peremptorily charged against the imperial cabinet. Certain it is, that it did not render the decrees, which had passed eleven days before, for making the military conscription general, more popular or effective. It was, on the eighteenth of April, a few days before the final rupture of the negotiation at Rastadt, that the French government, from a desire of exciting odium against the emperor, for his selfish ambition and inattention to the interests of the Germanic body, and also of augmenting the jealousy entertained of the views of that prince, by the court of Berlin, published a state paper, which they styled, "The Secret Articles and additional Convention of the Treaty of Campo Formio." By this agreement, his imperial majesty was to be assisted by the influence of France, in the acquisition of the archbishopric of

Saltzburgh and other ten. In return, the emperor consented to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, and promised the evacuation of Mentz, Mannheim and other considerable towns and fortresses. From this political transaction we return to military operations.

The French, in the outset of the present campaign, had not commenced themselves with tracing any particular plan of each of their three armies; but combined their operations, so as to refer the whole to the attainment of a common object. The case was now the same with the Austrians, who, after victory had enabled them to act on their own terms in Germany and Italy, found themselves obliged to regulate their operations, giving the idea of a general military manœuvre, in which the different corps, advancing independently on each other, would operate, by their left, their main direction. A plan was concerted between general Hotze and the emperor's army, for a general attack on the country of the Grisons. At Bellegarde, after several attempts, gained possession of the upper and lower Engadine the first of May, general Hotze, whose army, reinforced by the archduke, consisted of more than 20,000 men, advanced through the valley of the Grisons against the fort of Luciensteig, whilst another column marched towards the point by the defiles of Larz and other detachments, in order to keep the French in check at those points, penetrated by corresponding vallies. General Hotze's plan was to attack Fort Luciensteig, and to take it at once, and thereby

being relieved. But the coming by the way of art. did not come out of the at Flaisch and Mayenfeld, several hours after general had appeared before the bridge, which, for want of operation, on which he had he could not carry. The general, Menard, who com- in those parts, had already general Hotze, with success, he saw the second column upon him. At first he but, being speedily rein- by some troops, which had from Chur on hearing the found himself stronger than the Austrians, attacked them at the when they were issuing the defile, beat them, and took, the greatest part of the.

Failure of this attack was to be regretted by the that, if it had succeeded, might at once have gained part of the whole of the Grison cantons. General Hotze, a of Switzerland, had collected volunteers from that country, and formed them into a corps strong, about 1000 strong. Confidence which his country- placed in his talents, enabled him to promote the disposition to action, manifested by the insurrection of the lesser cantons of Grison country, and of the who, being informed of the attack projected by the Austrians, took up arms; and occupied the vallies of the Rhodane, of the Ticino, of the Mütten, and the forming a chain of insur- rection upon the line of the great

Alps, in the rear of the two French corps, posted in the valley of Chur, and at the head of that of the Inn. The failure of general Hotze's expedition enabled the French to unite their whole force against the insurgents. A part, in the canton of Schwitz, laid down their arms: the rest, to the number of several thousands, were cut to pieces in two battles which they fought in the valley of the Rhine, and near Altdorf. These cruel disasters stifled in its birth the general insur- rection, by which the Austrians had hoped to be supported.

The position that had been taken by general Bellegarde, upon the chain of the Alps, which covers the principal valley of the Grisons, greatly favoured an attack on that territory. General Hotze, there- fore, prepared to make a second effort, and arranged his measures with general Bellegarde in such a manner, and with such a force, as to render success almost infallible: and, the better to secure, and af- terwards improve it, the archduke had sent to general Hotze fresh re- inforcements, including the fine regiment of light-horse, of Kinsky. The fort of Steig, assailed on both sides by Austrian columns, the one under the command of general Hotze, in person, the other under that of general Jellacheik, on the fourteenth of May. The reduction of this place was quickly followed by the total expulsion of the French from the country of the Grisons, and the Austrians, under the com- mand of Hotze, took post on the left bank of the Rhine. In the mean time, several detachments of French, which had retired out of the Valtelline into the Rhetion Alps, afraid of being shut in by the

[S 2]

different

different Austrian corps, that already occupied the passes of Splügen and Gunkels, endeavoured to traverse the mountains and reach St. Gothard. They were pursued by the corps of general Bellegarde, who went himself to Chiavenna, his co-operation being no longer of use to general Hotze; with whom, however, he left some troops, and his presence becoming more and more necessary every day to the army of the allies in Italy.

In consequence of the surprize, defeat, and losses, which the division of general Menard had suffered, in the country of the Grisons, on the fourteenth of May, the French in the Foggengurg, in the canton of Appenzel, and some other places, could not maintain themselves in those territories, or even beyond the Thur, without recovering the post at Wallenstadt. This they attempted to do on the nineteenth, a few hours after the advanced guard of the Austrians had taken possession of it; but were repulsed, towards the close of the day, as far as Murg, on the south bank of the lake of Wallenstadt. It was no longer in Massena's power to keep possession of the eastern part of Switzerland. The generals Hotze and Bellegarde had gained his right flank, and even his rear, and, therefore, he could not, without much danger, longer delay to strengthen his centre, and shorten his line. He ordered the Foggengurg, the canton of Appenzel, the country of St. Gall, and the Toggenburg, to be evacuated on the twentieth, and withdrew all his forces behind the Thur.

But the success obtained by general Hotze would not have been sufficient to induce Massena to evacuate to great an extent of country,

had he not been certain that archduke Charles would all soon pass the Rhine. The appearances in Suabia had induced the archduke to take a concentrated position which taken between Stockach and Hausen, and as little did trenchments, made along the river, hinder him from passing it. The prince had resolved not to enter Switzerland till its south quarters should have been completely invaded: which being done, he lost not a moment in executing an enterprize, too long delayed, and anxiously waited for by all. As soon as the retreat of the French was known, the advanced guard of the Austrians, which guarded the Rhine from Field-kirk to Rheinfelden, passed that river, and the French colonel Williams had landed his troops on the west side of the lake of Constance. On the twentieth the main body of the Austrian army marched from Stockach to Singen, and on the twenty-first from that place to Schaffhausen, where it began, the same day, to pass the Rhine on bridges, and to occupy a camp near Paradiso. A junction was formed on the twenty-sixth of the same evening, it was determined to take advantage of the darkness of the night, in attacking the position of the French at Winterthur. The French on the twenty-seventh, were obliged to abandon their situation, in good order, and with little loss, beyond the river Töss, their retreat being greatly favoured by the woody and mountainous nature of the country. The Austrians now the advantage of offensive operations, and were firmly established in Swi-

t fifty-five thousand men, Massena, on account of the his line, and the necessity ten thousand men into could not oppose to them number. Though the bordering on the Toss, many advantageous positions opposing the passage of, yet Massena, fearing to be naked, resolved to draw the central position of Zurich alone he could stop the of the Austrians. He determined, therefore, in the night, the twenty-eighth and ninth, and retired to the The archduke, in consequence, pushed on his advanced the right to Balach, and to Bassendorf; on which the French, on the following day, still farther, put between them and the and occupied the position Zurich, which, for two days had been carefully entrenched. Their right, at the same time, attacked Rapperschwill, less, apprehensions of danger front, than by the progress made on their rear, by the of general Hotze's army. Bellegarde, who had ceased to operate with general Hotze, the eighteenth of May, in pursuit of the different the enemy which had debouched from the sources of the Rhine, on the sixteenth pushed on to Chiavenna, advanced, the eighteenth, with the rest of the army, in three columns, to the valley of the Adda. Two did not direct their march towards the enemy, but towards the lake, on which they em-

barked on the town of that name, whence they were conducted by general Bellegarde, across the Milanese to the siege of Tortona. The rest of that army, under the command of general Haddick, drove the French from St. Gothard, and forced them to retire behind the Reufs. The loss of St. Gothard, and the progress made by the imperialists, in the cantons of Glarus, Schwitz, and Uri, threatened the whole position of the French in Switzerland. Repeated attempts were made to regain a part of the territory they had lost. General Lecourbe, on the thirtieth, forced the Austrians to yield a little ground in the vallies of Reufs and Schagen: and, on the second of June, in a very obstinate battle, which ended in his favour, he killed, wounded, or took one thousand men. This affair obliged the Austrians to fall back to Urikeren.

The possession of St. Gothard was so important to the allied armies, that they neglected nothing that could contribute to its defence. And general Lecourbe, through movements by the Austrians, fatigue, losses, and the difficulty of procuring subsistence in a ravaged country, was obliged to give up every hope of recovering the St. Gothard. He embarked his troops, part on the lake of the Four Cantons, and part on that of Zug, and took a position behind these, to cover the town and lake of Lucerne. The Austrians occupied the valley of the Reufs to the lake of the Four Cantons, and Aïdorf, Flüelen, Brunnen, and Schwiltz; from which they communicated with the rest of the army, across the Sihl and the lake of Zurich.

[53]

Thus

Thus the upper *plateau** of the Alps, so often disputed in the course of this campaign, was, for the first time, reduced by force of arms. By the possession of this pre-eminent military post, and of the valley of Urseren, the Austrians completed the communication between their two grand armies, and formed the central link of their vast military chain, extending from the banks of the Maine, to those of the Bormida, across the mountains of Suabia, the Rhine, Switzerland, the Alps, Lombardy, and the Appennines. It was from this time that their system of operations became more simple and better combined: it was at this time, too, that they shewed greater force, a more active spirit, and decided superiority, than at any other period in the whole campaign. They kept the French in check on the Mayne, the Necker, and the Kintzing, drove them from the half of Switzerland, seized or shut up the passages from that country into Italy, occupied the town of Turin, besieged its citadel, and blockaded, at the same time, the fortresses of Alexandria, Tortona, and Mantua.

Masiena having reason to fear that the Austrians would very soon invade Switzerland on all sides, and that it might, in consequence, be impossible for him to preserve the semicircle, formed by the Rhine, from the source of the Linth to the mouth of the Glatt, wished, at least, to defend its diameter. He therefore fortified that chain of mountains, which lies in the front of Zurich, between the Limmat and the Glatt. Thrown back behind the

Glatt, by the affair of Wi he went to occupy that post completed its entrenchment right, entirely composed of was posted on the Zurich most elevated part of all the of mountains. Access to rendered almost impossible thick wood, by several ramparts and redoubts, and by formidable artillery. Between right and the lake of Zurich was no point through which possible to penetrate. was placed on the same mountains, and the approach to it. Between these two mountains ground gradually sloping, occupied by the roads from Schaffhausen and Constance, to Zurich, placed his cavalry. This was so well chosen, that the duke could not make any progress until he had dislodged the French: which could be done by either attacking them or by turning their flank. The left bank of the Limmat would have been arduous, and even dangerous. On the 4th of June, the Austrians advanced several columns against the Zurichberg, and attacked it on several points, at the same time. The Zurichberg was so strongly fortified, and the batteries so commanded, that the generals Hotze and Reuss, who conducted the two attacks, were unable, for so long a time, to make any progress, although the columns, acting on their flanks, had already penetrated to the foot of the mountain. Prince Charles sent four battalions to assault the

* A French term, signifying a ground at once high and flat.

bay with fixed bayonets. The Austrian grenadiers made their way through the abatis, and carried the last line of the entrenchments, but could not advance a step farther. Nevertheless, the Austrians did not give ground, but kept the French within their works, and gave time to the other attacking columns to reach the foot of the entrenchments. Night overtook them here and put an end to a contest which had raged with deadly obstinacy during the whole day. Each party lost two thousand five hundred men at least. On the fifth, the archduke took an exact view of the position of the army, and resolved to assault it: but, as the fatigue of the preceding day rendered it necessary that the soldiers should take some rest, he put off the execution of his design till the sixth. But, on the night between the fifth and sixth, Massena abandoned his position, and retired to the other side of the Limmat, where he took post on the chain of mountains called *Abis*, which is between the lake of Zurich, the Limmat, and the Reuss. The archduke, after taking possession of Zurich, distributed his troops along the right banks of the lake of Zurich, of the Limmat, and of the Aar. The archduke, desirous of extending his right on the western shores of the lake, and to remove a little from the centre of the enemy, on the sixth of June, attacked the French advanced posts only half a league from Zurich, and drove them from the village of Albisrieden, and of the heights, on which two points the Austrians posted themselves. At these points the archduke conducted himself on the first days after the capture of Zurich, from whence he soon after removed his head-

quarters to Kloten. His army, which from the twenty-first, and part of it from the fourteenth of the preceding month, had been continually under march and fighting, required some repose. Besides, the new position, taken by Massena, was too strong to admit of a chance of success in any attempt to force it. It was necessary to conquer almost the whole of Switzerland before Massena could be compelled to abandon his position, and retire upon the Aar. On the whole, the archduke was determined not to attempt any thing important in Switzerland, in the present circumstances, for the following reasons: the strength of the position occupied by the French; the smallness of the assistance which he either received, or could expect, from the inhabitants of Switzerland; the weak state in which his army had been left by the departure of general Bellegarde for Italy, whither, it was already resolved, that general Had-dick should follow him; the expected arrival of thirty-five thousand Russian auxiliaries who were on their march to join him; and above all, the secret orders of the cabinet of Vienna. He had then no longer any other object than to prevent Massena from profiting by his inaction. And this object he could not better effect than by giving the French general employment in the Brisgau, the Margraviate of Baden, and the Palatinate, where nothing worthy of notice had passed during the month of May, except the capture of Heidelberg, by the Austrians, on the nineteenth. A course of movements and actions followed in these countries, which in any other war, and even in any other campaign of the present war, would

have fixed the attention of the public and the historian. But the interest, which these might have inspired, is in a manner absorbed by that which Italy and Switzerland, the two great theatres of the war, have constantly commanded. It is lost in the unprecedented multiplicity of the operations, movements, and actions of this astonishing campaign. The war carried on, on the left bank of the Rhine, from the month of May to that of September, however fit a subject for military description and observation, in the political history of Europe, on the scale of this Annual Register, is to be regarded as merely episodic.

On the third of July, Massena attacked the left wing of the archduke in the cantons of Schwitz and Zug. He gained some posts, but on the same and succeeding day lost them. There was not, at the beginning of July, any great disparity between the effective forces of the two contending generals. Massena, it is true, had a greater number of troops in Switzerland than the archduke; but then he could not make use of them all in the field, as he was under a necessity of leaving strong garrisons in the principal towns, for ensuring the obedience of the country, and of reinforcing the division which had been sent for suppressing the insurrection in the Valais. That insurrection, which had employed for near two months many thousands of republicans, intended for the army in Italy, would have been of still greater utility to the allies, if their plan had been to make the conquest of Italy go hand in hand with that of Switzerland. Though determined to effect that of the former, before they

should in good earnest attempt of the latter, they never judged it necessary to make shew of military designs in the Valais, which might keep up the insurrection, and detain in that country the body of the French, by which it was occupied. General Mack, who, since the taking of Gothard, had successively received orders, sometimes to enter the Valais, sometimes to remain in Switzerland, and sometimes to pair to Italy, which he finally did on the sixteenth of July, sent an advanced guard into the valley of the Rhone, where it was joined by companies of insurgents. A skirmishing ensued, in which prisoners were made on both sides; after which, each party resumed its position. Although the month of July and the half of August were not marked by any great events, it was during this lapse of time that the most preparations were made for the most political and military operations. The French pressed the levy of the *levée en masse*, of which they formed new armies. One of the divisions destined to act on the Rhine, to invade Franconia and Suabia, the other, under the name of the Army of the Alps, was to cover France on the side of Dauphiny and Piedmont, to act offensively in Piedmont, and also to co-operate with the Army of Italy, which occupied the Cispadane. They likewise marked out near Geneva, to defend the frontier of France, by the way of the Valais and Savoy.

The Austrian forces, which had been sufficient to combat them, were now no longer adequate to that war.

done; whether to keep
 been already acquired,
 the career of beginning
 The court of Vienna
 he former of these alter-
 those of London and
 to the latter. To ac-
 last end London pre-
 ey, and Petersburg
 t it was necessary, and
 rally expected, that the
 pire, in a cause, which
 immediately its own,
 make sacrifices and ef-
 emperor, in an impe-
 decree, dated the twelfth
 led on the states and
 the empire, to pay the
 nths, and furnish the
 contingents, agreeably to
conclusum of the diet of
 n conformity to which
 Sweden had, about two
 ore, in his quality of
 merania, declared him-
 o act. But the charac-
 nefs of all the resolu-
 diet of Ratisbon* in-
 allies to seek for auxilia-
 the princes who had
 lispose of. The king of
 listing in his neutrality,
 won over to his own
 e northern princes of
 except the king of Swe-
 contented himself, how-
 making the above declara-
 ed courts addressed them-
 with more success, to the
 Bavaria and the duke of
 rg. The former, who,
 succession to the electoral
 id constantly shewn him-

self the partisan of France, and
 dependent on Prussia, changed all
 on a sudden his apparent system,
 and engaged not only to march his
 contingent of troops, but even to
 furnish besides ten thousand men,
 whom England proposed to take
 into her pay. The duke of Wur-
 temberg engaged to furnish 6000
 men, including his contingent,
 amounting to one half, on the
 condition, which was accepted, of
 his being subsidized by England.—
 Of the 45,000 men agreed for, by
 a treaty of subsidies above noticed
 by the Russian emperor and Great
 Britain, more than 10,000 had al-
 ready been sent to reinforce, in
 Italy, the 23,000 who had been
 there ever since the spring, with
 marshal Suwarrow. The remain-
 ing 35,000 had been on their march
 many months, and were expected
 to join the archduke in Switzland,
 towards the middle of August.

In the beginning of that month
 the archduke and Massena found
 themselves in the same positions,
 which they respectively occupied in
 the month of June. If the inactivity
 of the archduke could be accounted
 for, by his expectation of the Russian
 army, it was not so easy to con-
 ceive why Massena, who had recei-
 ved great reinforcements during the
 month of July, and who, at the be-
 ginning of August, had at least 20,000
 men more than that prince, did not
 make haste to attack him before he
 should receive any support from
 the Russians. The inaction of
 Massena was matter of astonishment
 to all Europe.

erial decree, of the twelfth of July, was not taken into consideration till
 cond of August, and was not adopted as a *conclusum* till the sixteen h of
 r is it probable that, had the French reached the very walls of Vienna,
 have been carried on with more dispatch.

In the midst of all the embarrassments of the French government, political, military, and financial, at a moment when it did not seem capable of even defending itself, it determined to resume the offensive, and combined a plan of general attack on the whole line of the theatre of war across the Alps, through Switzerland, Piedmont, and the states of Genoa, from the Maine to the Mediterranean. General Joubert, with 30 or 40,000 men, assembled in the state of Genoa, was, if possible, to force the siege of Tortona, and to drive the allies beyond the Po. About 15,000 men, collected by Championet, on the frontiers of Dauphiny and Piedmont, were to annoy the allies by penetrating through the vallies which connect these two countries, to support Joubert's left on the maritime Alps, and to form a central army between the armies of Switzerland and Italy. This last, the most numerous and most advantageously posted, was destined to drive the archduke from the whole of Switzerland, if possible; at any rate to confine him within narrow limits, and by all means to interrupt or impede his communications with marshal Suwarrow. Massena, guided by these views, resolved to make an attack on the whole Austrian line. On the fourteenth of August, the whole French army marched on all sides against the enemy. While general Chabran, with that division of the right of the corps which was immediately under Massena's orders, extended himself in front of the mountains of the Albis, and got possession of almost all the country between these mountains and the western bank of the lake of Zurich: general Lecourbe, who had nearly

20,000 under his command, divided into six columns, attacked all the positions of the Austrians from mount St. Gothard to the northern extremity of the canton of Schwyz. The operations, intrusted to a general, embracing a great extent of country were to be carried on some upon mountains almost inaccessible, others in deep vallies: different columns could neither act in concert, nor communicate with each other, nor could they effect junction till after each of them had penetrated by the point of attack assigned to it, and that the object of the expedition was accomplished in all its parts. This was not more than to drive the Austrians from the summits of the most elevated country in Europe.

On the sixteenth, Lecourbe found himself master of the canton of Schwyz, of almost the whole of that of Uri, and of the most elevated points of the great chain of the Alps, which bounds Switzerland to the southward. Generals Lecheik and Simbschen, who commanded in the cantons of Schwyz and Uri, had retreated, the former as far as the canton of Glarus behind the Linth; the latter into the Grey League, on the mountain Crispalt, which covers the pass of the Grison country. But from this commanding position they were driven by Lecourbe, and forced to fall back as far as Tawetich.

If the French had met with great success, which dispossessed the Austrians of the small cantons, for days sooner, the archduke, being inferior in numbers, and on a point of having other affairs on hand, would probably have been forced to evacuate almost the whole of Switzerland, or could not have maintained

ned himself there but by
 ill, and at the expense of
 blood. But the day on which
 he began his general attack,
 a division of the Russian
 general Korsakow, follow-
 ing a small distance, by five others,
 by forced marches, at
 Hansen, from whence it
 took two days afterwards to
 . The timely arrival of this
 element allowed prince Charles
 with the force of his principal
 army of Zurich, and to send ge-
 netae with several thousand
 to support the two Austrian
 which had retired into the
 of Schwytz and Glarus,
 which, after having been posted
 at Rapperschwill and the Linth,
 these two positions. The
 the lake of Zurich, and the
 it were, properly speaking,
 the of the two armies. On
 following days, the whole Rus-
 sian, with the exception of the
 which would have been
 in Switzerland, and which
 was on the right bank of the
 , joined the Austrians near
 .
 great battle, which the French
 lost at Novi, in Italy, had en-
 deranged their offensive
 . The part assigned to Massena
 ended in a great measure on
 which was, at the same time,
 acted in Germany and Italy,
 by republican armies, which
 he considered as the two
 of his . It was necessary that
 at least one of them, should
 be, in order that the centre
 do so, without danger, and
 that it might with safety
 keep its position. It wanted a
 of support, and not being
 since the battle of Novi, to

find this on its right, it was neces-
 sary to look for it on the left: and
 the army, which the directory had
 been busy in forming on the Rhine,
 received orders to advance on the
 Maine and the Neckar. The ob-
 ject of this expedition was, by a
 powerful diversion, to prevent the
 archduke from turning against Mas-
 sena the mass of force which he
 had at his disposal, since the arrival
 of the Russians, to preserve Swit-
 zerland by threatening Germany;
 to procure in this latter country
 money and provisions, and to em-
 ploy, for the benefit of the republic,
 the rich granaries, which the har-
 vest had just filled, of the Palatinate.
 On the twenty-fifth of August the
 republicans, 10,000 in number, un-
 der general Muller, passed the Rhine
 at Mannheim, and near that town,
 reduced Heidelberg and Heibron;
 and extended themselves into the
 countries lying between the Rhine
 and the Neckar. Another division,
 under the command of general
 d'Hilliers, proceeding from Mentz,
 levied contributions on the town of
 Frankfort, notwithstanding its a-
 greed neutrality; pushed an advan-
 ced post towards Aschaffenberg,
 marched towards the lower Neckar,
 where it arrived on the second of
 September, and joined itself to the
 centre of the army of the Rhine,
 which enabled general Muller, on the
 twenty-sixth to invest Philipsburgh.

The incursion of the French upon
 the Maine, and their march to-
 wards Suabia, furnished prince
 Charles with a pretext for avoiding
 a co-operation with field-marshal
 Suwarrow in Switzerland, which
 he had probably received orders to
 elude. This young prince, the un-
 willing instrument of Austrian po-
 licy, alarmed, or pretended to be
 so,

so, at the danger which threatened Germany, and that part of his army which was on the right bank of the Rhine, and professing to feel the desire, as well as obligation, of rescuing, from the ravages of the French, the estates of the elector palatine, and the duke of Wurtemberg, ordered his army to hold itself in readiness to quit Switzerland, and immediately marched part of it towards Schaff-hausen. He intrusted general Hotze with the defence of the small cantons, and sent him some reinforcements, which raised his force to about 29,000 men. During the last days of August, the Russians, in number about 30,000 effective men, replaced the Austrians along the brooks of the Limmat and the Aar, and in front of Zurich, where general Korsakow, with whom the command now rested, fixed his head-quarters. General Nauendorf was left with about 10,000 men, on the right bank of the Rhine, to form there a body of observation and reserve.—These were the arrangements which prince Charles, before his departure, made for the defence of the conquered part of Switzerland. He left behind him 55,000 men, of whom more than 40,000 were opposed to Massena, from the Grison country, as far as the mouth of the Aar, reduced Mannheim and Neckerau, and driven the French back into Mentz, he established his head-quarters, on the nineteenth, at Schwetzingen; where, on the twenty-seventh, he received news of the events which had taken place, two days before, in Switzerland.

The reputation of superiority which the Russians had acquired, and which they had not lost in Italy,

and all that the imagination adds to what is unknown to the posed on the French army Massena. They did not even any thing worthy of notice from twenty-ninth of August, when the Russians relieved the Austrian advanced posts before Zurich, on the eighth of September. On the next day they renewed the attack, they had often made, on the Wallstetten, but were obliged to return to their position, with loss. This affair, however, had no other object, on the part of the French, than to bring the Russians to the test, and to familiarise themselves with their manner of fighting. The original plan of the alliance, above observed, was to turn Switzerland on the north and south. The departure of prince Charles from Switzerland made it necessary to substitute to the former a plan of attack of less magnitude, which required a less considerable force, which should be purely military. The plan proposed was, to turn immediately the possession of the small cantons, and to turn the position, so long held by Massena, on the lakes of Lucerne and Zurich, on the Albis, which would have obliged him to retire on the whole line of which it would have been absolutely impossible to preserve. Massena knew the object, and having learnt the intentions of generals Korsakow and Hotze, resolved to begin the execution of them on the twenty-sixth; and determined to be before hand with them. Bridges thrown over the Limmat, and various movements and actions, in one of which general Hotze fell, and on which general Pettrach, to whom the

sup

y gave the command, on
 feeling to be turned on,
 precipitately retreated to
 that:—these measures and
 enabled the French, on
 the twenty-fifth to invest the town
 on the east, north, and
 General Korsakow, embar-
 w to act, passed the night
 the twenty-fifth and twen-
 in preparing for battle,
 more for a retreat. Mas-
 sening that the Russian ge-
 neral was almost
 surrounded as he was almost
 sides, could not think of
 staying himself in the town;
 the same time, knowing what
 a fear from the bravery of
 soldiers, if reduced to the
 of cutting their way with
 met, and not being himself
 strong to occupy, at the
 the, the roads of Winterthur
 ifau:—Massena, under the
 of these considerations,
 w his troops from the for-
 ward contented himself with
 g, in force, the heights
 command the latter. At the
 ne, he sent an officer with
 f truce to the Russian gene-
 ral conditions for the quiet
 n of the town, and for his
 to the Rhine; but the Cos-
 bbed this officer of his dil-
 , and he was kept in the
 all the following day. On
 y, while it was expected
 the Russians would make a
 tion, general Korsakow,
 with him all the troops that
 d collect, began his retreat,
 his baggage and artillery
 l in the intervals of his co-
 but, instead of taking the
 Winterthur, which the
 had left open to him, he
 it way only a small part of

his troops and of his baggage, and
 directed his march, with the body of
 his army, towards Eglisau. The
 French had no expectation of being
 called into action; but, seeing the
 Russian army approach, they con-
 cluded that it was coming to attack
 them. Advantageously posted on
 the heights which command the
 road, they suffered the Russians to
 approach, and then opened on them
 a terrible and commanding fire of
 artillery and musquetry. Thus the
 battle began, but partially and irre-
 regularly. The Russian regiments,
 in order of retreat rather than
 of battle, fought individually, with-
 out concert or object. Over-
 whelmed, along the whole of their
 column, by the grape shot of the
 French, whose flying artillery ma-
 nœuvred on this occasion with great
 effect, they rushed repeatedly with
 fixed bayonets on the enemy, and
 forced them, for some moments, to
 give way. But, as the prodigies of
 valour, performed by the Russian in-
 fantry, neither were, nor indeed
 could be turned to any account by
 the superior officers, in their present
 circumstances, they served only to
 render the defeat more complete as
 well as sanguinary. General Kor-
 sakow, with all that escaped from
 the enemy, forced his way to
 Eglisau, where he hastened to pass
 the Rhine.

Marshal Suwarrow, conformably
 to the plan of which the outline has
 been above stated, intended to
 have set out from Asti on the eight
 of September; but the French
 having shewn a disposition to relieve
 Tortona, which had engaged, if not
 succoured, to surrender on the
 eleventh of the same month, defer-
 red his departure till that day.—
 Anxious to regain the time he had
 thus

thus lost, he marched his army, composed of 17,000 effective men, the remains of the 30,000, which had been sent into Italy, with such rapidity, that in five days it had advanced 116 miles, and reached Teverna, near Bellinzona on the fifteenth; that is to say, on the very same day on which he had proposed to be there, before the delay took place. But he unfortunately experienced another delay, which he had it not in his power to prevent. For, instead of finding the necessary beasts of burthen ready for him at Taverna, as had been promised him, he was obliged to lose three days in endeavouring to obtain them in the country; and, not being able to procure a sufficient number, he was obliged to dismount his Cossacks, and to employ their horses in transporting the baggage. The impossibility of making use of carriages in the road of the Great Alps, had obliged him to send his artillery by the lake of Como, and the route of Chiavenna, from whence it afterwards rejoined him in the country of the Grisons. Every thing being ready for the passage of the Alps, general Rolenberg, with the Russian advanced guard, twelve battalions strong, began his march on the nineteenth, and arrived on the same day at Bellinzona. Field-marshal Suwarrow successfully crossed the Alps, drove the French from Mount St. Gothard, and forced the division under Lecourbe, on the twenty-fifth, to retreat to Altorff, the capital of Uri, in which canton is St. Gothard. On the twenty-seventh, he pushed his advanced-guard across the Colmerberg, as far as Mitten, whither the remainder of the army also arrived on the twenty-eighth. Agreeably to

arrangements previously concerted, the Austrian generals Lincken and Jellacheik were to have advanced into the canton of Glarus, in order to join themselves, on their right, to general Hotze, and on their left, to marshal Suwarrow. Jellacheik, on the twenty-sixth, penetrated as far as Miollis, from which he drove the republicans, having learned the misfortunes of the preceding day, and the retreat of general Petrarck, returned towards the Grisons, where he arrived on the twenty-seventh. General Lincken, after he had, on the twenty-eighth, beaten a French column under general Soult, near Rettern, made himself master of Glarus, learning that any corps, either Austrian or Russian, had penetrated into that canton, and not being able to communicate with any one, either on his right or left, retired into the country of the Grisons. Marshal Suwarrow, who had entertained the hope of being joined at Mitten by general Lincken, learnt, by a dispatch from that officer, the events which had taken place on the Linth, and the retreat of the French; and it may be well conceived with what bitter regret he saw the hopes vanish, through the misconduct of others, which was excusable in him to receive this blow of fortune with some patience. In circumstances so critical, however, instead of falling back on St. Gothard, or retreating into the country of the Grisons, he resolved to pass by the Matten Clonthal, into the canton of Glarus, there to join general Lincken, flattering himself that, on news of his arrival, and of the departure of general Massena to

generals Korsakow and having a less force against it be enabled to turn it that every thing might be decided. It was in this hope, for him to have still remained he wrote to the Russian Korsakow's army "You are with your heads for the step that you retreat. Beg to repair your faults." But, in the meantime, marshal Suwaroff in motion, by the aid, and through a series of combats, the whole march was in a manner one engagement, through the narrow valleys of the Appenzel. On the same day he was pursued by Massena, joined Lecourbe at Altorf. His advanced guard, 4,000 men up, on that day, with Rosenberg, and attacked was repulsed with loss.—Next day, the first of October, Massena came in person, with a force against general Rosenberg was left at Mitten to guard the entrance of that valley, to secure the march of the rest of the army. Massena attacked him in three columns, one keeping the centre of the valley, and the two flanking the two sides of the centre. General Rosenberg Massena's centre with three battalions, and forced it to take to flight an example which was followed by the other two columns. Massena pursued the enemy to Schmitz, after having killed about 5 or 6000 men, and more than 1000 prisoners.—The advantages, gained at the battle, by the advanced and the main body, gave the Russians possession of the road from Altorf to Glarus, in which last place they collected their sick and

wounded. The field-marshal had flattered himself that he should there be joined by some Austrian corps. But general Petrarch having already retreated into the Voralberg, and generals Jellacheik and Lincken into the country of the Grisons; the Russian general had no other support to expect but that of one Austrian brigade, under general Auffenberg. He was obliged, therefore, notwithstanding an ardent desire to maintain himself in the small cantons, to renounce it, and to think of his own safety, already greatly endangered. Having allowed his army to repose three days he began his march, on the fifth of October, toward the Grison country, leaving his wounded at Glarus. After an arduous and fatiguing march, through the valleys of Zernaff and Ileim, where he was sometimes obliged to cut away along the sides of rocks, and in which he lost part of his beasts of burthen, and baggage, and a pretty large number of soldiers, not able to follow him, it reached the valley of the Rhine; and, on the eighth, was reunited in the environs of Chur, still amounting to near 14,000 men; having thus lost, in this short, but terrible campaign, 3000 men, in killed, wounded, or missing. In killed, wounded, and prisoners, the French lost at least 4000.

The archduke being informed, on the twenty-eighth of September, at his head-quarters at Schwetzingen, of the disasters of the allies; hastened to their relief, with a part of his army, leaving the remainder under prince Schwartzemberg, for the protection of the Neckar and the Maine. He arrived, on the fourth of October, and fixed his head-quarters at Donaweeschingen. Being made acquainted with the first successes of marshal

marshal Suwarrow, and with the inconvenience which thence resulted to Massena, he was delivered from all apprehension of an eruption beyond the Rhine, on the part of the French, and resolved to carry the war again into the canton of Zurich, with the intention of making a diversion, at least, in favour of the Russian general, and thus to enable him either to derive advantage from his first successes, or to secure his retreat into the Grison country. This diversion, however, so much wished for by Suwarrow, and rendered necessary by circumstances, was resolved on too late. The field-marshal was already in the valley of the Rhine, and Massena already returned with his troops into the canton of Zurich.

The Russian army, under prince Korsakow, after the retreat from Zurich, took a position extending from Eglisau to Constance. On the sixth of October, the French, in force, came to reconnoitre, and retired in the evening; but, as supposed, not far, and therefore an immediate attack was expected. General Korsakow the next morning crossed the Rhine, to seek the enemy, and found him strongly posted. Notwithstanding such a situation, the general of the Russians attacked him immediately, with the greatest intrepidity, and with fixed bayonets. The French fled to the woods, by which their right was covered, and endeavoured to take a fresh position, from which they were likewise driven, as they were from a third, which was nearly more unfortunate than the two others. Two of their battalions had thrown down their arms, and were on the point of surrendering, when their cavalry,

and a large body of infantry, led by Massena, in person, and saved them. It being prudent to continue engagement against a force so greatly superior, a might be still farther reinforced general Korsakow with corps, and arrived in his six in the evening. At that time, the French attacked Constance, where the Condé was stationed with a force amounting to 4 or 5,000 men, the prince being too weak to oppose the enemy, and the town, after some unavailing efforts, was obliged to surrender, and finding the town in the hands of the enemy, and no other chance of bringing off his troops, he was forced upon the measure of his way through the street, the execution of which displayed the gallantry, particularly the valour of the Bourbons. The French were encamped on the other side of the lake, and on the ninth of October, their head-quarters at Stachingen, near Stockach. It may be conjectured that something shall be said in regard to the loss of men, and of the success of the Russian forces, in Switzerland, in the twenty-fifth of September, and the ninth of October. According to the most ingenious and accurate computation, it appears, that the loss of the French, in the period, did not exceed 9,000 men.

The position taken by the Russian armies, behind the Rhine, obliged prince Korsakow to put his troops in motion, and reinforced generals Linck

g, and Jellacheik, in the berg, and the the country of Grisons. Several companies of volunteers were formed of the inhabitants of that district, and more of those of the Tyrol. These measures, together with the others, put the Grison country out of danger, and enabled prince Charles to employ his forces in Poland and Silesia, till he should receive the new regiments, which were hastening to him, out of Prussia and Bohemia. After resting his army two or three days in the environs of Thur, marshal Suwarrow proceeded on his route to cooperate with the other Russian army on the banks of the lake of Constance: a junction which he hoped to form on the Reuss. On the thirteenth, he arrived at Altkirk, and on the sixteenth at Lindau, where he was joined, on the eighteenth, by general Korsakow's corps, which had re-ascended the Rhine, and been succeeded on the river by the army of the archduke. The two Russian armies, united, formed one of about 25,000 men, the remains of 70,000, finally, who, in the course of the campaign, had been sent into France and Switzerland, but who, in number, amounted to no more than 10,000 in the field. Marshall Suwarrow, and general Korsakow, had nearly the same number of men under their command: and the former, during more than six months of the most active and successful campaign, lost no greater number in killed, and not near so many prisoners, as general Korsakow lost in the space of fifteen days. The first has enjoyed the honour of victory; the second has received the disgrace of defeat. vol. XLI.

Such is the difference resulting from the choice of generals, and such the importance of that choice!

Marshal Suwarrow, who had his head-quarters at Lindau till the thirtieth, without having had an interview with prince Charles, quitted the banks of the lake of Constance, with his whole army, and that of the prince of Condé, and marched towards Augsburg, where he arrived on the eighth of November, with all his staff, and fixed his head-quarters. A few days afterwards, he received orders from Petersburg, to re-conduct his army into the states of his sovereign; and these orders he put in execution about the end of the month. The Russian troops traversed Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate. Fresh orders stopped them on the frontiers of Bohemia: and marshal Suwarrow placed his head-quarters at Prague, from whence he continued his march towards Russia some time thereafter.

The French, ever since the retaking of Mannheim, by the Austrians, had kept on the defensive, guarding, with attention, the left bank of the Rhine. But general Ney, at this time commanding the army of the Rhine, had no sooner learnt the victories of Massena, and the departure of the archduke, than he thought of again resuming the offensive. His army amounted to about 25,000 men, and some reinforcements were on their march to join it. On the morning of the fourth of October, the French, setting off, in force, from Mentz, advanced rapidly on the route towards Frankfort, which they entered, and on which they attempted to levy, as they had done but lately, a severe contribution. But

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this was redeemed by the magistrates, at the expense of only a few hundreds of louis. Having made themselves masters of Mannheim, between the Maine and the Lahn, they proceeded in their career, and drove the imperial troops from Mannheim and Heidelberg, to the Enz. Towards the end of October, the archduke found himself in a situation attacked in the Palatinate and in Franconia, and threatened in the Grison country and Suabia: he saw the Russians abandoning the theatre of war. The two armies opposite to him consisted of more than 100,000 men, and he had himself scarcely 70,000 to line the banks of the Rhine, from its source as far as Kehl, to defend Suabia, and support the armed peasants, who covered Franconia.

In these critical circumstances, the posts of the archduke were so well chosen, that on whatever points the enemy might wish to pass the Rhine, a large body of troops might immediately unite against them. The archduke, who overlooked the whole from his excellent central position at Donawee Schwingen, was enabled to send some reinforcements to the Neckar, which arrived there on the last days of October. On the tenth of that month he addressed a proclamation to the states and inhabitants of the German empire, recapitulating the efforts made, and the expenses incurred by the emperor, for the defence of the former, and renewing his solicitations for

the arming of the contingent the payments of the Roman It was also about this period the declaration of the empire Russia to the members of the manic empire, (alluded to in fifth chapter, and to be among the State Papers in volume), was presented to the of Ratisbon.* The solicitation the two emperors had no effect the principal powers of Germany Prussia, Saxony, and all the persisted in their neutrality, the treaties by which they were guaranteed to them by the The south, more threatened danger, not being included in the line of demarcation, some measure depended on Austria, made some efforts the elector of Bavaria contributed only his contingent, but the troops he had in the Palatinate the duke of Wurtemberg 2,500: the circle of Suabia on the future armament of men. Wurtzburg and Bamberg thought also of contributing to the defence of Franconia, and some companies of peasants.

The imperialists and the French at the end of October, were opposed to each other on the banks of the Maine, the Neckar, the Moselle, and the Rhine. The object of the French was to cover the city of Philippsburgh, which they besieged, and hoped to carry, by the weight of their fire: that of the Austrians was to raise it, and, in the event, to shelter the duke of Wurtemberg. The Austrians

* This declaration has not proved in any respect vain: for, as the emperor throughout the whole campaign, contributed powerfully to the safety of Germany he likewise, according to his word, abandoned that country to itself, and re-embarked his troops, as just stated.

enforced on the third and
fourth days of November, com-
pelled them to withdraw into the
fortress of the Neckar and
Kehl, and raise the blockade
of Strasbourg. This fortress, still
defended by the heroic
garrison of Salm, was again
besieged and again relieved; and
Kehl, under the command of

Lecourbé, forced to retire to Man-
nheim. The French general pro-
posed an armistice, which was ac-
cepted, on condition that it should
be ratified by the archduke, who,
for the best military reasons, refused
to do it. The French were there-
fore obliged to evacuate Mannheim
and Neckerrau, and completely to
re-pass the Rhine.

C H A P. XV.

Situation and Force of the French and Austrian Armies, in Italy, at the beginning of 1799.—The French driven, with great Loss, from the left Bank of the Adige.—Operations of the Austrians on the Flanks of the French Army.—The French, on the Fifth of April, defeated with great Loss, and retire to the Mincio.—And afterwards to the Chiesà.—The Austrian General, Melas, passes the Mincio with all his Army.—23,000 Austrian Auxiliaries arrive with Marshal Suvwarow, who takes the chief Command of the Troops of the two Emperors.—Peschiera and Mantua intercepted.—Brescia taken by the Allies.—Who march to the Oglio, which the French abandon.—Moreau succeeds in the Command of the French Army.—Scheerer, who was become the Object of public Animadversion.—The French Army encamps on the Adda.—Distribution of the French Forces on the River.—Dislodged therefrom on the Twenty-seventh, by Marshal Suvwarow.—Battle of Cassano.—The French compelled to fly towards Milan.—Milan is entered by the Austrians on the Twenty-eighth.—Embarrassing Situation of Moreau.—The Plan he determines to pursue.—Reduction of the Forts of Peschiera and Pizzighetone.—Plan of Operations pursued by Marshal Suvwarow.—Capture of the Cities of Tortona and Turin.—Moreau crosses the Bormida, and retreats towards Coni.—Reduction of the Cities of Milan and Ferrera.—The French driven from Ravenna.—General Macdonald, with all his Army, evacuates the Kingdom of Naples.—Crosses the Appennines.—Makes himself Master of Modena, Reggio, Parma, and Piacentia.—But is defeated in a Series of Battles, on both Sides of the Trebbia, by Marshal Suvwarow.—Moreau, who had crossed the Appennines with a View of drawing near to Macdonald, and gained several Advantages on the Approach of the Russian Commander, retires to Genoa.—Reduction of the Citadel of Turin.—Insurrection of the Inhabitants of Tuscany.—Macdonald accomplishes his Retreat and Junction with Moreau.—Verona and Mantua surrender, by Capitulation.—Cardinal Ruffo, on the Twentieth of June, makes himself Master of the City of Naples.—Concludes the Deliverance, by the English Fleet, of the Kingdom of Naples.—Measures taken by the new French Directory.—The Command of the Army of Italy reposed to Joubert, who puts his Troops in Motion on the First of August.—Battle of Novi.—Victory long doubtful at last decided in Favour of the Allies.—Enormous Loss on both Sides.—Conditional Capitulation of Tortona, which falls on the Eleventh of September.—Marshal Suvwarow sets off for Switzerland.—Coni becomes the sole Object of the Campaign.—March of the Neapolitans and the Aretines against Rome.—General Garnier, French Commander, in Rome, surrenders the City and Territory, by Capitulation, to Commodore Trowbridge.—Siege and Reduction of Ancona.—And of Coni.—Other Places taken by the Austrians.—

its small Territory, the only Possession remaining to the French, in 1799.—Estimate of the Advantages gained on both sides in the whole of the Campaign or Campaigns in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.—Maritime Affairs.

The republican forces in Italy, at the commencement of 1799, consisted of nearly 80,000 French, and more than 50,000 Swiss, Piedmontese, Genoese, or Neapolitans, dispersed the frontiers of Piedmont. They were formed into two armies: the first, which was called the army of Italy, and the other that of Naples. The army of Italy, consisting of 40,000 men, occupied the Modenese, the state of Genoa, Piedmont, the Milanese, the Valtelline, and the countries of Brescia, Bergamo, and Mantua. This dispersion of the army, which a general hatred of the French rendered necessary, reduced the number of men, who were employed in active operations to about 50,000. They were posted on the banks of the Garda, of the Minico, and the Po, from the frontier of the French to the mouth of the last-mentioned river. The army of Naples, consisting of about 40,000, occupied the whole of the kingdom of Naples, and the conquered part of the Sicilian majesty's dominions, Rome, and the different states of the church. Though not to contend with regular troops, yet it was not without endeavor free from danger. On the one hand, it had to guard against the insurrectionary population of Naples, and on the other, it had to combat the inhabitants of Calabria, Tarentese, Puglia, and, in the south, of all the provinces situated between the Gulf of Naples and the Gulf of Tarentum; and Abruzzo and Benevento, which, conducted by cardinal

Ruffo, at once a priest, a politician, and a warrior, had taken arms in favour of their lawful sovereign. On a third side, the same army had to defend itself against the insurrections, in a great part of the states of the church, often checked, but never totally suppressed. The French army of Naples was distinguished by an insatiable thirst of plunder, and a spirit of insubordination. Officers and soldiers all thought of nothing but plunder, not for the republic, but for themselves. The commander-in-chief, Championnet, wishing to put a stop to those disorders, at least to make the plunder more systematic, and less under the wanton arbitrement of civil commissaries, equally ignorant and regardless of military designs, was deprived of his command, as has been seen, in chapter ninth, recalled into France, and threatened with the loss of his head. His successor, general Macdonald, knew better how to submit to the despotism of the directory, to the pride of their pro-consuls, and to the insubordination of his army. About the same time, and nearly for similar reasons, general Joubert had lost the command of the army of Italy, which had been given to Scheerer, commonly called *The Peculator*, who possessed the confidence of the directory in the same degree that he had lost that of the nation, and who, in order to accept that command, had quitted the place of minister of war. Scheerer arrived in Italy about the end of February.

February. The Austrian army, at a short distance from the French army of Italy, occupied the parallel line of the Adige, from the Italian Tyrol to beyond Rovigo. About 30,000 men were distributed along this line, while the army of reserve, amounting to nearly the same number, were cantoned in the Trevisano, Carniola, and Friuli. All these troops were under the command of general Kray, until lieutenant-general Melas should come to take the chief command. From this statement it appears that the French had a vast superiority, in point of number, but that the Austrians had their forces concentrated on a short line, and that they could not be attacked on that line while the French and their auxiliaries were scattered over the surface of Italy, from the foot of the Alps to the gulphs of Naples and Manfredonia, had constantly to keep in subjection, and often to combat, a population of above ten millions of souls, and were obliged to guard the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, on which hostile troops might, at any time, be landed by the English, Russian, and Turkish fleets, which held the dominion of the two seas, blocked up the ports of Corsica, Ancona, and Malta, and frequently appeared before those of Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, and Naples.

The task allotted to the army of Italy, was, to pierce through the line of the Adige, to drive the Austrians behind the Brenta, and even, if possible, to the Tagliamento, and at least to penetrate into the southern parts of the Tyrol, while Melas should attack it on the east, and founden on the north, a sword to be round and conquer that province, at once the rampart of the Venetian

tary states, and the key of Germany and Italy. The Austrians had three principal positions on the Adige, which were well fortified and well chosen. The first was an entrenched camp at Pastrengo; the second position was at Buffolengo; the second position was opposite to Verona, and consisted of entrenchments thrown up on the avenues to that place. The third position was intended as a point of support for the right and left, and it was the most important, which reason a camp had been established behind it, on the left of Vicenza, to be occupied by troops of reserve quartered in the Trevisano and Friuli. The third position was, the town of Legnago. Nothing material happened between the two armies till the twenty-fifth of October. On the twenty-sixth, general Melas, his army formed in three divisions, and consisting of 15,000 men, marched against the three principal positions of his opponents. The battle was obstinate during the whole day. Several posts were taken and retaken. The Austrians were repulsed, in the conflict of the twenty-sixth, 2,800 killed and wounded. The French suffered as severely, lost only 300 men in prisoners. Scherer had complete success in his right division, but his right division was ordered to take and burn Legnago, twice repulsed by the Austrians, and obliged to retreat towards Mantua. On the twenty-seventh, the Austrians were repulsed, and a battle was fought on the twenty-eighth, in which the French were repulsed. The French army was then ordered to retreat towards Mantua.

n at this affair, the Austrian
 to whom their officers called
ferro, as much in vain as
 did to his at Thrasymene,
 ive no quarter, but exter-
 with their bayonets, and
 ends of their muskets, all
 of that legion who fell
 r hands. The engagement
 o decisive in favour of the
 s, that general Kray was
 oint of pushing on to Man-
 en a courier brought him
 nce of the disaster experi-
 n his right, from the suc-
 tback by Scheerer's left.—
 standing the fatigue of his
 he marched them the same
 to the assistance of the
 and of the right, leaving,
 r, a sufficient corps of ob-
 a between Mantua and
 2. A part of these re-in-
 uts arrived at Verona on the
 leventh, and the rest on the
 eighth. During these two
 cheerer, disconcerted with
 ere check on his right, at-
 t nothing decisive against
 . The two armies were still
 to each other, that, on the
 ninth, they were obliged to
 n a suspension of arms, to
 ir dead, who lay on the field
 ie twenty-sixth, and began
 to infect the air. On the
 1, two hours before the ex-
 of the truce, according to
 rians, the half of the troops,
 ided by Moreau, that is,
 10,000 men, having passed
 ge, by the bridge of Polo,
 the posts of the Austrians,
 narded the left bank, over-
 m and advanced till within
 league of Verona, while
 column endeavoured to
 heights, which flank ed the

right of the Austrians, and the road
 of Vicenza, on which general Kray
 had wisely posted his reserve, or,
 more properly speaking, the main
 body of the army. Three Austrian
 columns came up with them on their
 march, and attacked them with such
 spirit, that they could not resist,
 but were obliged to retire towards
 their bridge, full three leagues dis-
 tant. Their retreat was nothing
 but a continued engagement. They
 continued it for a long time in good
 order; but, when the left Austrian
 column saw that they approached
 the bridge, two battalions of gre-
 nadiers, detached from it with the
 greatest rapidity along the bridge,
 without firing, and using only the
 bayonet, overcame all resistance,
 seized the bridge, and thus all who
 had not already passed were cut off.
 The French column, which had been
 sent by the mountains, and which,
 in order to arrive at the bridge, had
 more ground to traverse, met with
 a like fate. A party of it immedi-
 ately laid down its arms, and the
 rest, in endeavouring to escape
 across the mountains, were likewise
 almost all taken. Two thousand
 men fell into the hands of the Au-
 strians on this day, and the French
 lost all the advantages they had
 gained on the twenty-third. On the
 first of April, general Scheerer,
 abandoning all his posts which he
 occupied between the Adige and
 the lake of Garda, and placing a
 strong garrison in Peschiera, took a
 position, with his left and centre,
 beyond the Tartaro, at Magnan, be-
 tween Villa Franca, and Molta-
 della-Scala, his right wing being
 before Legnago. On the following
 day the Austrian army encamped on
 the right bank of the Adige, before
 Verona, and on the road to Villa

Franca. These first days of the campaign cost the French the immense loss of 10,000 men in killed, wounded, taken, or deserted. And that of the Austrians to half the number.

Scheerer seeing that the Austrians already acted partially on the offensive, and perceiving that they would attack him with an irresistible superiority, when they should be joined by the Austrians, who had left Austria on the twentieth of March, and were rapidly advancing, judged that but little time remained to give the campaign a favourable turn. He resolved, therefore, to make a new effort to drive the Austrians over the Adige, and to establish himself on the other side of that river. At the same time general Kray formed on his side the project of driving the French from their grand camp of Magnan, and driving them beyond the Tartaro, or, if possible, behind the Mincio. It was on the same day, the fifth of April, that the two generals resolved to attack each other. The French army, already reduced to 36,000 men, moved from their camp in three columns, exclusive of the advanced guard. Similar reasons influencing general Kray, his plan was similar. His army, amounting to 45,000 men, advanced in order to attack the French. The two armies were too near each other, as they were marching forward, to be long in meeting. The engagement was soon begun, and by ten o'clock was general along all the front of the line. For the first two hours it was favourable to the French, who gained ground, on all sides. General Serrurier got possession of Villa-Franca and maintained himself there. The centre and

the right pushed on to Verona. At this critical moment, nine battalions of the Austrian reserve, led by general Latterman, marched against the enemy, to the sound of Turkish music. The French, hitherto victorious, attacked both in front and rear, were at once broken, and put to flight. To prevent the Austrians from following up this success, Scheerer and general Beau, with their central column reinforced by some troops that remained in reserve, rushed suddenly on the centre of the Austrians, that they compelled it to give ground. General Kaim, notwithstanding this brave resistance, was repulsed within half a league of Verona. General Lusignan having then come up to his assistance, with three battalions of grenadiers, still kept the reserve, the battle was renewed with redoubled fury, and long maintained with equal success. The bravery of the Austrians at last prevailed, and the French on this likewise were broken, routed, and pursued with the bayonet at their backs. Defeated on the right and in the centre, the French could think of drawing any advantage from the success they had obtained on their left. Serrurier followed the retrograde movement of the French army, which it executed with great confusion, leaving them cannon, ammunition, baggage, guns, and wounded. The trophies of this victory were seventeen pieces of cannon, and near 3000 prisoners. It cost the victors in killed and wounded 2500 men. The French, in killed and wounded, was at least 3500 men.

On the day after the battle of Magnan, general Scheerer abandoned Villa-Franca and Isol

and concentrated his army at Mantua and Goito. On his retreat, on the seventh, at the Mincio, near Goito, he was throwing a reinforcement of men and provisions to Peschiera. The Austrian vanguard occupied the extent of commandement by the French, and on to Valeggio, where it crossed the bridge over the Mincio. At the same time, a flying corps, under general Klenau, either sunk the French on the Po, and possession of the countries of the Adige and Governolo on the right bank, thus cutting off the communication between the Lower Po, and Mantua. The long suppressed spirit of the Italians for the revolution now broke forth. The insurrection of the two banks of the Po, took up arms for themselves, and raised the trees of liberty, abolished the revolutionary insignia, and expelled the French troops to dispossess the country, and to shut themselves up in Ferrara and Bologna. Affairs were equally profuse at the other extremity of the empire, where aided by the imperial army. General Wuckassowich, with five small columns, after driving the French from the valley of the Adda, and the two shores of the lake Idro, had taken possession, on the eighth, of the important fortress of Rocca d'Anfo, which commanded the entrance of the Brescian plain, and placed him in the rear of the French army. This threatening advance determined Scheerer to evacuate the Mincio entirely, and to retreat behind the Chiusa, leaving Mantua and Peschiera to their fate. General Melas, who had arrived on the eighth, to take the command

of the Austrian army, sent his vanguard, on the tenth, beyond the Mincio, to occupy the approaches to Peschiera; whilst, on the left, general Klenau pushed on to the vicinity of Mantua. On the thirteenth, the first columns of the Russian auxiliary army, which were immediately followed by the others, arrived at Verona, and the day after, general Melas, having no longer any thing to fear for his rear, passed the Mincio with all his army, which on that day he encamped near to Campagnola, his headquarters being at Valeggio. In this position he was joined by the Russian army, estimated at 23,000, but not much exceeding 20,000 fighting men, and by marshal Suwarrow, who took the chief command of the troops of the two emperors. The marshal immediately took measures for pushing forwards, and made the necessary arrangements for the double blockade of Mantua and Peschiera. Between 18 and 20,000 men were allotted to that service, and the command given to general Kray, who hastened to invest the two fortresses. On the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth, Scheerer, with his army, reduced to less than 20,000, pursued his retrograde movements. On the last of these days, his right passed the Adda: his rear-guard remained on the left bank of the Rhine; his left in front of the Oglio, behind Brescia: his headquarters were at the famous Lodi on the Adda. Two days afterward his headquarters were transferred to Caluso on the Oglio; and the right of the army, by an oblique movement, approached the left of that river, and of Brescia. The allied army, followed close on the footsteps of Scheerer,

Scheerer, reduced the town and citadel of Brescia, and forced the French to abandon the Oglio. On the twentieth, general Kaim severely beat the rear guard of the enemy's right, at Cremona, and took four hundred prisoners. In this action, the Russians, for the first time, were engaged with the French.

The French had scarcely suffered a first defeat, when the hatred felt, and the revenge reserved for them broke forth with Italian heat. In a moment, the insurrection spread itself on the two banks of the Po. The French, dispersed about the country, fell under the blows of those Italians, who were a few days before so obedient, or were obliged to take refuge in the towns in which they had garrisons. Even some towns, and among others Mirandola, were taken from them by the armed peasants, supported by some light imperial troops. The sparks of this fire passed, as it were, over the heads of the French, and lighted up the Brescian, the Bergamese, and Piedmont. The people assembled in several places, and where it did not burn it threatened. The fear of seeing a numerous population arriving behind him, and the impossibility of making head at once against this and the Austrians, contributed not a little to determine Scheerer to retire, that he might concentrate his force, secure the fortified places of Piedmont, and receive those reinforcements sooner, which were on their way from France, and from Switzerland. But the reverse, and result of this command, though the latter do not appear to have been owing to any thing that could be traced to it all, showed in his conduct, and the latter, in his circumstances, was

manifestly prudent, heighter detestation in which he had held in Paris: where the according to the natural exertion of their impetuous mind not scruple to say, that, in administration, he had interpreted the ruin of the army. A court martial was of. The cries of the army, the jacobin councils, compelled the directory to strip Scheerer of command, which was given to Moreau, who was not in the field and who was invested with command on the banks of the Po, where the French army was aided by some troops from Piedmont from Genoa, and from the south of France, which, in part, was for the sacrifices of men it had obliged to make, in forming garrisons of Mantua, Padua, Brescia, and Pizzighetone.

The positions taken by the French were these: the left wing of the French army, commanded by Moreau, defended the upper part of the lake of Lecco, on the lake of Trezzo, where it joined the Adda, the centre, where Moreau took position, composed of the divisions of generals Victor and Grenier. The place comprized Trezzo and Cassano was occupied by these two divisions. On the right, and behind Cassano, Moreau placed the main body of the army. The bridge-head of Trezzo was strongly entrenched, protected by the artillery of the place. It was protected likewise by the canal between the Adda and the Po, lined with riflemen, and by a great number of batteries along the banks of the river. The right of the French army, commanded by general Desaix, had

ce at Lodi and Pizzighe-
 on the twenty-third, the allies
 their march without im-
 pediment, and encamped on the
 left bank of the Adda, taking their
 quarters along that river, and leav-
 ing the right bank occupied by the French.
 Their quarters were placed at
 Trezzo. General Kaim's divi-
 sion was at Pizzighetone in check,
 on the Lower Adda, and
 parties beyond the Po, to
 reach Parma. One of these
 was sent into the latter
 to carry off the Pope, whom
 the French were conducting into
 France. But the Austrians, who
 were informed of this circum-
 stance, it was too late, did
 not wait at Parma till twenty-four
 hours after the unfortunate Pius the
 sixth had been torn from thence. *
 The river occupied by the French
 was the Adda, though they were
 only about thirty miles from
 Milan. Marshal Suwar-
 row was unable to turn this line, and un-
 der the pressure of it, resol-
 ved to make attacks, at the same
 time on its centre and left points,
 where it was best defended. In
 the night of the twenty-sixth
 and twenty-seventh, general Wuc-
 chich made himself master of a
 bridge, which the enemy had
 been negligent enough to destroy
 perfectly. Having quickly
 done so, he marched four bat-
 talions and two squadrons across the

river, and took up a position at
 Brivio, an important point, situated
 at the end of the road leading to
 Milan, from the lake of Como, on
 the centre of the allied army: to
 reach the opposite banks of the
 Adda, was not so easy. It was
 strongly-guarded, its course rapid
 and sinuous, and its banks steep.
 This passage could be effected only
 by a concurrence of boldness, acti-
 vity, and good fortune. This con-
 currence marshal Suwarrow hoped
 to find and obtain in the marquis
 de Chasteller, his quarter-master
 general. The marquis having sent
 an officer of pontooneers, on the
 night of the twenty-sixth, to recon-
 noitre the banks of the river oppo-
 site Trezzo; and having received
 a report that it was impossible to
 throw over a bridge at that place,
 repaired to the spot himself. He
 employed some hundreds of the
 troops almost all night, in carrying
 the pontoons and planks necessary to
 the construction of a bridge, to the
 edge of the water. At half after
 five the next morning the bridge
 was completed. All the light troops
 belonging to the centre of the allied
 army, having made haste to pass the
 bridge, fell upon that part of the
 division which had occupied Trezzo,
 drove it from thence and repulsed it
 to Pozzo. A battle ensued between
 Pozzo and Brivio, the French
 were driven out of the village, and
 some hundreds made prisoners. Ge-
 neral Melas threw a flying bridge,
 which he had in readiness, over the

aged and infirm father of the catholic church, as he passed to Valence,
 his piety, was every where received, by multitudes of people, with sentiments
 of sympathy, respect, and veneration. They fell on their knees and
 his blessing: which he bestowed with great goodness and grace in a very
 manner. After an indisposition of several days, he expired at Valence, on
 the 1st of August, in his eighty-second year. He was elected pope, February
 Unlacked time was thrown into the grave to consume his body.

Adda,

Adda, passed it with his two divisions, and rejoined, on the same night, marshal Suwarrow, at Gorgonzello. The enemy who retired towards Milan were pursued: but the obscurity of the night, and the fatigue of the allied troops, favoured their retreat. On the morrow, general Melas's divisions, less fatigued than those of the Russian marshal's, marched towards Milan, where they arrived without any obstacle. The imperial troops were received, in that populous capital of Lombardy, with the same demonstrations of joy they had lavished on the French three years before. On the same night, marshal Suwarrow arrived at Milan with his whole staff.

General Wuckassowich, by surprising the passage of the Adda at Brivio, and posting himself at that place, had cut off the line of communication between the centre and the left of the French. This division, commanded by Serrurier, was on the point of being surrounded, on the twenty-eighth, by a body of Austrians and Russians under Wuckassowich, battered in every direction with his artillery, and charged with his cavalry: when the general, whose force was now reduced to three thousand men, demanded to capitulate, which was granted to him. The conditions were, that the whole troops should lay down their arms and be made prisoners of war. The generals and officers, however were permitted to return to France, on their parole, not to serve again until exchanged.

This last condition was a respect shewn to the brave general Serrurier, and to the bravery of his conduct.* T of the twenty-seventh, actions to which it led, on the Adda, cost the republic thirteen thousand men made prisoners, besides four thousand who were killed. The loss of the Austrians on these different heads, amounted at least to two thousand five hundred men, and thirty-two pieces of cannon on the field of battle. Thus it appears that the republicans fought for the safety of Milan under its walls, on the twenty-sixth and even thirtieth of the month, and that eight-and-twenty days after, they were established in Milan, having, in the interval, taken two fortresses, forced the passage of a river lined with entrenchments, and obtained two brilliant victories, killed or wounded more than twenty thousand men, made more than a thousand prisoners, and captured more than one hundred pieces of cannon.

After the battle of the Adda, Moreau, compelled to retreat, left Milanese to the conqueror, and found himself in a very embarrassing situation. He had with him only fifteen thousand; and he remained of his forces, on his left, hardly amounted to five thousand more. With this force, he had at once to prevent communication with Suwarrow, to defend the approaches to Milan, and to cover the fortified places.

* This old gentleman, preserving, under the republican standard, that sentiment which had raised him to the rank of lieutenant under the old government, and was so pure, in the midst of the extortions committed by the other generals, was called the VIRGIN OF THE ARMS.

ment, to secure the pre-
 of the passes of the Ap-
 to leave to the army of
 the means of effecting its
 and to suppress the insur-
 which were breaking out
 on all sides. To en-
 to face so many duties,
 dangers, he made his right
 from the Adda to the Po;
 from Milan to Pavia;
 to Novara. He quitted
 town, where he had his
 quarters, and repaired to Tu-
 rin, in a state of defence:
 city, for which his whole
 could hardly have sufficed to
 garrison, but the citadel,
 required a much smaller one.
 He made the arrangements ne-
 cessary for this purpose, and stifled
 the insurrections, which dis-
 rupted his communication with
 the valleys of Piedmont,
 and his army. Too weak
 to protect equally
 Tortona, and Alexan-
 der, determined to leave Pied-
 mont's fate, to dispute the rest
 inch by inch, and by gain-
 to save the campaign. On
 the 1st of May, he chose a po-
 sition, which his right rested on
 the Tanaro; and
 on Valentia and the Po.
 position, on one side, he sup-
 ported Tortona, and on the other,
 the course of the Po, gave some
 ground to Turin. He preserved,
 some time, if not the shortest,
 his most important commu-
 nication with France, as well as
 the Genoese territory, and
 only with the army of Na-
 ples. And, what he had princi-
 pally in view, he hoped thereby to
 attract the attention of the allies in the
 of Italy, to oblige them to

waste the campaign in a war of
 posts and sieges, and thus to retard,
 or even prevent, any project of in-
 vasion they might form against
 France, and give the republic time
 to collect new armies.

Marshal Suwarrow, after enter-
 ing Milan, contented himself with
 sending out some light troops in pur-
 suit of the retreating enemy. As
 soon as the different directions they
 had taken were known, after leav-
 ing four thousand men, under gene-
 ral Latterman, to blockade the cas-
 tle of Milan, he put his army in
 motion on the first of May, and, on
 the fourth, established his head-
 quarters at Pavia. General Kray,
 who had remained on the Mincio,
 with twenty thousand men, to be-
 siege Peschiera and Mantua, made
 himself master of the latter on the
 fifth. The grand duke Constantine,
 son of the emperor of Russia, who
 was at that time on his way to join
 the army of marshal Suwarrow, was
 present, as he passed, at the taking
 possession of this fortress, which,
 though small, is advantageously situ-
 ated. On the same day, the fifth,
 general Latterman invested, in
 form, the castle of Milan, and ge-
 neral Kaim that of Pizzighetone.
 This last place, surrendered on the
 ninth, after an explosion of a small
 magazine of powder. The garrison,
 consisting of six hundred men, were
 made prisoners of war.

From the time that marshal Su-
 warrow perceived the defensive
 plan adopted by Moreau, he re-
 duced his own to three principal
 points: to interrupt, as much as
 possible, Moreau's communications
 with Switzerland and France; to
 cut off that which he had with
 Tuscany and with the army of Na-
 ples; and to oblige him to quit the
 advantageous

advantageous position which he had taken. General Wuckassowich, taking possession of the whole of the left bank of the Upper Po, abandoned by the French, pushed his advanced posts as far as Chiavasso. A strong detachment of his corps, under the command of prince Charles of Rohan, entered the valley of Aasti, and took possession of Jorea. The centre of the Russian army, under general Rosenberg, occupied the Lummeline, presenting a front against the French army. The left wing traversed the duchy of Parma, and occupied Bobbio. The right pushed its advanced posts as far as Vaghera. On the rear of the army, colonel Stranch gained more and more ground in the Valtelline, and took the important post of Morbegno. Prince victor of Rohan, with two thousand men, aided by the inhabitants of the country, after taking possession of Como, pursued the enemy, who had retreated to Chiavenna. Another corps, sent from Milan, proceeded as far as Arona, on the lake Maggione. Such is the condensed picture of the multiplied operations which the allied army undertook at the beginning of May: operations which divided it into a great number of corps, and thus, very much reducing the principal body of the army, afforded Moreau the hope of being able to maintain his ground. The allies were acting on a line almost circular round the basin, formed by the Alps and Apennines, and intersected by the Po. Of the great variety of objects which this campaign, in Italy, embraced, and the multiplicity of actions going on, at the same time, in different places, it is utterly impossible, in any other than a history professedly

and solely military, to give a detailed account. All that can be done in the political history of the war, on our scale, is to keep a watch on the principal bodies of the contending armies; to record the striking circumstances, and the principal events of the campaign; to mark the most critical points, and the final issue of the whole.

Conformably to the plan above mentioned, marshal Suwarrow determined to attack, at the same time, both Moreau's flanks. On the fourteenth of May, the allied army passed the Scrivia, and encamped at St. Julian, thus taking a position on the right flank of Moreau. Whether this movement, nor another general Wuckassowich on the left side, shaking the firmness of Moreau, marshal Suwarrow, hoped to weary him out by a new movement, gave orders to his army, in the evening of the sixteenth, to fall back and go and pass the Po, near Tisima, and from thence to proceed towards the Sesia. Moreau, informed of this order, or for some other reason, in the night of the sixteenth, threw a bridge of boats across the Bormida, and on the sixteenth in the morning, passed that river with ten thousand men. He then threw the advanced posts of the allied army, and drove them by Vigorino, towards St. Julian. An action ensued, in which, after several vicissitudes, he was forced to retreat, and at the fall of the night draw back all his troops across the Bormida, with a loss of one thousand two hundred men killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the twenty-first in the afternoon, the combined army, composed of three Austrian, and one Russian division, more than thirty thousand strong, encamped with

Milan, in which the enemy
 thousand five hundred, un-
 der Piosella, who, refusing
 to surrender the city, retired
 to the citadel; from whence he
 fired the city some balls and
 not having been given to
 understand that if the firing was
 continued no capitulation would be
 made, he readily consented
 to a capitulation, by which he en-
 gaged no more on the town,
 and did not fire on the cita-
 del that quarter. The four
 companies which had been left at
 the castle, under general Latterman, not
 being sufficient to undertake the
 defence of the castle, marshal Suwar-
 row dispatched general count
 Bernadotte to go and lay siege to
 the castle of Milan, and gave him
 one thousand more for that purpose.
 On the twenty-first, the count opened
 his batteries against the castle of
 Milan, on the twenty-third, the
 garrison, being summoned a se-
 cond time, consented to capitulate.
 The principal conditions were, that
 the garrison, consisting of two thou-
 sand men, should re-
 main in France, but should not serve
 against the two emperors.
 At this time much regretted,
 the garrison, as well as that
 of Verona and some others, had
 been made prisoners of war,
 and on returning to France,
 they were made use of to
 support the directorial despotism,
 against the royalists of Bri-
 tain, to enable the French
 to send troops to the armies,
 and they would otherwise have
 been obliged to keep in the interior.
 But the allied generals
 were anxious of converting be-

sieging into disposable corps as
 soon as possible. The capture of
 the castle of Milan did not cost the
 Austrians fifty men. The maga-
 zines, which were found here, and
 at Brescia, Cremona, Peschiera,
 and other places were immense, and
 abundantly supplied the allied ar-
 mies. The spoils of Italy, at least
 those of the soil, passed, in part from
 the hands of the French, into those
 of the imperialists. The citadel of
 Ferrara also was taken by capita-
 lulation: on the twenty-fourth, the
 garrison, consisting of one thousand
 five hundred and twenty-five men,
 were sent to France, under the en-
 gagement not to serve for six months
 against the allies. Two days after-
 wards, the left wing of the Austrians
 extended itself still farther. Four
 companies of Austrian infantry, ha-
 ving embarked, on the twenty-fourth,
 at the mouth of the Po, took pos-
 session, without obstacle, of Porto
 Digoro, and, on the twenty-sixth, of
 Porto primero, where they disemb-
 arked, and from whence, supported
 by three hundred insurgents of the
 country, they marched against Ra-
 venna, into the port of which an
 Austrian flotilla, had just entered
 at the same time. The French and
 the Italian patriots shut its gates;
 but one of them was soon forced,
 and the garrison obliged to fly by
 another towards Lucca. The cap-
 ture of Ferrara and Ravenna com-
 pleted the establishment of the Aus-
 trians on the Lower Po, gave sup-
 port to their left, and rendered their
 maritime communications, and the
 arrival of their transports, more easy
 and more secure. Thus the Aus-
 trians, confined and threatened as
 they had been at the end of March,
 on the line of the Adige, had, in
 two

two months, carried their right to the frontiers of France, and their left to the Adriatic sea.

It has already been seen that, at the opening of the campaign, the French were masters of only a part of the provinces, and of the capital of the kingdom of Naples. Since that time, general Macdonald had been prevented from extending their conquests by the gradual diminution of his army, which, for some months, had received no reinforcements, by the armed loyalists, under cardinal Ruffo, and other inferior leaders; by threats of descent from the English, Russians, and Turks, who cruized on the coasts of both seas; and lastly by the disastrous news which he received from Upper Italy. He had been obliged to content himself with securing the submission of the capital, with putting the coasts in a state of defence, and completing the reduction of the two provinces of Abruzzza and Capriana, and of the two principalities; which reduction he had not been able to effect but by burning several towns and villages, and putting to the sword some thousands of peasants. Such was the situation of Macdonald, when he received, from the directory, an order to evacuate the kingdom of Naples and join Moreau. According to his instructions, he deposited all power in the hands of the patriots; leaving, for their support, republican corps, raised in the country, and the garrisons of St. Elme, of Capua, and Gaeta, which could easily communicate and assist one another. Setting out, with all the rest of his troops, he traversed, in close columns, the Romish state, of which several parts were but imperfectly

subdued; left there his heavy baggage, and with a reinforcement of all the troops in that state, excepting some small garrisons which he left at Rome, Civita Vecchia, Viterbo, Pegia, Ronciglione, and Ancona, he hastened towards Tuscany, the capital of which he reached on the twenty-fourth of May. He found there the division of general Gauthier, and established a communication with that of general Matrichard, which was opposed to general Klenau, in the country of Bologna, and in Romagna. The mix of all these troops, composed of French, Italians, and Poles, formed an army of about twenty-five thousand men. With this force, Macdonald had to join Moreau, who was at one hundred and fifty miles distant, and to overcome the multiple obstacles, presented both by the nature of the country and the enemy. To effect an union with his colleague, he had two roads, on different sides of the Appenines: the one goes along the Riviera di Levante and is known under the name of the Corniche: but it could not admit of the passage of artillery or even of baggage. The second road was that between the Appenines and the Po, across the duchy of Modena, Parma, and Placentia. This was the road chosen by the two republican generals, who already had a free and speedy intercourse with one another by the Riviera di Levante, and began to concert their plans and measures. Although Macdonald had resolved to advance between the Appenines and the Po, it was, nevertheless necessary that he should be master of the road by the Corniche, for was by this that he was to prefer

recourse with Moreau, and, by branching off from this, that he penetrate into the plain across mountains. Macdonald, on the twenty-sixth, assembling his army on the frontiers of Tuscany, proceeded on his march, dislodging imperialists from several important posts as he advanced, particularly of Pontremoli, and, on the twenty-seventh, had his head-quarters at Carrara. Meanwhile, Moreau moved half way to meet his colleague; and, leaving only his garrison in the position of Coni, he moved with his right across the Apennine Alps at Savona, occupying with his centre the upper valley of the Tanaro. Pushing on a division still farther, he occupied, with considerable force, the defile of the Stura, and other passes of the Apennines. All preparatory measures being taken, Macdonald put his army in motion on the twenty-eighth of June, marching himself in the centre toward Modena, the other divisions taking the direction of Fornovio and Rheggio, so long as marshal Suwarrow had any army but Moreau, he could, with the resources he had, continue the war, and even act offensively against the army of the enemy. But he had no means that, when Macdonald came to throw his weight on the scales, his situation would be much altered. He had, therefore, beforehand, asked for reinforcements, both at Petersburg and Vienna. The first of these courts, directed to his assistance eleven thousand men, of the forty-five thousand which it had destined to Switzerland. The second, of less importance to the Emperor, of Switzerland than of the Emperor, ordered general Bellegarde, &c.

with a part of his army, to reinforce marshal Suwarrow, wherever he should be required to do so. This occasion was now come; and, consequently, as has been mentioned in the preceding chapter, general Bellegarde, quitting that country, at the end of May, with about fourteen thousand men, arrived at Milan on the fourth of June. He was then sent to, by Pavia, to conduct the blockade of Alexandria. This reinforcement, with some free corps, from the hereditary states, enabled the field-marshal to unite about forty thousand fighting men to oppose the two French generals. Macdonald, after two actions with the imperialists, on the tenth and the twelfth, in one of which he himself was pretty severely wounded, advanced, on the thirteenth, towards Rheggio, entered Parma on the fourteenth, from which the duke and all his family fled on his approach, and on the fifteenth arrived at Placentia. Marshal Suwarrow, leaving Wuckassowich, with a corps of observation, in the province of Mondovi, and general Kaim with the brigade of Lusignan, to cover, on the side of France, the siege of Turin, set out from the city, on the tenth, with the principal part of his army, amounting to from twenty-five to thirty thousand, and placed his head-quarters, the same day, at Asti, from which they were transferred, on the twelfth, to Acqui. On the fifteenth, he set out with a little more than twenty thousand men, of whom two-thirds were Russians. A dreadful battle ensued, which was interrupted only by the night, on the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth, on both sides of the Trebbia. Macdonald, though wounded, followed and directed his

his army, which, being thirty thousand strong, was equal, in numbers, to that of the allies. This battle, or course of battles, terminated to the advantage of marshal Suwarrow. General Macdonald, after losing more than a third of his army, returned to the same spots to which he had set out. The loss of the allies, in killed and wounded, was little less than that of the enemy. Marshal Suwarrow hastened back, marching his army towards Alexandria, to go to meet Moreau, who had passed the Appenines, raised the blockade of Tortona, and forced general Bellegarde to retreat behind the Bormida. Moreau, on the approach of the Russian commander, retired to Genoa.

An event, highly advantageous to the allies, which happened at the same time with the victories of the Trebbia, completed their triumph, and justified the hazardous and singular plan for the campaign, adopted by the chief commander. The necessary preparations retarded the opening of the trenches, before Turin, till the twelfth, when they were boldly opened at three hundred paces distant from the covered way. The principal batteries were dismounted; the barracks, magazines, and a great number of buildings, including general Fierella's own house, were set on fire: water had penetrated into the catemates, which had been neglected: and anti-republican dispositions were manifested by a part of the garrison, which was composed wholly of Swiss and Piedmontese. All these circumstances determined the commandant to capitulate. The capitulation was signed, on the twentieth, at eleven o'clock at night, and the imperialists were soon in possession of the gates. Cap-

formably to the capitulation, the garrison, two thousand seven hundred men, was conducted, twenty-second, to the frontier of France, after laying down its arms on the glacis, and giving its parole not to serve, till exchanged, by the emperor of Germany and his allies.

About the end of June, the evacuation of general Bellegarde's army, and the co-operation of general Mack, in the valley of Aoust: the arrival of Novarese, and the arrival of a fresh body of eleven thousand Austrians on the Brenta, put marshal Suwarrow in a state to oppose Moreau with more than sixty thousand men to the sixty thousand of the French, who were, besides, reinforced by the garrisons of Mantua, Verona, and Alexandria, garrisons which amounted scarcely to fifty thousand men. The advantage of marshal Suwarrow sought to derive from his successes, was reduced to two principal objects: of reconquering Tuscany, and taking the three strong places mentioned. It had been with some reluctance that the subjects of the grand duke of Tuscany, attached to their sovereign, submitted to the French yoke, and mild and equitable administration. As soon as Macdonald had withdrawn himself from the Appenines, thousands of the inhabitants of the province of Arezzo, encouraged by Mr. Windham, an envoy from England, took up arms in favour of their sovereign, and amounted to twenty-five hundred men. At the same time, the prince general, Lahooze, coming to France, a corps of imperial troops, deserted to the republic, and embraced the cause of the allies. Leaving with

bands of insurgents, he rendered the power of the province which he had, till extended against them, and did to invest the capital on towards the sea, blockaded, mentioned, by a fleet, Turkish. In these circumstances Macdonald lost no time in his retreat from Tuscany. The troops could retreat by the Adriatic; but, there was means of saving the artillery, baggage, and the numbers filled with the spoil of the town to send them by sea; a fleet, which the continual cruises of English men of war, on the coast of Tuscany, rendered very hazardous. But, as it was the only resource which remained, Macdonald sent all the artillery, baggage, and republican arms, which he could collect, transported to Leghorn. Only a small part of this could be embarked on board an American vessel, in which many officers of the army took their passage, as well as the agents of the republic. The vessel sailed on the ninth, and, before going out of port, into the hands of the English. On the same day the allies made a more important position, which was that of the garrison of which, after a fire of some hours, capitulated, and obtained permission to return into France, on condition of serving, for six months, as auxiliaries. The preparations for the French for retreat, in all Tuscany, encouraged more the insurrection of the inhabitants. Those of Florence broke on the fifth of July, cut down the symbols of liberty, and destroyed the marks of their subjec-

tion. The republican garrison withdrew into the forts, which it quitted the next morning, in order to retreat towards Leghorn. This place it also evacuated on capitulation. After the evacuation of Florence, the insurgents of Arezzo, supported by the imperialists, and joined on the road by almost all the inhabitants of the country, marched towards the coast, approached in large bodies the places which the French still occupied, and prepared to drive them thence by main force. This was unnecessary; for Macdonald, whose retreat, by the Corniche, was by this time rendered safe, and in a good measure already effected, gave orders, on the seventeenth, for the evacuation, not only of Leghorn, on conditions, but the whole of Tuscany.

While the allies were employed in the deliverance of Tuscany, and thereby precluding the French troops, which still possessed, in the territory of the church of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Perugia, Ancona, and Fano, from all possibility of retreat, Macdonald, towards the end of July, accomplished that of his own army, reduced now to about 13 or 14,000 men; and, in the environs of Genoa, joined Moreau, in which it was lost. By their re-union, general Moreau had a disposable force of 40 or 50,000 men, who were spread from the eastern extremity of the state of Genoa, as far as Coni, and occupied, in that line, all the defiles of the Appenines. After the evacuation of Naples, by Macdonald, cardinal Rusconi, at the head of the royalist army, consisting of more than 20,000 men, and some hundreds of Russians, having defeated the republican levies of men, which were opposed to him, marched against

gainst the capital, which, on the twentieth of June, surrendered, by capitulation. A few days after, a coalesced army of English, Russian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Italian, troops, came into port, animated by the activity, and directed by the talents of admiral Nelson, and his worthy second, captain Trowbridge. To the treaty, which the cardinal had agreed to with the prince of Caraccioli and some other leaders of the revolution, on equal terms, admiral Nelson refused to accede. A body of English, Russian, and Portuguese troops, having obtained possession of the castles of Ovo and Nuovo, on the twenty-sixth, under the command of captain Trowbridge, invested the castle of St. Elmo on the twenty-ninth. Seven batteries, armed with cannon of the largest bore, were successively erected, and on the eleventh of July, 30 pieces of ordnance were ready to play on the fort. The batteries of the place being almost all dismounted, and the works very much shattered, the garrison demanded to capitulate, on the same day; and the terms were agreed on and signed on the twelfth. The garrison, after having laid down their arms, was to be embarked for France, on the condition of not serving again till an exchange should take place. It was agreed, that the patriots of Naples, composing a part of the garrison, should be given to the allies; and, that the booty, found in the fort, should at the same time be put into their hands, to be restored to the lawful owners.

The king of the Two Sicilies, who had hoisted his flag on board the *Foudroyant*, the English admiral's ship, saw also his flag waving once more over his capital, and the

forts which defended it. The towns not yet reduced, under authority, were Capua and Capua surrendered, by capitulation to commodore Trowbridge, on the twenty-eighth. The French garrison laid down their arms on the twenty-ninth, and marched towards Naples, there embarked for France, on the usual condition of not serving till exchanged, against the British. The surrender of Capua was followed by Gaeta, which had only been invested, and whose garrison obtained the honours of war, and free return to France. At the same time, the troops shut up in both places, to the number of more than 2,100 French, signed capitulations, and consented to surrender, unconditional. The revolted Neapolitans, who had taken refuge in Gaeta and Capua, composed part of their garrisons. It is painful to relate that the king of Naples chose rather to accept the second, than the first capitulation. A special commission was appointed, which pronounced sentence of death, without mercy, on such as had taken an active part in the late revolutionary government. A dreadful series of executions ensued, or rather a sacrifice of the most distinguished among the patriots, in which some noble ladies were sacrificed to a spirit of vengeance, and a thirst of blood. The whole of the late legislative and executive commissioners, perished on the hands of executioners. Admiral Nelson and commodore Trowbridge did not confine themselves to the restoration of the

ut extended them to that
al chair. While the com-
uized on the coast of the
ate, and blocked up Ci-
hia, a part of his small
hed towards Rome.
already been mentioned,
the victory of Trebbia,
treat of Moreau into the
, marshal Suwarrow em-
mself merely in besieging
strong places of Mantua,
and Alexandria. From
circumference, which the
Alexandria rendered it
to enclose, it was not till
enth of July, that the first
with the ordinary offensive
sive works, was finished,
the artillery was placed
atteries. On the twenty-
ral Gardanne, the com-
who had regularly defend-
approaches to the body of
, and never ceased to keep
rous fire, having exhausted
nition, dispatched an officer
a capitulation, which was
e same evening, and pur-
at the garrison, amounting
uding sick and wounded,
, should be made prisoners
and sent into Germany.
thirtieth, Mantua also sur-
, by capitulation. The gar-
s permitted to return to
on the condition of their
g again until they should
nged. It amounted still to
en, of whom 6,600 only
nch. We shall here men-
all of Tortona too, though
ot happen till some time
er important events, and
also its fall was occasioned.
e of Tortona, which had
time been interrupted,
nnenced by general Al-

caini, at the end of July. General
Gast, the commandant, informed of
the result of the dreadful battle of
Novi, of which we are presently
to give some general account, made
an agreement, on the 23d of Au-
gust, with the besiegers, to sur-
render himself on the eleventh of
September, if he should not be re-
lieved before that time. Attempts
were made by Moreau for relieving
Tortona in vain; and the garrison,
agreeably to the capitulation, sur-
rendered to the Austrians, and set
forward on its road to France.

The misfortunes experienced on
all sides by the republican armies,
under the old directory, had fur-
nished to the jacobins, at Paris,
both the pretext and the means of
overthrowing it. The mixed party,
which succeeded it, having at-
tained the supreme power, from
the defeats of their predecessors,
hoped to maintain it by victories.
The disastrous battle of Trebbia,
cotemporary with their elevation,
thwarted their hopes, but did not
destroy them. It was attributed,
by themselves, and by others, to the
negligence or imprudent measures
of the former directory. Relying
on the popularity which commonly
attends newly acquired power, they
decreed, with more vigour than ever,
requisitions of men, money, horses,
provisions, and military stores. They
created a new army of the Alps,
and another of the Rhine. And a
plan of general attack was formed,
as has been seen in the last chapter,
on the enemy's line in Italy, Swit-
zerland, and Germany. Moreau,
being destined to command the army
of the Rhine, was succeeded, in
that of Italy, by general Joubert,
to whom the directory, which had
been revolutionized on the eigh-
teenth

teenth of June, thus restored the situation of which he had been deprived a few months before by their predecessors.

The plans of general Joubert, who joined the army of Italy in the beginning of August, were materially deranged by the rapid determination of the two sieges, of Alexandria and Mantua, even to the extinction, in a great measure, of his hopes. He was in want, besides, of time to reorganize his army; to discipline the body, lately joined, of conscripts, or new men of the last requisition; to receive fresh succours; and, above all, to avail himself of a division intended to have been made by the army of the Alps, formed in Dauphiny and Savoy, by general Championet.

In addition to these disappointments, 20,000 men were, by the means just mentioned, on the point of being added to the active body of troops, under general Suwarrow. It was of great consequence to the republicans to prevent the junction of so considerable a force; and this reinforcement had not left Mantua before Joubert determined to act on the offensive, and hazard a battle, in order to relieve Tortona.

The French force amounted to about 40,000 men; the combined army was more considerable; and, besides the superiority of the latter in point of numbers, they were choicer troops, better disciplined, and flushed with recent victories. Joubert trusted with no small reliance on his former good fortune, and hoped, by the attack, to separate the two armies.

Joubert had, a few days before, advanced his left wing from Miletano, had crossed the Bernida, and dislodged general Bellegarde

from Aqui, and taken a post at Orba, in the plain of Alessandria. These movements had left Suwarrow no room to doubt what were Joubert's intentions. The field-marshal therefore concealed his forces, and marched, on the thirteenth of August, towards the enemy, who had then proceeded to Novi.

The republican army, on the fourteenth, prepared to offer battle, being drawn up, in their encampment, upon the heights, terminating the extensive plain of Piedmont, formed a ridge or chain of hills behind the city of Novi, and though not very high, yet their sudden rise, made the attack of great difficulty. Notwithstanding the strength of this advantageous situation, Suwarrow, by various difficulties were not regarded as insurmountable, when his plan was formed, resolved upon the attack. Joubert in this position, on the morning at the hour of five, on the sixteenth of August.

The republicans received the attack of the imperial troops with their usual firmness and intrepidity, and drove back their centre and right wing three several times. The French appeared to be immovable in their position, and sustained with equal valour repeated charges, much that at noon they considered the day as their own. The whole combined army, particularly the part of the Russians, exceeded the French, until their right began to give way. This was the signal for the republican army, commanded by Moreau, who had been appointed to the command of an army forming in Alsace, who, from a singular attack, Joubert, remained with him.

submitting to act under

The French, failing of on this side, could not neral Melas, who most, and fortunately for of the day, came up at of sixteen battalions of fantry, from turning their pursuing his advantage. ving received a mortal

by this time quitted the which now devolved on The troops discouraged, want of their leader, order, about two o'clock, glorious army got pos- he hilly ground. The

then began to retreat vitation, and were pur- whole line. The loss d wounded on both sides

On the side of the ght thousand men were four thousand made pri- irty pieces of cannon, ven tumbrils, fell into of the allies, in conse- this victory. The impe-

dear for this victory by ven thousand men, killed, or lost. These lost, did not hundred. The Russians arter.

ect of general Joubert le the siege of Tortona, it end he was to have. attack, on the sixteenth; lesign he was anticipated at vigilance of the field- The republic commander, ived a musket ball in his

did not survive the de- army more than two

Thus fell Joubert, regretted by the army, and all his countrymen, except the jacobins, who alone refused to do justice to his memory, on account of the independence of his spirit, and his attachment to the constitution.

There cannot exist a doubt but the news of this victory was received at Vienna with all the sentiments which such brilliant success merited; but it is observable, that the Court Gazette is remarkably cool in its mention of the part which the Russians contributed towards the glory of the day. The signal conduct and bravery of the field-marshal, who commanded them, certainly deserved some stronger acknowledgements than are therein to be found, of the victory of the sixteenth of August.

As soon as the republicans had recovered from the consternation, occasioned by this defeat, they took their positions nearly in the line they had before occupied. Suwarow pursued a plan for dispossessing them of their situation, and forcing the passages to Genoa, either by the way of the Bochetta, or by the eastern river, or, as it is sometimes called, the river of the Levant; towards effecting which general Klenau had made some progress; the field marshal's ultimate design being to surround and form the siege of Coni.

The Austrians, by the departure of marshal Suwarow, on the eleventh of September,* for Switzerland, left to conclude the campaign in Italy, without the aid of their Russian allies, maintained their

en already mentioned, in our preceding chapter, that the marshal had re- his march three days before, but that he was kept back by the tent which, of wishing to attempt the rescue of Tortona.

superiority over the French in three several attacks. The first was made on the twenty-second of September, by prince Victor de Rohan, on general Thureau, who defended the vale of Domo Dossola, and was obliged to quit it, and re-ascend the mountains; the second, was made, on the twenty-fourth, upon general Kray, leading a detachment towards Aosta, when he repulsed and drove the enemy into the higher valley; the third happened the same day, whence prince Lichenstein dislodged him, and took Pignerole.

Besides these advantages, a victory was gained, by the Austrians, over the French, in the plains of Stura, when marshal Melas, assisted by general Kray, beat twelve thousand French, encamped there, and obliged them to retire to Coni.

After this last victory, the French undertook nothing to the disturbance of the upper Piedmont. Far from indicating any design of that kind. Championet, now commander-in-chief of the two armies of Italy and the Alps, removed his head-quarters, about the end of November, back to Final; not, however, entirely leaving his former position on the Apennines, whereby he could protect and watch Genoa and Coni.

On the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of September, commodore Trowbridge took possession of Corneto, Tolla, and Civita Vecchia, which he had blockaded with two ships of war; at the same time that general Bourcard, in the service of the king of Naples, entered Rome; which a few French and some Romans, headed by the prince, Borghese and St. Croce had defended, for six weeks, against the Neapolitan ge-

neral Rodio. By a capitulation between the French general and commodore Trowbridge, prisoners, about five thousand in different garrisons, at the capitulation, to be sent to France or Corsica, as judged most convenient.

On the fourth and fifth vember, the Austrians, under general Melas, a sign of good judgement and skill, which was attended its merited success. By French army was prevented penetrating into Piedmont, to raise the siege of Coni it should be undertaken, to bluish their winter quarters country; an object to them of considerable importance. The action of Mondovi, and which was mistaken, by general Championet, for a retreat; he advanced as in pursuit; but contrary, was met by general Melas, when an engagement took place in which the French lost fifteen thousand three hundred men and prisoners, besides a very considerable number in killed and wounded. The French likewise failed in their attempt, which was to cut the communication with Genoa. General Kray attacked them in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, made one thousand prisoners. In these battles the Austrians killed and wounded fifteen thousand.

This signal victory prepared the way for the siege of Coni. Championet assembled his force at Mondovi, and occupied the mountains as far as Mondovi, which positions it was not possible to besiege Coni, a fortress which sustained many attacks, and which was very difficult to take; as, besides its diffi-

had received every addition the most able engineers possibly suggest to render it ren-
 e French had furnished every necessary means for and had added some new
 is was now the only strong ining in Italy, in which the
 ublicans had a garrison. French having evacuated the
 Mondovi by night, re- Vico and Ormice, pur-
 neral Bellegarde.

eleventh of November, Ancona capitulated. It
 ed not only by Austrians ans, but also by English s. The straits to which
 on and inhabitants, the he number of twenty-four
 were driven, by the siege ace, which was begun to
 rded on the third of Sep- are scarcely to be con-
 id do not admit of descrip- obustinate defence must be
 d as the natural conse- its having been the place
 resorted to by a number of their country. The gar-
 fisting of Jews and the ja- Lombardy, were made pri-
 war. The republican com- Garnier, who, it seems, must
 exchanged as a prisoner of ined the condition of surren-
 the Austrians only; a cir- e of great moment to him,
 esieging army consisted of different nations. In the gar-
 found a considerable quan- illery and warlike stores.
 mportant posts of Follano gliano, after having been
 the French republicans, ength re-taken by the Aus-
 nder general Melas.

The strong fortress of Coni, one of the strongest in Europe, and the only one which remained in posses-
 sion of the French, in Italy, sur- rendered to the Austrian arms, on
 the third of December. The gar- rison, to the number of three thou-
 sand, were made prisoners of war, and conducted to the imperial states.
 The trenches before Coni were opened, on the twenty-sixth of No-
 vember, from which time to its sur- render the siege was conducted by
 prince Lichtenstein.

The situation of the Austrians had, before that event, been daily im-
 proving in other parts of Italy. They had, among other advantages, ob-
 tained possession of the important posts in the valley of Stura. Mon-
 dovi, Ceva, and Serravalle, had been surrendered to the Austrians;
 and there remained, in all Italy, only Genoa and its small territory,
 in the possession of the French, at the close of the year 1799.

A statement may be expected of the loss sustained, on both sides, in
 this eventful and bloody campaign. It is not pretended, on this subject,
 to present an arithmetical certainty, which no person could obtain; not
 even those at the head of armies. The loss of the allies, in killed and
 wounded, has been stated, by the most competent judges, at thirty
 thousand killed and wounded, and ten thousand in prisoners: that
 of the French, in the first respect, at forty-five thousand, and at thirty-
 five thousand in the second.

In this campaign, the road to victory was opened by general
 Kray, at the battles of Legnago and Magnan: and it was pursued with
 decision, energy, and advantage, by field-marshal Suwarrow. He
 stamped upon it the double influence

of his own energetic character, and the sincere views of his sovereign, which pointed directly to their object. It is, at least, doubtful whether a general, more dependent on the Aulic council of Vienna, would have dared to undertake, or would even had permission to accomplish so much. It is not probable that Austrian prudence would have allowed him to march to Turin, before Mantua had been reduced; and to besiege or blockade those two places, at the same time, with those of Alexandria and Tortona. As he had, fortunately, a glorious and successful predecessor in general Krav, so had no inglorious or unsuccessful successor in general Melas. And the merit of all three was proved and illustrated by the talents of such antagonist commanders as general Moreau and general Macdonald.

On a general review of the campaign, it is evident, that the advantage, on the whole, was pretty equally balanced. The Austrians, at the close of the year, and also of the campaign, occupied all the passes in the mountains, which separate France from Italy. The expulsion of the French from this last country was a great achievement: the importance of which is not to be measured by its diminishing the forces, and contracting the boundaries of the French domination, but by the opening of the parts of Italy to navigation, commerce, and the water-carriage of troops and military stores, and the elasticity that it must give to the minds of the Italians, and other nations. On the other hand, the French kept possession of the whole left bank of the Rhine, from its source to where it falls into different channels into the ocean, and at

either extremity of this nation of defence, a fortress of strength, though of opposite natures, the morasses, lakes, and marshes of Holland, and the mountains of Switzerland. These two countries formed two great barriers to the defence of the eastern frontier of France: the Rhine was between them as a curtain. In Switzerland, it is very probable that the allies might have been in possession, if the archduke remained with his great force to operate with Suwarrow, who depended on his co-operation. Though a French army might have over-run a part of the empire, the hereditary dominions, for they could not have kept them in permanent or long possession, on account of the debility of dilatation, and the hostility of the countries involved on the one hand; and a mighty combined army in possession of the garrison as the Alps, supporting such a granary as Italy, and the country of the Grisons on the other.

While these operations were going on at land, a Russian squadron of four ships of the line and frigates, under the command of Admiral Mackaroff, leaving Shumli about the middle of May, sailed for the Mediterranean, where they operated, in the efforts ably aided with the allies. They were on the shores of Holland, and Spain, were blocked up by the fleets of the English. The French fleet, insulted, as to their vast naval superiority, their combinations, after being eluded from Brest, where they had been long confined, passing the straits of Gibraltar, towards the coast of Fez, threw some reinfor-

visions into Genoa, shewed
 or some little time, on the
 of Tuscany, and had again
 fortune to return by the
 ad, and, on the twenty-first
 to enter safely into the port
 t, taking with it the Spanish
 which had joined it off Cadiz,
 le amounting to forty-seven
 the line. This expedition
 imposing and promising af-

fect ; and no doubt was entertain-
 ed in France, but it would end in
 some achievement splendid and de-
 cisive. The general mortification
 was in proportion to the general
 expectation. And the expenditure
 of so many millions on so vain and
 fruitless a shew afforded a new
 proof of the extravagance and folly
 of the directory.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1799.

Expedition, under the Command of the Duke of York, to Holland. of this.—Plan of Co-operation between Great Britain and Russia. Armament sets sail from Deal, on the thirteenth of August.—Operations.—Stormy Weather.—The British Troops land at I. Force opposed to them.—Engagement.—The British Army gains of Helder.—Surrender of the Dutch Fleet.—Position and Force of the Enemy.—An Action, in which they are defeated, and forced to Alkmaar.—Engagement on the nineteenth of September.—Motives induced the Duke of York to renew the Attack on the Enemy.—Places on the Zuyder-Sea, submit to the British Flag, and the Army of the Prince of Orange.—The British Army, on the second of October, attacks the French.—Who are defeated.—Progress of the British Army to Alkmaar.—The French take Post on the Isthmus between Beverwijk and the Zuyder-Sea.—The British moved forward to a new Position.—The French advance from Beverwijk to meet them.—Engagement.—The coming on, undecided.—The British Troops withdraw from their Position to their former Station at Schagenbrug.—Attacks on the British at Schagenbrug.—Repulsed.—Farther Successes of the Marine Force of the British in the Zuyder-Sea.—Suspension of Arms.—Capitulation of the British and Russian Forces return to England.—Meeting of the Parliament in September.—Its Proceedings.

IN the whole course and extent of the present war, nothing could be more natural than for the court of London, and the British nation, to make a great effort for the deliverance of the United Provinces from the state of servitude and degradation into which they had fallen, and to restore them to their rank among the independent nations of Europe, a rich, flourishing, and happy country. The provinces had long been connected with England, by various ties, between the houses of Orange and Brunswick, as well as the other classes in society, by religion, habits, mutual good offices,

common interests, and a re
tion of commercial advantage
though commercial rivalry
lously, inflamed by the intr
France, had sometimes set
and Holland by the ears, th
tual hostilities were not in
Their most essential intere
considered to be at bott
same. His late majesty king
II. was wont to say of Eng
Holland, " that they were
and wife, who might ha
bickerings, but ought never
By the united influence c
milies of Brandenburg, i
that of Hanover, the sta

different times, recovered
r, and extended his pre-

By the spirited and united
of Prussia and Great Bri-
designs of France, in the
nited Provinces, in 1787,
ated, and a tripple alliance,
and defensive, formed a-
e states-general, Prussia,
land. The revolution in

in consequence of which
nce was formed, was one
ost rapid, as well as least
y and destructive recorded

. The remembrance of
event naturally suggest-
lea of accomplishing such
by the same or similar

Though the French had
d into Holland, in 1794,

he unforeseen defection of
of Prussia, from the coal-
nft the French republic,

arly and sudden freezing
ers, still less foreseen, this
did not seem to possess the

icy that arises from long
l designs, matured by a
concert of wills, among the

and invaded. The public
he provinces, though sup-
an overbearing force, was

our of the stadtholder, and
tion with England. No
e wanting, in order to in-

court of Berlin to return
cess, the advantages, and
of its conduct, respecting

d Provinces in 1787, but
1.

recovery of those countries
influence, and, in fact,
tion of France was an ob-

first importance, not only
Britain, but the confede-

the re-establishment of the
r, a way would be pre-
opening again the can-

paign in the low countries with an
allied army, of fomenting insurrec-
tions among the inhabitants, a great
part of whom were still ready for
revolt; and, on the whole, for re-
storing that political barrier, between
France and Holland, which seemed
so indisputably necessary, not only
to the security of British commerce
and naval power, but to the inde-
pendence of the greater part of
Europe. Even if an attempt, for
the deliverance of the provinces,
should not be finally successful, still
a great diversion would be effected
in favour of the allies, compelling
the French to send to the United
Provinces a great part of the force
destined for the army of the Rhine.

For an expedition therefore to
Holland, a plan of co-operation was
concerted between Great Britain
and Russia, in the confidence that
numbers of the Dutch, opening their
eyes to their real interests, would
combine with those, whom they
might justly consider as their deli-
verers, as soon as they saw they
could, with safety, act according to
their sentiments and wishes.

To enable them to exert them-
selves for their emancipation from
their present slavery, the most effec-
tual means was to send a powerful
force to their assistance. The pre-
parations for the armament were
rapid, energetic, and effectual.
When the force was levied, all pri-
vate convenience was willingly,
and joyfully, sacrificed to hasten the
troops to the place of destination.
Early in August, above twelve
thousand men were assembled on
the coast of Kent, and above twelve
thousand more were preparing, to
reach the same rendezvous. On
the thirteenth of August, sir Ralph
Abercrombie and admiral Mitchell,

set sail from Deal, with their army and fleet, and joined lord Duncan, in the north-seas. The weather being uncommonly stormy, for that season of the year, they encountered great difficulties and danger in their voyage, and were, unexpectedly long before they arrived at its conclusion. The first object was two-fold; to effect a landing in Holland, and to receive or take possession of the Dutch ships in the Texel. On Wednesday, the twenty-first of August, they came in sight of the Dutch coast, and had made a great preparation to land on the twenty-second. But, by a heavy gale of wind, they were forced out to sea. On Saturday, the twenty-fourth, they were again in sight of the Texel; but the weather was too squally, and the surf too high, to attempt a landing, and it did not abate till Monday morning, the twenty-sixth. That day they came to anchor near the shore of the Helder, a strong point, in the northern extremity of the main land of Holland, that commands the Mars-Diep, the narrow channel which joins the Zuyder-sea with the German ocean, between the continent and the island of the Texel, and which is the principal passage of Amsterdam. There they made preparations for effecting a landing the next morning. At day-light, on the twenty-seventh, they began to disembark. The enemy had assembled a numerous body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and were posted at Calantjoge to the right of the Helder, but did not oppose the landing of the first division, waiting in hopes of attacking them before they could be supported by the rest of the troops. Admiral Mitchel, with very

great skill and ability, covering the landing of the troops, with Ralph superintended with trepidity and vigour. The army and navy acted with perfect unanimity, inspired mutual confidence, firmness, and the most thorough reliance on the courage, professional knowledge, and wisdom, of their respective leaders. In the marine land, admiral Mitchel, they pulled together. When the first division was landed, under lieutenant general sir James Pultney, the enemy attacked the right flank. The disposition of the troops was on a line of sand-hills, that stretch a short way from the coast from north to south. The British had no where ground on the right to form more than a battalion in line; but, as Ralph observes, the position singular, was not, in our opinion, disadvantageous, having no cavalry nor artillery. The action was arduous, and the loss considerable; but the courage and perseverance of the British troops at length compelled the enemy to retire to a position six miles to the right. Our loss amounted to about a hundred. Sir James Pultney greatly distinguished himself by his activity and bravery, receiving a wound in the arm, which obliged him to quit the field. As the army still retained possession of the Helder, with a garrison of about a thousand men, the troops landed, it was determined to attack it the next morning. The Dutch fleet, in the Mars-Diep, was under weigh; the garrison withdrawn, and two regiments commanded by major-general sir Ralph Abercromby, and the marquis of Huntly, on the twenty-eighth, took possession

The first success of this principally owing to general Brune's brigade, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who, instead of attacking the enemy, was on every occasion to meet them in a situation where the want of ground could not be without danger, this conduct was that which could be pursued. Sir Ralph, naval commander-in-chief of the north sea, was off during an engagement, both his public and private affairs were strongly interested in his son, a lieutenant in the army, a youth of nineteen, in the heat of the battle. At the same time a re-enforcement had arrived of five thousand men. And in the army, the precaution was taken to strengthen the fortification of the Helder, prepared in a southerly direction. The British, having effected one of their first objects, which was to secure a post of security, soon proceeded in the second part. The arrival of Admiral Anson, summoned the Dutch to surrender to the squadron under his command, and to hoist the flag of the prince of Orange. The fleet, attached in general to the service of Orange, surrendered, striking a blow. It consisted of two ships of 74 guns; five of 66; three of 54; four of 44; two of 32; four of 24; and four India-

ships, about seven thousand men sailed for Holland; on the ninth of September, his highness the duke of York set out to take the chief command of the army. Expecting the arrival

both of the additional British and Russian troops, Sir Ralph continued at Helder, while, in the mean time, the island of the Texel was taken possession of by our fleets. The French and Batavian forces, twenty-five thousand strong, under the command of general Brune, occupied a strong position between the Helder and Alkmaar. The numbers and the strength of their position determined Sir Ralph to continue on the defensive until the arrival of the powerful reinforcements, which he, with certainty, expected. The enemy, confident in their numbers, September the tenth, ventured an attack, and a very obstinate engagement ensued, in which they were repulsed, with the loss of one thousand five hundred men, killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, while our loss amounted to two hundred. The enemy retired to Alkmaar. His royal highness landed in Holland on the thirteenth of September; and soon after seven thousand Russians, from Revel, and the third embarkation, consisting of about seven thousand British troops, and ten thousand Russians, joined the army. The army now consisted of nearly thirty-five thousand men, including seventeen thousand Russians, and was deemed sufficiently strong for offensive operations. A general attack was resolved on by his highness; and, on the nineteenth, every arrangement was made. The army advanced in four columns, extending from the right to the left coast. The column, to the extremity of the right, consisted chiefly of the Russians, in twelve battalions, assisted by the seventh light-dragoons, and general Manners's brigade, was commanded by the Russian lieutenant-

tenant-general, d'Hermann; and extended to the sand-hills on the coast near the famous Camperdown; on which heights a column of the enemy were placed at a very great advantage. The second, commanded by lieutenant-general Dundas, consisted of two squadrons of the eleventh light-dragoons, two brigades of foot-guards, and major-general his highness prince William of Gloucester's brigade. Its object was to force the enemy's position at Walmenhuyfen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the column under lieutenant d'Hermann. The third column, commanded by lieutenant-general sir James Pultney, consisted of two squadrons of the eleventh light-dragoons, major-general Don's brigade, and major-general Coote's brigade. This column was intended to take possession of Oud-Scarpel, at the head of the Lang-Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaer. The fourth, and left column, under the command of lieutenant-general sir Ralph Abercrombie, consisted of two squadrons of the eighteenth light-dragoons, major-general the earl of Chatham's brigade, major-general Moore's brigade, major-general the earl of Cavan's brigade, a battalion of British grenadiers of the line, first battalion of light infantry of the line; and the twenty-third and fifty-fifth regiments, under colonel Macdonald, was destined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuydersee. To the attainment of these wary and important objects, the most formidable obstacles presented themselves. To the right, where the Russians were to advance, the country was almost covered with woods, especially near the village of Bergen.

the principal force of the army was placed. The Russian advancing with an intrepid and overlooked the powerful force they were to meet, were, with impetuous courage, transgressed the bounds of the safety which would have ensured and success; and after a most obstinate contest, obliged to retire with considerable loss. Both the second and third columns had also great difficulties to encounter, in the ditches and canals, by which the scene of their operations was selected; the second, under Dundas, after carrying the post, was destined to attack, and (after the retreat of the Russian to the right, and though with some success, by an extension proportionate to their success, renewed the battle with considerable success, but was at length obliged to retire. Lieutenant-general James Pultney, with the first column, effected his object in capturing the post of Oud-Scarpel, at the head of the Lang-Dyke; the disappointment of this prevented our army from profiting by this advantage. It was expedient to withdraw the first column. The same circumstances led to the necessity of moving the corps under lieutenant-general sir Ralph Abercrombie, who proceeded without interruption to Hoorn, of which city he had taken possession, together with its environs. The whole of the army returned to its former position. The British and Russian officers, both of British and Russian, displayed a valour and courage most honourable to themselves and their respective countries, though not crowned with success.

able plan of attack, was and reasonably expected.

thus given such a general his severe engagement as t conversant with military s and actions may com- without difficulty, we shall farther particulars, wor- ice.

umn, under general Dun- led against Warmenhuy- Schoreldam, having Alk- their right, (a circum- which is necessary, as will appear, to be mentioned), npanied by the duke of erson, who endeavoured, s he could, to quicken its It was, however, neces- flow, the enemy having all the roads, and the ig obliged to pass, as well ould, across the fields, ery furrow was a wide r which it was necessary ommunications, or even ridges. Notwithstanding ft exertions, and although uysen had been carried ix and seven in the they could not arrive be- reldam until nine o'clock : s entrenched post was on the side of Warmen- y the corps of general and towards Scholer, by le of general Manners, d. Before any support iven, to the attack made ssians, it was necessary to canal of Alkmaer. The d destroyed the bridge, : ten o'clock means were epair it, and part of the mmediately crossed the d marched to Scholer. oment intelligence was s his royal highness, by LI.

captain Taylor, his aid-de-camp, the only English officer who had accompanied the Russian column, of what had happened at Bergen. Soon after he had the mortification to see, that the Russians continued their retreat towards the Zype, and had passed Schorel, which the pursuing enemy had already entered. His royal highness then adopted the only measure that could repair the disorder of the Russians, and renew the engagement. He immediately attacked the village of Schorel with general Manners's brigade, supported by three battalions of Russians, by the first brigade of guards, and the thirty-fifth regiment, commanded by prince William. Schorel was carried, and the enemy was stopped in their pursuit. This advantage might have changed the face of affairs, and decided the day in favour of the allies, if the Russians could have been prevailed on to discontinue their retreat, and to form on the sand-hills, on the right of the English. But general Essen could not rescue them from the disorder and discouragement into which they had fallen; and was obliged to suffer them to continue their retreat, to get to their former position, in the Zype, where they arrived between eleven o'clock and midnight. On a consideration of the complete though difficult success that attended the other three columns, it cannot be doubted, that if the Russians had shewn, on this occasion, that spirit of discipline and obedience, for which, as well as for intrepidity, they were renowned, and had general Herman been able to keep possession of the long but narrow extent of ground, so rapidly gained, until it should have been possible

for the generals Dundas and Manners to come to his assistance, the event of that day would have justified the plan of the duke of York; and, as much as circumstances could have allowed, forwarded the object of the expedition. A great part of general Herman's division was killed or taken, and the general himself was among the prisoners. The loss of the English was about one hundred and twenty killed; four hundred wounded; and, when the returns were made up, about five hundred missing. The French stated their loss at only fifty killed and three hundred wounded.

The duke of York was not intimidated by the adverse events of the nineteenth of September, from a design of renewing the attack on the enemy with all possible expedition. Animated at once by all the hereditary courage of his family, and the generosity of the cause in which he was embarked, and trained up in the elements of war, under a prince, who rose with an elastic force under misfortune, he determined not to relax in the most vigorous efforts for bringing the British enterprize, in favour of the United Provinces, and the great commonwealth of European states and nations to a happy conclusion. Nor were several important considerations wanting, to fortify the inclinations of the will, by the authority of the understanding. The expedition, in a military point of view, was wisely planned. The co-operation of the fleet had been attended, and was in a fair way of being still farther attended with the most prosperous success; succours might be expected, with certainty, from the two greatest powers of Europe; and a just resentment and

indignation, it was not ext to suppose, would be roused by the prospect of delivering their oppressive invaders spirit of the British troops and unbroken; and they manifested a design to wait, with which, they could their arms had been sullied.

In the same degree, as disposition of the troops the duke of York to rel success of an attempt to victory, every consideration led to him the necessity of making it as much as possible had received intelligence, he could rely, that great reinforcements, expected from Brune, were not yet near. The superiority of numbers was still on the side of the enemy, and the decisive advantage they had obtained, on every other point, excepting one, in the afternoon of the nineteenth, could not fail to leave alive a degree of confidence in the minds of the well-informed Dutch, and some hope that he might yet enter into their eventual assistance.

The highness therefore thought the whole, that it was not yet, too late to give a successful issue to the enterprize, and was accordingly occupied in enabling himself to direct another attack on the enemy. He acquired the means of success, by the arrival of a third Russian division, commanded by major-general Elms, which disembarked at the Helldam on the twenty-fifth, and joined the main force on the twenty-sixth. This reinforcement, together with a company of chateaux of the regiment, and three troops of the fifteenth light-dragoons, filled

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means, a way is opened to
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The harbour and arsenal
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of this narrative.

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of the sea, occasioned a
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at Britain made war on
Holland, and that which
in the Baltic, the Ar-
and other narrow seas,
Russian, Swedish, Turk-
her flotillas attack their
sometimes at sea, some-
and. The fleet, under

admiral Mitchel, consisting of the
lighter ships of war, and having on
board a proper military force and
apparatus, proceeded to make cap-
tures at sea, and descents on the
shore. On the twelfth of Septem-
ber, captain Portlock, of the sloop
Arrow, and captain Bolton, of the
Wolverene, near the Fly Island, or
Vlieg Island, situated at the mouth
of the Zuyder-Zee, a few miles
from the Texel, took a Dutch ship
and brig of superior force. They
had to turn to windward, towards
the enemy, against a strong lee tide,
during which time they were ex-
posed to the raking fire of the ship,
which they afterwards found to be
the Batavian republican guard-ship,
De Draak, mounting twenty-nine
guns. They anchored at the Fly-
Island on the fifteenth; when cap-
tain Portlock, the first in command,
sent captain Bolton to take possession
of the Batavian republican ship; the
Dolphin, riding at anchor close to
the town of the Fly. The ship,
on the approach of the English,
hoisted the Orange colours; and the
same step was taken in the island.
A person came from the municipa-
lity, with a request to captain Bol-
ton, to surrender the place to the go-
vernment of the prince of Orange;
which request, by the authority of
admiral Mitchel, was, without
hesitation, complied with.

On the twenty-first, admiral Mit-
chel, with a squadron of frigates,
and other armed ships and bomb-
vessels, came to anchor off Enchuy-
set; when a boat came off, from
that town, wearing Orange cock-
ades: in consequence of which, the
admiral went on shore, attended by
the captains: they were received
by the inhabitants with every testi-
mony of joy, at their deliverance

from their former tyrannical government, and the highest expressions of loyalty and attachment to the house of Orange. The admiral proceeded to the stadthouse, and summoning all the old and faithful burgomasters, who had not taken the oath to the Batavian republic, reinstated them in the magistracy, until instructions should be received from the prince of Orange. At the dissolution of the municipality, and the reinstatement of the old magistrates, the inhabitants, surrounding the stadthouse, expressed their joy, by loud acclamations. A party of them, at the same time, cut down the tree of liberty, which they instantly burned. All this was done in the most quiet regular manner. Meidenblick, Lemmer, and other towns, observed the same conduct, and expressed the same dispositions, with those of Enchuyzen.

The British cause was farther strengthened and encouraged by a reinforcement of Russians, consisting of upwards of four thousand men, which landed at the Helder, on the morning of the twenty-sixth of September, and immediately marched forward to join the main army.

The inclemency of the weather, the sole cause of suspended operation, having, in some measure, subsided, the British army was again put in motion, and, on the morning of the second of October, an attack commenced on the whole of the enemy's line. A severe and obstinate action ensued, which lasted from six in the morning until the same hour at night. The right wing of the British army was commanded by sir Ralph Abercrombie, the centre division, by general Dundas,

and the left wing, by major-general Burrard. This last division remained for the protection of the position under lieutenant-general sir James Pultney, who was destined to engage the enemy's attention at Oude Scarpeel by attack. The first impression was made on the adverse line, by the centre of our army; and then by the right, and lastly, the left wing also overcame all resistance. The enemy being entirely defeated, retired in the night from the position which they had occupied. They left the Lang-Dyke, the Koe-Dyke, Bergen, and on the extensive range of sand-hills between this last and Egmont-op-Zee.

On the night after the battle the British troops lay on their arms, and, on the third of October, moved forward and occupied the positions of the Lang-Dyke, Al-Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee. The enemy's force was computed to be about five thousand men, of which the greater part were French. The duke of York, in the account given of the action of the second of October, bestows warm and high praise on the whole army under his command. 'Under the Divine providence,' says his royal highness, 'this signal victory, obtained over the enemy, is to be ascribed to the animated and persevering efforts which have been, at all times, the characteristics of the British army, and which, on no occasion, were more eminently displayed: it often fallen to the lot of a general, to have such just acknowledgement for distinguished support. I cannot, in proper terms, express the obligations due to general sir Ralph Aber-

ant-general Dundas, for
anner in which they con-
ir respective columns;
efs is, in no small degree,
buted to their personal
nd example: the former
orses shot under him.'
guished praise is also be-
his highness on colonel
, lord Paget, major-ge-
; general sir James Pult-
any other officers."

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ed four thousand men
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pieces of cannon, and
any tumbrils. But the
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ld be joined by the rein-
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pon their march. Pre-
therefore, to a general
d movement, he ordered
ed posts, which the army
upon the third, in front

of Alkmaer, and the other places
already mentioned to be pushed for-
ward; which was done according-
ly, on the fourth. At first little op-
position was shewn, and the British
succeeded in taking possession of the
villages of Schermerhoorn, Archer-
Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of a
position on the sand-hills, near
Wyck-op-zee. The column, con-
sisting of the Russian troops, under
the command of major-general
d'Ellen, in endeavouring to gain a
height, in front of their intended ad-
vanced post, at Baccum, (which was
material to the security of that point)
was vigorously opposed by a strong
body of the enemy, which obliged
sir Ralph Abercrombie to move up
for the support of that column with
the reserve of his corps.

The enemy, on their part, ad-
vanced their whole force. The
action became general along the
whole line, from Limmen to the
sea, and was maintained on both
sides until night, when the Batavian
and French army retired, leaving
the British in the field of battle.—
This conflict was as severe as any
of those that had been fought since
the arrival of our troops in Holland,
and, in proportion to the numbers
engaged, attended with as great
loss. Of the British, 1200 were
killed, wounded, or taken; of the
Russians, not less than 700. The
loss of the enemy was also very
great in killed, wounded, and pri-
soners, which fell into our hands to
the number of 500. The post to
which the British army directed its
march, was Haerlem. But intelli-
gence being received, from the pri-
soners taken in this action, that the
enemy, who had just been reinforced
by 6000 infantry, had strengthened
the position of Beverwick, and
[X 3] thrown

thrown up very strong works in its rear: and it being farther known that they had stationed a large force at Purmerend, in an almost inaccessible position, covered by an inundated country; the *debouches* from which were strongly fortified, and in the hands of a corps of the enemy; which corps, as our army advanced, would be placed in our rear: intelligence being received of all these circumstances, the British commander naturally paused. The obstacles here enumerated might have been overcome by the persevering courage of the troops, under his command, had not the state of the weather, the ruined condition of the roads, and the total want of the necessary supplies, arising from the above causes, presented additional difficulties, which demanded the most serious consideration. The duke of York, therefore, having maturely weighed the circumstances, in which the army under his command was thus placed, thought it adviseable, with the concurrence of general Abercromby, and the lieutenant-generals of the army, to withdraw the troops, from this advanced position, to their former station, at Schagenbrug; from whence, on the ninth of October, his royal highness dispatched his secretary, colonel Brownrig, to London, in order to give a circumstantial account of the state of affairs in Holland, and to receive his majesty's farther instructions.

In the mean time, the enemy harassed our line of defence at Schagenbrug, by daily, though partial, attacks; the most serious of which was made by general Daendels in person. That general, on the tenth of October, attacked the right wing of the British forces, upon an advan-

ced post near Winkle, under the command of prince William of Gloucester, with 6000 men and six pieces of cannon; ended to force this post by every effort. To resist this formidable attack the prince had only 1200 men, and six pieces of cannon; yet he prevailed upon the Dutch general to retire, at the loss of 200 men killed, and the French general. But general Daendels being almost immediately reinforced by 4000 Dutch troops, the prince of Gloucester was obliged to the necessity of falling back to Cohorn. The loss of the English in this action, did not exceed 100 men killed, and about twelve wounded. The prince, during the action, his horse shot under him; he received no injury himself, and was exposed to the greatest danger, under a heavy fire frequently in front of the line, animating the exertions of his troops by his example.

The efforts of our marine on the Zuyder-Zee, and other parts of the Dutch coast, were continued amidst these transactions with unabated activity. Several gun-boats and several light war vessels were taken from the enemy, and an attack, that, on the 10th of October, they made on the town of Lemmer, which had come into their possession, as above related, was gallantly repulsed by the sailors and marines, under the command of captain Boorder, and the *Wolverene* bomb-ship.

About this time an armistice was supposed to have been made, and offered over to our cause the Batavian general Daendels. That general was found to be indeed a peace-maker, but not to the advantage of the British.

seventeenth of October, an armistice in Holland was concluded between the captain general of the English and Russian troops on the one part, and the general of the French and Daendels, on the other. It was also agreed on by the terms, that all prisoners were to be given up on both sides, on parole as well as others. It was further stipulated, as the condition of the British, that they were to be permitted to re-embark on board their ships, without molestation, that the British seamen, whether Batavian or French, who were prisoners in England, should be sent up to the French government. The combined English and Russian army was to evacuate Holland before the end of November.

One vessel was lost in the embarkation. The British and Russian troops, and together with these a number of Dutch loyalists, deserters, to the amount of four thousand, came to England. The Russians were landed at Jersey and Garn.

Efforts of the British government in his contest with the Batavian Republic were more successful at sea than at land, not only in the Atlantic, but in the Indian seas. The rich colony of Surinam, where there is so striking an assemblage of luxuriant soil, of manners, the extremes of wealth and slavery, and pestilence, and over the sensualist and dissipated, the sword of death, was one of the other nurseries of sin and graves of morals, health, and life, which, in the course of the present war, have swelled the empire of the British.

This Dutch settlement voluntarily surrendered, on certain conditions, to the British government, and possession of it was taken, in the name of his majesty, by lord Hugh Seymour, commander-in-chief of his majesty's land and sea forces, in the leeward and windward Charibbee Islands, at the head of a small squadron of ships of war, and others, with troops collected from Grenada and St. Lucia, on the twentieth of August. It was from the same causes, and on similar conditions, that certain of the French islands, in the three first years of the republic, had come under the British dominions, and were received into the British protection. The principal articles of the capitulation were, that the inhabitants of the colony should enjoy full security to their persons, and the free exercise of their religion, with the immediate and entire possession of their private property, whether on shore or afloat; that all ships of war, artillery, provisions, and stores, in the public magazines and warehouses, as well as the effects of every description belonging to the public, were to be given up to his Britannic majesty in the state they were, regular lists being taken by officers appointed for this purpose by each of the contracting parties; that, in case the colony of Surinam should remain in the possession of his Britannic majesty, at the conclusion of a general peace, it should enjoy every right and every commercial privilege enjoyed by the British colonies in the West Indies; and that the troops then in Surinam, as well as the officers belonging to the different corps, serving under its present government, should have it in their power, if they wished it, to enter

into his Britannic majesty's service, on the same footing, with respect to appointments and pay, as the rest of his army, provided that they took the oath of fidelity and allegiance to his majesty, which they would be required to take.

The situation of affairs on the continent, and the part which the British government had undertaken to act, in the confederation against the French republic, occasioned the extraordinary convocation of the British parliament so early as the twenty-fourth of September. On that day the king, in a speech to both houses of parliament, informed them, that he had called them together at that early season, to consider of the propriety of enabling him, without delay, to avail himself to a farther extent of the voluntary service of the militia, at a moment when our actual force abroad might be productive of the most important and beneficial consequences, having already seen the happy effects of the measure which was adopted on this subject in the last session.

He concluded by informing both houses, that, in pursuance of their recommendation, he had judged it proper to communicate to his two houses of parliament in Ireland, at the close of their last session, the sentiments which the British parliament had expressed to him, respecting an incorporating union of the two kingdoms.

His majesty's ministers then introduced the business for which the two houses had been assembled, namely, the bill for enabling his majesty to accept of the voluntary services of the militia enlisting into other regiments. The opponents of the measure were but few, but several debates were held by them

with the ministerial side of the bill, as being constitutional.

The spirit or object of the militia bill was to repeal of the act of last session, as to the number of volunteers, furnished by the militia, to one-third of their strength, instead of three-fifths of the number, which should be furnished by the militia, &c. to which each regiment might be permitted to add into such corps of regulars as his majesty might think fit to receive, each volunteer receiving, according to the late act, ten guineas, for enlisting into the regulars, for the first year, before, to serve in Europe, and not to be drafted from the militia into which he should first be sent. The bill, being carried through the usual stages, was passed in the fourth of October, and introduced into the house of commons in this early session, and was carried into laws for granting 500,000*l.* in exchequer-bills to the West-India merchants in London, in order to avert the evil which hung over their head, from extraordinary failures in the market. Security for this loan was given by property in their warehouses, amounting to upwards of 10 millions. A bill was also passed for granting relief to the colonies connected with the island of St. Vincent, by goods imported from the colonies, to be warehoused, by giving the allowance on duties, and allowing merchants a longer time for the payment of the duties. We may here take notice of a melancholy accident, intended, like every other great misfortune, to human nature, in

of a place in a record of
 as it serves to illustrate
 of liberal commerce, and
 the trade, wealth, and
 of one nation depend on
 another. About the mid-
 October, the frigate *la Lu-*
totally lost on the coast of
 land, in its passage from
 to Hamburg, with a
 of passengers, and above
 for supporting the credit
 merchants of Hamburg. In
 fee of supply 1,680,000*l.*
 for the use of the navy,
 calendar months, beginning
 of January, 1800; for the
 two months, 510,516*l.*;
 1,000,000*l.* for paying off
 issued in exchequer-bills
 2.
 committee also voted

16,648*l.* for maintaining forces in
 the plantations, &c.; 92,635*l.* for
 defraying charges of corps of caval-
 ry in Great Britain, &c.; 232,998*l.*
 for defraying charges of embodied
 militia, and a royal corps of miners
 in Cornwall, &c.; 40,000*l.* for de-
 fraying the charges of the increase
 of the rule of subsistence to inn-
 keepers and victuallers, &c.;
 120,000*l.* for defraying the charges
 for barracks, &c.; 230,000*l.* for
 the charge of ordnance of land
 service; 121,510*l.* for the ordina-
 ries of the navy; 115,625*l.* for ex-
 traordinaries of ditto.

On the same day, the house, in a
 committee of ways and means, vo-
 ted the duties on malt, mum, cider,
 perry, sugar, tobacco, and snuff;
 and that 2,500,000*l.* be raised by
 exchequer-bills.

C H A P. XVII.

The State of Military Operations, connected with that of the internal of the French Republic.—Character and Fiecs of the French Directory in the earlier Part of 1799.—State of Parties in France.—Principal Artifices of the Directory.—Coalition of Parties against the Election of one-third of the Legislature.—And, on June 18, of 1799.—Unexpected and sudden Arrival of Buonaparte from Egypt.

ON a general view of the war of 1799, in Europe, it appears, at first sight, that the armies of France met with less disaster, and far more success in the latter part of the season than in the first. This state of military affairs was very much connected with the internal situation of the republic.—The war in Italy, under Buonaparte, had not only fed and supported itself, but afforded a surplussage of finance to the treasury at Paris. Scarcely had that renowned chief embarked on board the French squadron at Toulon, when a remissness was visible in the military affairs of France. Neither was the genius of these men, Barras alone excepted, suited to war, nor did the system on which they aimed at the establishment of their own power and fortune admit of that pure, faithful, and prompt distribution of the resources of the nation, which was necessary to a vigorous exertion in so many scenes, on so extended a theatre. A majority of them, Rewbel, Lareveillere, Lepaux, and Merlin, were bred lawyers; a class of men, in whose hands it is observed, the grand affairs of nations, often insulting the bounds of precedent, are seldom prosperous. They were jealous of military renown and influence. They dreaded the intervention of

the army. They wished no greater number of troops than be necessary barely to secure the frontier, and above all, to suppress despotism in the internal of the republic. The possession of authority, and new avenues of power, by corruption, displayed in their eyes, the necessity of supporting themselves by such means. They wished to support other foundations. With all the means and arts of corruption, however, the part they had to perform for the maintenance of their power, and supporting a regular government, in so poor a divided, and lively a nation, was singularly arduous.

The French were divided into two great parties, the moderates and the jacobins. The moderates were the most numerous, and as respectable; the jacobins were the most united, daring, and active. The directory endeavoured to acquire popularity, by sparing the people. Supplies of men, and necessaries, were wanting to the armies; nor were the sumptuousness honestly applied to that service. Military and naval affairs were only neglected, but steps were taken that seemed to indicate a design of involving them in confusion and disgrace. The Joubert, the friend and im-

ridiculous actions of Buonaparte, standing his victories in Piedmont, early in 1799, as we saw, superseded, in the command of the army of Italy, by the emperor of war, the speculator of war. The admiral Bruix, passing with a large fleet, between Brest and Brest, and Brest and Brest, afforded to many reasons existing that its equipment intended for no other purpose than that of a chain of speculation from the directory to the dock-yard. There was no meanness or misdeed, or act of injustice and oppression so great, but that a number of the nation thought themselves capable of it. While the armaments were greatly deficient, the complements of men; enormous exactions of money were made for the maintenance of armaments, on paper. The privations, miseries, and distresses of the people abroad; multiplied instances of oppression on the part of the government at home; arbitrary imprisonments and sequestrations, and the injustice, bought or sold; the circumstances produced a general odium against the directory. Their means, great as they were, of maintaining their sway by force and corruption.

It was not permitted, by the limits of the plan, to follow the directory in that variety of measures which it took, from day to day, for the government of France, and in support of their own authority. I will only state a few facts, however, which will be sufficient to give some idea of the principles

and artifices that governed their general conduct.

By their influence in the assemblies, the most distinguished and zealous of their partizans were appointed secretaries to the different committees or commissions of the councils. These, in general, found means of bringing over a majority to agree to whatever was proposed. But, whenever they experienced any difficulty, or serious opposition, they applied for new messages from the directory, of a more peremptory and menacing nature, which never failed to reduce opposition to silence.

In order to avoid the odium attending the imposition of fair and necessary taxes, they had recourse to rapine, whenever they had any kind of pretext for its commission; in which rapine they were cordially supported, even by the council of five hundred, who bore some analogy to the British house of commons, and were the more immediate representatives of the people: * though their schemes were sometimes vigorously opposed in the council of elders. Thus, when they found that a proposed tax on salt would not go down, and the deficit was but imperfectly supplied by a tax on doors and windows, they fell upon the possessions, moveable and immovable, of the protestant clergy of Alsace. It was remonstrated in vain that these were secured to the clergy by treaties between the former sovereigns of Alsace and France. The possessions of the protestant clergy, it was said, belonged originally to the catholics; that transactions between princes and people

council of the ancients, or two hundred and fifty, too, emanated originally from the voice of the people, not as in Britain, from the appointment of a king or

riff Fenn, and inhabited by her daughter and son-in-law, sir John and lady Rose, unfortunately caught fire, and in less than two hours was burnt to the ground.—On investigation it appeared, that the old lady (Mrs. Fenn) was sitting by the fire, in her bed-room, on the first floor; a coal flew out of the fire and burnt the carpet; the old lady, as she thought, extinguished it, but in a few minutes after it blazed out; and in her attempt to put it out, her handkerchief caught fire, which so alarmed her as to put her in a senseless state. Sir John and lady Rose, who had been on a visit to Dover, arrived just in time to witness the destruction of their premises.

7th. An account was received in town, from Portsmouth, of the arrival there of the *Wolverene* gun-vessel, commanded by captain Mortlock. This vessel sailed from the Downs only on Thursday last on a cruize off the French coast, and on the following day she fell in with two large French luggers, one carrying 16 guns, and the other 14, and having on board 140 men each. A very warm action immediately commenced, which was sustained for near two hours, during which, the Frenchmen attempted to board the *Wolverene*. Captain Mortlock, with his own hands, lashed one of the French vessels to an iron stanchion of his own ship, which, however, unfortunately gave way, and the enemy got off, and being close in with their own shore, they both escaped. Captain Mortlock was badly wounded, and the master was likewise wounded, and eight men, and a seaman and marine were killed. The *Wolverene* mounts only 12 guns, and carries but 70 men, and the united force

of the enemy was 30 gun 230 men. She is the gun-ve out by commissioner Schae the inclosed plane in the gages.—Captain Mortlock dead of his wounds.

8th. The lease of Don coffee-house, at Chelsea, with all the curiosities. The known coffee-house was fixed in the year 1695, by a barber, who drew the of the public by the eccentric of his conduct, and by his house with a large collection of natural and other curiosities till now remained in the room, where printed cards were sold, with the names of principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the surplus of his own museum. Vice-Munden, and other officers had been much upon the Spain, enriched it with manuscripts, and gave the owner of Don Saltero; see *Tales* 34, Nichols's edition, where Saltero is ridiculed for his credulity in appropriating his pincushions to queen Elizabeth's maids, &c. In the same collection may be considered a famous hat, which I have seen in the museum of the royal society at Crane-court, and the name of Pontius Pilate's grandmother's hat, but calculated to fit mother Shipton's grandame. Such collections have ever, aided by those of Thomas Ashmole, and Thoresby, been the infancy of science, and may be appreciated as the progress of a boy after he is arrived at manhood.

9th. *Paris*. The whole edifices erected in the inte

the Palais Royal, now
ité, were burnt to the
week. These buildings
he Opera de Buffon and
des Arts, a variety of
rateurs, caffés, mena-
ild beasts, &c. which
ly consumed, as well as
l some busts, statues, &c.
e brought from Italy.
s been able to discover
fire was occasioned by
design; but, from the dis-
ts, it is probable that it
n that part of the build-
was occupied as a thea-
ere workmen had been
during the night, in
parations for a perform-
was to have taken place
wing day. The Palais
situated in the centre of
erected by the duke of
his own garden, a few
the revolution.

Constantinople. Sir Sidney
ister-extraordinary from
c. majesty, arrived here
of this month, in the
84 guns. On the 5th
nference with the Reis
which was present Mr.
ith, the English ambaf-
ng the presents destined
annic majesty for the
or, and which fir Sidney
to present, is a perfect
he Royal George and
fs field-pieces, three-
rith their casloons con-
such a manner as to be
camels. Sir Sidney
is day taken up his resi-
e beautiful palace of
hich the ambassadors of
an republic formerly
was accompanied by se-
ry and naval officers,

some French emigrants, and a guard
of marines; he was received by the
Ottoman court with all the distinc-
tion due to a foreigner in a public
character.

12th. *Dublin.* At a meeting of
the corporation, and court of D'Oyer
hundred, at Cork, resolutions, in
favour of an union, have been una-
nimously agreed to; and an address
to parliament, praying for an adop-
tion of the measure, ordered to be
prepared and presented.

This evening, between 9 and 10,
the house of the parish-clerk of St.
Andrew, Holborn, in Shoe-lane,
was robbed of the communion-
plate of the church, and 200*l.* in
cash, belonging to the rector. The
robbers entered the house by the
garret-window, having, it is sup-
posed, got over the bone-house in
the church-yard. In their retreat,
they dropped a silver cup and cover,
which was found in the church-
yard.

14th. The corning-mill belonging
to the gunpowder-works of Mellrs.
Pigou and Co. at Dartford, this
day blew up, by which unfortunate
accident two men and a boy were
killed. A few of their scattered
remains were collected together and
interred; but by far the greatest
part were literally blown to atoms.
One man had fortunately left the
mill not more than a minute before
the explosion took place; and
what, though singular, is true, this
is the third time he has thus mi-
raculously escaped from similar ac-
cidents.

25th. An earthquake was felt
this day in several parts of the de-
partment of Finisfierre, and appears
to have extended itself to a great
number of other departments. At
Nantes the shock was extremely
violent

violent, and was felt at ten minutes after four in the morning of the 25th of January. Several walls were thrown down, the river was much agitated, and many boats sunk. At Rennes the shock lasted only two minutes, and was not so violent. It happened there a few minutes before four A. M. At Ferté Bernard it was felt about the same time, and though it lasted little more than a second, it was extremely violent. The earthquake was also felt nearly at the same time at Caen and Rouen, but occasioned no damage in either place. It was, we believe, felt on the same day in Jersey.

DIED. 8th, at Halle, in Germany, John Reinhold Forster, L. L. D. in the university of Oxford, the celebrated navigator. He was a native of Prussia, and a clergyman; elected F. A. S. 1767, and, at the same time, F. R. S. In the "Archæologia," vol. II. are his "Observations on some Tartarian Antiquities found in Siberia;" In vol. III. "Observations on the Parthian Epoch, as found on a Coin in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna," published by Frælich. Upon Mr. Barks and Dr. Solander declining the second voyage with captain Cook, 1772, on account of the want of some proper accommodation, the board of admiralty, at the short warning of ten days, engaged Dr. Forster and his son, George, who drew up an account of a voyage round the world, in his Britannic majesty's sloop, Resolution, commanded by captain Cook, during the years 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, published in two volumes, quarto, 1777; translated into German, Berlin, 1778, 2 volumes, quarto. Mr. Forster having here said that Mr. Arnold's watch was unfortunately

stopt, Mr. Wales, the astronomer of the voyage, to whose care was committed, felt himself obliged with having wilfully stopped it. Mr. Forster not immediately coming out, by way of *erratum*, a declaration that the word was slip of the pen, a mistake, Mr. Wales published some warm "Remarks" on the voyage, which were answered with no less warmth, in a "Reply to those Remarks," the same year, by Mr. Forster, jun. who, the next year, addressed "A Letter to the Earl of Sandwich," to persuade him and his father were not engaged sufficiently, nor agreed to a contract, for accompanying captain Cook in this voyage; which was but to confirm our general opinion, that foreigners, however they come to court, even to servility, and patronage of England, rarely return the civility and candour of Englishmen. If we wanted any other specimen of foreign discontent with us, we may read the junior Mr. Forster's philosophical and picturesque tour through England and France. Dr. Forster published "Novi Species Insectorum, 1771," 8vo. "An easy Method of allaying the fire of firing Mineral Substances; with a plain and easy Instruction for any Person to examine the nature of his own Lands, or for making obvious in Excursions or Travels in foreign Countries, without the use of a complete chymical Apparatus. To which is added a Series of Experiments on the Fluor Spargy Fluor; abstracted from the Memoirs of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, for the year 1771," 8vo. 1772. "A Catalogue of the Animals of North America, 1771," 8vo. "Account

and Birds from Hudson's
 ill. Transf. LXII. "Ac-
 Fishes sent from Hudson's
 . LXIII. "Specimen of
 ral History of the Volga,"
 'Account of a new Map
 lga," LVIII. "Manage-
 Carp in Polish Prussia,"
 Account of Roots used
 dians near Hudson's Bay
 occupines Quills," LXII.
 Americæ Septentrionalis;
 catalogue of the Plants of
 erica, 1771," 8vo print-
 his translation of Bossu's
 through North America,
 with Notes, relative,
 Natural History, 1771,"
 L. Also, in 1771, a trans-
 Bougainville's "Voyage
 World," with additional
 ms, and the chart impro-
 translation of Osbeck's
 to China and the East In-
 l," 8vo. 2 vol.; of Kalin's
 to North America, Vol.
 ington, 1770, 1772, 1773,
 1771." Translation of Ba-
 sel's "Travel's into Sicily,
 Part of Italy formerly call-
 a Græcia, and a Tour
 Egypt, 1773," 8vo. de-
 o Thomas Falconer, of
 esq. Mr. Pennant's bro-
 w. "Characteres Gene-
 tarum, quas in itinere ad
 laris Australis collegerunt,
 lo, the first specimen of
 tural productions of those
 ntries in the South Seas
 . Forster and his son were
 with captain Cook, at the
 expense, to collect and

It contains seventy-five
 ra of plants. "Liber
 de Byssu antiquorum, quo
 in Lingua res vestiaria an-
 imprimis in S. codice

Hebræorum occurrens explicatur.
 Additæ ad calcem mantissæ Eryp-
 tiacæ v. on Zaphanath Paaneah,
 Abrech, Ark, Cherub. the Topaz.
 1776," 8vo. "Observations made
 during a Voyage round the World
 on Physical Geography, Natural
 History, and Ethic Philosophy,
 1778," 4to. translated into French,
 as a 5th volume to Cook's Voyages,
 Paris, 1778, 4to. In 1780, Dr.
 Forster published a translation, from
 the German, of "Chymical Obser-
 vations and Experiments on Air
 and Fire, by Charles-William Scheele,
 Member of the Royal Academy at
 Stockholm; with a prefatory Intro-
 duction, by Torbern Bergman: to
 which are added, Notes by Rich-
 ard Kirwan, Esq. and a Letter to
 him from Dr. Priestley," 8vo. He
 published at Halle, 1781, in Latin
 and German, "Illustrations of Na-
 tural History," with fifteen plates,
 in small folio, engraved at the joint
 expense of sir Joseph Banks, Mr.
 Loten, a Dutch East India gover-
 nor, and Mr. Pennant; with the
 addition of a dissertation on the
 climate, winds, and soil, of India,
 and another on the bird of paradise
 and the phoenix (Pennant's Literary
 Life, p. 10). In 1786 he publish-
 ed, in German, translated into En-
 glish, the same year, "A History of
 the Discoveries and Voyages made
 in the North, illustrated with new
 and original Maps," 4to. an useful
 compilation, without much origi-
 nal matter.

FEBRUARY.

1st. Yesterday morning a small
 cutter called the Bee, John Nation,
 master, bound from London to the
 West Indies, went on shore on the
 sands

lands near Poole, in a heavy gale of wind at East. There was a tremendous sea running, and a very heavy snow falling, which rendered it extremely difficult, as well as hazardous, to afford any assistance to the crew. The boats from his majesty's gun-vessel the *Tickler*, and several other boats, attempted it without success, and the poor fellows, after cutting away the masts, and doing all they could to relieve the vessel, were left, without hope, to the horrid expectation that every coming sea would overwhelm them, or to the still more dreadful one, that they must shortly perish by the inclemency of the weather. They remained in this shocking situation till the middle of the day, when Charles Sturt, esq. of Brownsea-castle, happily succeeded in rescuing them from the very jaws of death, and brought them to his hospitable mansion, where every refreshment and comfort was administered to them, which their exhausted state required. Mr. Sturt, on this occasion, merits the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity; regardless of his personal safety, which was endangered in an imminent degree, to his active exertions and perseverance alone are the poor people indebted for their lives. The sea was tremendous beyond description, and the boats on which the vessel lay extremely dangerous to approach. Mr. Sturt's boat was very much filled by the sea, and he met with the assistance of twelve oarsmen, who cut off his boat from the others.

Mr. Sturt, in his return, met a vessel which had been driven ashore during a storm, and he was obliged to leave it. He then returned to his house, where he was met by his wife and children, and

every soul of their respective and passengers, to the number 60, unhappily perished.

9th. The mail-guards, returned in town, declare they experienced so severe a night of February 8. The storm was so driven against their boats, to benumb and swell them. A gentleman, who should have a letter for the Chester mail, relates, that he was at Northampton, which he got on Friday night, he got on well, notwithstanding the storm of the driving snow, to Buryfield, whence the guard, with six horses, explored a passage, which could with difficulty be made to face the storm. The length, arriving at Hoxton, among other coaches, was the Manchester mail; and was attended by persons who had returned from heavy Coventry and Chester mails, that they and their horses were stuck fast in the snow on Chalk-hill. The dawn broke this time, broken, he, with the superintendants of the mail, and the guard, set off to Danstable; and, taking with six horses from the mail, arrived with the mail at the Post-office at half past ten on Sunday. The mail-coach for Shrewsbury, on Saturday, stuck in the snow in Tilbury, whence the guard carried some way, and then changed, in which being unfavourable, he proceeded with the mail on horseback to Loughborough, where was the Worcester mail-coach. The passages between the towns on that and other roads had been filled by the heavy snow. On Friday night, the guard

the coach blocked up at from whence he occasionally walking and London, where he arrived time. The second fall completely blocked up market-road, that three coming to town by the rail, could not proceed than Bourn-bridge. The superintendants of the proceeded with the two of the horses, and, exertion and risk, arrived rails, in London, though Saturday's delivery.

Lymouth. Yesterday was the most severe hurricane remembered here, at W.N.W. At four the Naiad frigate broke from the guns, and got ashore on the beach, but, the tide flowing, floated off without damage. The privateer, in Catdow, adrift, and got ashore on the down side, where she now lies. Church partly unroofed, stacks of chimneys blown down, slates and roofs blown down a distance. At six P. M. a stack of chimneys at Lady's, at the east end of the street, fell in upon the roof of the school, and through into the child-room, carried away the spring, and beds, amounting near ten tons, down into the street, where near thirty children were working. By the beams in a few moments, the misfortune of twenty-seven of the children; but the cries of three were heard under the ruins, sent free, the master, with others, dug them out, located, and much bruised by the interference of Providence.

dence, every person was miraculously saved from apparent and inevitable destruction.

At night, a man walking home mistook his road, near Catdown-road, (the hedge having fallen in,) walked over a precipice 200 feet high, and was dashed to pieces.

An awful phenomenon occurred in the Isle of Wight: a large tract of land, containing 130 acres, with a dwelling-house and other edifices upon it, occupied by farmer Hervey, was suddenly separated from the adjoining ground, and propelled forwards towards the sea; leaving in the place which it before occupied a stupendous gulph or chasm that instantly filled with water. The estate in question was situated on the southern coast of the island, a wild romantic tract of country, which wears every appearance of having heretofore experienced many similar lapses or land-slips.

Much injury was sustained on the river by the tremendous storm of last night. Several vessels, particularly such whose cables had been burt by the floating ice, were driven from their moorings, and, by getting foul of each other, they received considerable injury in their rigging, as well as in several other respects. Among the small craft there is great havoc, both below and above bridge, great numbers of them being dashed to pieces, sunk, or driven away. By the overflow of the river, at Weybridge, considerable tracts of the adjacent meadows and corn-lands are laid under water.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jordan, the booksellers, convicted of a libel, in publishing the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield's "Address to the Bishop of Llandaff," were brought up to receive

ceive judgement. The former was ordered to be confined six months, in the King's-Bench prison, and pay a fine of 50*l.* the latter to be imprisoned one year, in the house of correction, in Cold-Bath-fields.

18th. *Bath.* The rapid thaw, accompanied, on Sunday, by a heavy rain, produced the greatest flood on our river that has been experienced since 1774; Monday night, when at the highest, it was more than ten feet above its usual level. A most distressing scene presented itself in Horse-street, Avon-street, and on the quay; the kitchens, cellars, &c. in those places, were nearly full to the ceilings; and in the lowest part of Horse-street the inhabitants were driven for shelter to the upper stories. The road to Bristol was scarcely passable, the water being in many places as high as the bellies of the horses. Accounts from the country state, that similar inundations have almost generally taken place, and much damage has been sustained by hay-ricks, timber, &c. having been carried away.

21st. In the court of King's Bench, this day, Mr. Cuthell, the original publisher of Mr. Wakefield's address was tried before a special jury; and, after calling several respectable persons to his character, who all concurred in stating "that he dealt in old historical, philosophical and other learned books, and not at all in political or other pamphlets, and that he was a man of excellent moral character," was found guilty.

Mr. Wakefield was also tried, as the author of the work; which, having been proved in evidence, he defended himself, and read a written speech, upwards of two hours long, full of invectives against his majes-

ty's ministers, and particularly against the attorney-general, who did not condescend to make any reply to it. The single question which the attorney-general put to the jury, was, whether Wakefield was to be governed by one law, and all his majesty's subjects by another law? Lord Mansfield treated Mr. W. with tenderness and humanity; the jury found the defendant guilty. Bail was immediately given to receive him, and he appeared himself in a 1000*l.* and Mr. Rutt, merchant, in Thames-street, and Mr. Samuel Lewin, each.

25th. James Turnbull was tried upon the capital charge of robbing Thomas Finch in scar, and from his majesty's mint of 2380 guineas. By the evidence of T. Finch, it appeared that on the 20th of December, Turnbull, Dalton, and two of the Hamlets militia, were employed at work at a press used in the mint. At nine o'clock Finch told them to go to breakfast; they all went, leaving him and a Mr. Chubb in the room; in about a minute Turnbull and Dalton returned, the latter stopped at the door, and the former presented a pistol to Finch, and took the keys of a chest from him; he then locked him in an inner room, and afterwards stole 2380 guineas, and then escaped.

Turnbull, in his defence, stated all the particulars, and said, though it would injure his character, it was due to the innocent. He being all ordered to go on morning of the robbery, he went out last, and found Dalton for him at the door, to whom he said, without giving the smallest int-

tion, he said, "You come
lton asked for what? To
e replied, "Never mind,
in." That when he pre-
e pistol to Mr. Finch, Dal-
l out to him two or three
What are you about?" and
it from the door and gave
s, which he certainly would
done had he been con-

ry pronounced him guilty;
ounsel was allowed to make
il objections to the indict-
hich is to be decided by the
udges.

im Bryce and Peter Pollard
th found guilty of assisting
e: this Turnbull also de-

This day were executed
ines, for shooting at Henry
s, a police officer, and James
s, alias Patrick Blake, for
a seaman's will. Haines
a hung in chains on Houn-
th, between the two roads;
et strongly plated with iron.
id, that near 300 journey-
riers attended the scaffold
e Haines (who was a cur-
nt that they were prevented
the attempt by the vigilance
eriff's officers.

At Paris, Thomas Muir,
ebrated Scottish advocate,
ted to Botany-bay, for sedi-
it who escaped thence. A
he received on board the
frigate in which he returned
ope, it is said, never was
and to that his death is af-

in his 82d year, Mr. Thomas
for more than 40 years a
eller of the first reputation at
ws-gate. He was a native

of Brackley, in Northamptonshire;
and began his career in Round-
court, in the Strand, opposite York-
buildings, where, after being some
years an assistant to his elder brother,
Olive Payne (with whom the idea
and practice of printing catalogues
is said to have originated), he com-
menced bookseller on his own ac-
count, and issued "A Catalogue of
curious Books in Divinity, History,
Classics, Medicine, Voyages, Na-
tural History, &c. Greek, Latin,
French, Italian, and Spanish, in
excellent Condition, and mostly gilt
and lettered," dated Feb. 29, 1740,
being almost the first of the catalog-
ists, except Daniel Brown, at the
Black Swan, without Temple-bar,
and the short-lived Mears and
Noorthouck. From this situation
he removed to the Mews-gate, in
1750, when he married Elizabeth
Taylor, and succeeded her brother
in the shop and house, which he
built, whence he issued an almost
annual succession of catalogues, be-
ginning 1755, and, in the years
1760 and 1761, two catalogues du-
ring the year. This he continued
to do till 1790, when he resigned
the business to his eldest son, who
had for more than 20 years been his
partner, and who opened a new
literary channel, by a correspon-
dence with Paris, from whence he
brought, in 1793, the library of
the celebrated chancellor, Lamoig-
non. The little shop, in the shape
of an L, was the first that obtained
the name of a literary coffee-house,
in London, from the knot of literati
that resorted to it; and, since the
display of new books on the counter
has been adopted from the Oxford
and Cambridge booksellers, other
London shops have their followers.

MARCH.

MARCH.

5th. The court of directors of the East-India company has consented to the wishes of government, and given up the point of recruiting for its own service. This puts a period to a very long controversy. Chatham-barracks is to be the depôt for East-India recruits, who are, in future, to be engaged for a period of ten years, leaving it to their option to enlist, after the expiration thereof, for a farther term of five years. The company are to defray the expense of their passage home, after their discharge in India.

15th. A meeting of the trustees of the British-museum having been held, to take into consideration a plan lately presented to them by Mr. Defensans, which had for its object to convert Montague-house into galleries of pictures and statues; they have resolved that no alteration shall take place in Montague-house.

A fire broke out, on the 13th of March, in the suburbs of Pera, at Constantinople, and, notwithstanding every exertion to suppress it, nearly two-thirds of that quarter were burnt down. Among the buildings destroyed are the houses of the English ambassador, the Austrian internuncio, and of several other persons of distinction; the hotels of Spain and of Poland, the Roman catholic church, and the French magazine, which contained all the mules of Pera, as it was thought a place of perfect safety. The damage estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

18th. Pyrenæus, a soldier of the regiment of foot, has been sent to

of the Royal Exchange, a very deep well, of great antiquity, has been discovered. The water of excellent quality, and the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, in Cornhill propose erecting a new building near the spot. Upon examining Stow's History of London, it appears to have been covered more than six hundred years ago. He notices, as standing there, a conduit and a watch-house, together with a place of confinement for disorderly persons, at the entrance of which was placed the pillory for their punishment; all which, says, were removed in the year 1380. What is remarkable, the top of the well was not secured either with an arch or brick-work, but covered with planks.

21st. The house of Mr. T. King, school-master, near Tottenham, was burnt to the ground. Ten families were insured, and many lives were lost. The fire was occasioned by a maid-servant throwing some ashes in the yard, which communicated to some out-house, and destroyed the whole building. Evidentially it was in the day, and the consequences must have been dreadful; the whole being consumed in a short time, and not a single article of clothes left for the scholars.

22d. *Plymouth.* A melancholy accident happened yesterday morning at the gun-wharf in that yard at this place. Mr. Braithwaite, his son, about 12 years of age, Newman, R. Herden, and Sealles, were employed in packing a quantity of bomb-shells, from the different French vessels lately brought in here, and led by Mr. Brace at pulley when, by some accident, one of the shells took fire, which con-

to several others, filled combustible matter, and in a dreadful explosion, 7 of the above persons out of the reach of its influence, that Mr. his son were killed on the Newman had his right arm off, and the other two seriously wounded. Many left the spot only a few by which providential were their lives saved. A cannon was distinctly heard in, three miles and a half from the spot. A young man was also brought to the hospital from the Castor, mangled in his face and having been blown up by some loose powder from powder-horn.

A box of silver, tolerably rich, discovered in Hurland-commonly called the Old mine, in Gwincar-parish, in the county of Cornwall, on which there are at present at work. A subscription was this day started at Lloyd's for the purpose of raising a piece of plate, value to be sent as a present to the Commodore Truxton, of the frigate, Constellation, captured the French frigate, Intrepid, captain Buce, of 44 and 411 men, after an hour's hot action. The Constellation 1 man killed and 3 wounded; Intrepide, 29 killed and 29 their wounds and 29

A poor woman was killed yesterday, owing to the wind blowing her petticoats into the machinery of a cotton-mill, by which she was literally torn to pieces. At five infant children.

30th. *Newcastle.* His grace the duke of Northumberland has given twenty guineas (exclusive of his annual contribution) to be distributed to the crew of the Northumberland life-boat, at North Shields, as a testimony of his approbation of their conduct, in going off, at imminent peril, through a vast quantity of floating ice and a very high sea, and thereby safely bringing to shore a number of shipwrecked seamen, as there were, at that time, four ships upon the Herd-sand.

DIED. Found dead in his bed, at the Carpenter's Arms, a public-house, in the parish of Wick, Gloucestershire, about six miles from Bath, James White, esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world. He was educated at the university of Dublin, and was esteemed an admirable scholar, and possessed of brilliant parts. His conduct, for four or five years past, has been marked by great wildness and eccentricity. He is said to have conceived an ardent affection for a young lady, who, he supposed, was as warmly attached to him; but, (as he imagined) some plot had been contrived to wean her regard, and to frustrate all his future prospects in life. He attributed the failure of his application for patronage and employment from the great to the machinations of those plotters and contrivers, and even supposed their influence upon the London booksellers prevented his literary talents being more amply rewarded. The winters of 1797 and 1798 he passed in the neighbourhood of Bath, and many persons noticed in the pump-room, the streets, or vicinity of the city, a thin, pale, emaciated man, (between 30 and 40) with

a wild, yet penetrating look, dressed in a light coat of Bath-coating. His means of subsistence were very scanty, and he obliged the cravings of nature to keep within their limits: he has been known to debar himself of animal food for months, and to have given life a bare subsistence by a biscuit, a piece of bread, or a cold potatoe, and a glass of water. Unable to pay his lodgings, and too proud to ask relief, he would many nights wander about the fields, or seek repose beneath a hay-stack; almost exhausted, he once took refuge in an inn at Bath, where his extraordinary conduct, and his refusing every sustenance, alarmed the mistress, and impelled her to apply to the magistrates: they humanely ordered him to be put under the care of the parish-officers. Instead of appreciating these precautionary means, as he ought to have done, he, in letters to some persons in Bath, complained of "the undue interference of magisterial authority and this unconstitutional infringement of the liberty of the subject!" When his mind was more composed, and his health partly recovered, he behaved with more moderation, and, though apparently sensible of the good intended him, he strongly suspected that his imaginary host of enemies had again been plotting. It was about this time that he published his "Letters to Lord Camden on the State of Ireland;" the elegance and strength of his language, the shrewdness of his remarks and the perspicuity of his arguments were generally admired. A small subscription was privately raised for his relief; and, though given to him with the utmost delicacy, he could scarcely be prevailed upon to take it but as a loan. He

then left Bath, nor had I of this account heard of him, when I learned that the coroner had been called to determine premature death. This gentleman had respectable residing in Bath; but with no influence over his past means of controuling his The following is as account of his works, as we have been able to obtain: 1st, "The of Marcus Tullius Cicero Caius Cornelius Verres, with annotations," 4to. 1789. 2d, "Conway-Castle; Verses in Memory of the late Earl of Sandwich; and The Moon," 4to. 1789. 3d, "Earl St. John's, The History of Richard the First, Earl of Clare and the beautiful Countess of Pembroke," 2 vol. 12mo. 1789. 4th, "The Adventures of John of Lancaster," 3 vols. 1790. 5th, "The Adventures of King Richard Cœur de Lion," which is added, "The Lord Falkland," a poem 12mo. 1791. 6th, "The History of the Revolution of France translated from the French of M. de Saint Etienne," 8vo. 7th, "Speeches of M. de Beaumont, the Elder, pronounced in the National Assembly of France to which is prefixed, A History of his Life and Character, translated from the French," 2 vol. 8vo. 8th, "The Letters to Lord Camden," already mentioned.

In her 102d year, I saw her at Corbie. She retained her faculties till within a few days of her death, but had been bed-ridden for two years. She was a native of Lisle, and was resident in London when taken by the duke of Burgundy, in 1709, being

ear. Her singular attachment to a very English woman, who died a few years since, added her to the protection of the family, and the family quitting the country, her remains were buried in an Abergavenny cemetery, on the 14th instant.

APRIL.

The king's house at Weymouth has been materially damaged by the late tempestuous weather. One of the storms, a few days since, it was struck by lightning, which split one of the main beams, and damaged the principal part of the building; the railing of the house was entirely demolished, and other parts of the premises were materially injured. A sloop in the bay had its main-mast broken by the lightning.

This night, about eleven, a fire broke out at a carpenter's shop between Field-lane and Union-street, which burnt furiously for about an hour and a half. Several engines were distributed in the neighbourhood, but the force was so great that they could afford but little assistance; and the awkward situation of the place, where the fire was, would not admit of coming nearer, in consequence of which about six houses were set on fire, and most of them consumed. Hundreds of birds of prey, including plover-crows, lapwings, snipe, woodcocks, &c. were seen on the Holderness coast. It is supposed to have been starved by the sea, as the bills of many of them were placed under the stones.

6th. Such was the severity of the storm this day, that a number of crows dropped, in their flight, dead upon the earth, and others were taken up alive in the neighbourhood of Skipton-Craven.

In consequence of a heavy fall of snow, on Thursday, many of the mail-coaches did not reach town this morning till several hours after the accustomed time; and the Manchester-coach had not arrived at a late hour on Saturday evening. So deep was the snow in the neighbourhood of Congleton, that the Liverpool-coach was entirely buried in it, and the mail forwarded on horse-back. Near Stone, like impediments presented themselves, and the communication between Holyhead and Chester has been wholly suspended. Add to these, so thick was the fog and fleet last night, for twenty or thirty miles round the metropolis, that the coachmen and guards were obliged to alight and lead their horses.

8th. The passengers who arrived at the general post-office by the Edinburgh-mail this morning say, the snow began falling about seven on Friday morning at Newcastle, and continued till six at night. No carriage could proceed farther than Northallerton; they attempted with a chaise and six, but in vain, and then, with the guard, took saddle-horses at Easingould, and chaise to York. They say they never saw snow fall so fast, and that it was six feet deep. The mail had not arrived at Newcastle from the North when they set out, though many hours beyond its time. The snow was so deep between Nottingham and Leeds that no coach could travel on Friday night: the mail was sent by horse. The Liverpool

verpool stage-coaches and mails were dug out of the snow at Talk-on-the-Hill. The Whitby and Scarborough coaches were set fast on the Woulds. The snow was about six feet deep about a mile from Garstang. The Manchester and Liverpool stages and mail-coaches, on their way to Carlisle, were set, and left till the next day, the passengers walking to the inn. Between Leek and Macclesfield, on the Cheshire hills, the Manchester-stages that ought to have arrived on Friday night and Saturday morning were stuck fast, and did not reach London until Sunday.

9th. Last week, the cabin of a boat at the canal-bason at Chesterfield was discovered in flames, and two young men were taken there-out burnt to death, in a manner too shocking to relate. It is supposed, from the severity of the weather, they had made too large a fire in the cabin, which set the boat on fire, and caused them to be suffocated.

Early this morning, a fire broke out in a factory, at the upper end of Salford, which spread with such rapidity, that it was entirely destroyed, together with five small houses adjoining. notwithstanding every possible assistance was rendered. The loss is about 2,500*l*.

10th. Last night, a factory, belonging to Mr. John Kay, at Mollinoux, in the parish of Prestwich, was entirely destroyed by fire: no part of the property was injured.

11th. The recent severity of the weather has been particularly felt by the inhabitants of Norwich, in consequence of the general scarcity of coals. Nor is the evil confined to that city, but extends to the country around: and at Yarmouth their fires, both public and pri-

vate, are so exhausted, that guineas were given for half-dron, which were, with great difficulty, procured even at that

12th. A few days ago, 11 men in De-la-port-court, were suddenly taken ill after drinking tea in the afternoon. The illness seemed to be the effect of poison, the kettle was examined and in the water were found and other insects, which, it was supposed, had remained there as to make it putrid, and occasioned the death of both mother and daughter. The former died last night, and the latter on the 13th.

16th. The following orders were yesterday issued on the part of St. James's park:

Monday, April 8

In consequence of communications from the adjutant-general, the field-marshal his royal highness the duke of Gloucester orders the following letter to be inserted in the brigade-orders:

Horje-Guards, April 8

Sir,

I have received the communications in-chief's directions to transmit you the king's pleasure, in relation to the 5th, or royal Irish regiment of dragoons, which it is his royal highness's, the commander-in-chief's desire that you shall, without delay, carry into execution.

His majesty has taken the most serious consideration of the presentation which has been made by his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland of the conduct of this regiment, and is of opinion that the insubordination and want of discipline and order which have ever distinguished the British army, therein ex-

especially in these times
and exertion, that they
marked by a punishment
be severely felt and be
numbered by those misgui-
is who have been guilty
rocious acts of disobedi-
ch have brought this in-
gma on the corps, and
as an example to all
well of the consequences
ditions and outrageous
gs, as of his majesty's
nination to maintain sub-
and discipline in his army,
ort the authority of his of-
execution of their duty.
these grounds his majesty's
rmination, that the 5th,
ish regiment of dragoons,
thwith disbanded; which
please to communicate to
and carry it into imme-
et. At the same time
ing judges it requisite, for
of the service, to make
re examples, his majesty
usly condescended to di-
eneral lord Rosmore shall
, that his majesty is per-
the concern which, as a
a lordship would feel at
rcumstance occurring in
f the army; and is sensi-
e particular mortification
xperience in the present
from the event of which,
his lordship cannot, in
ast degree, suffer in his
estimation. His majesty
pleased farther to direct,
do express his persuasion,
are many valuable officers
ment who have used their
vours to restore the order
ve the credit of the corps;
h in this measure of in-
severity it was impossi-

ble to make any exceptions, the
majority being clearly implicated
in the misconduct in which the
whole are suffering, yet his majesty
will hereafter make the most point-
ed discrimination, and those of any
rank who are deserving of the royal
favour may rely on his majesty's
disposition to reward their merit,
and to avail himself of their future
services.

In consideration of the expense
to which the officers of the 5th, or
royal Irish regiment, have been
unavoidably exposed, his majesty
has been graciously pleased to direct
that their full pay shall be continued
to them to the 24th of December
next, at which period they will be
placed on half-pay.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed) Henry Calvert.
Adjutant-general.

20th. *Thellusson v. Woodford, and
Woodford v. Thellusson*. These causes
were instituted in the court of chan-
cery for the purpose of taking its opi-
nion upon the will of the late Mr.
Thellusson. The one bill being
filed to pray that the will might be
declared void, as containing de-
vises contrary to law; the other,
to pray that the purposes of the
will might be carried into effect.

The case having been opened
long ago before the lord chancellor,
his lordship desired the assistance of
the judges; accordingly, the master
of the rolls, Mr. justice Buller, and
Mr. justice Lawrence, attended with
the lord c'.ancellor, before whom
the case was argued, and this day
the court delivered judgement.

Mr. justice Lawrence commen-
ced with opening the two bills; he
then read the clause in the will
upon which the question turned.
He then took a view of the whole

case, as did also Mr. justice Buller and the master of the rolls. The objections taken by the counsel against the will came under three distinct heads, of which the following is the substance, and must be disposed of by resolving the following questions:

First, Whether, according to the true construction of this will, the testator has clearly exceeded the utmost bounds within which executory devises, even in their utmost latitude, have been confined by the rules of law, or has transgressed those rules which are established?

Secondly, Whether the testator's meaning be so doubtful as to render it impossible to find it out?

Thirdly, Whether such accumulation as may possibly take place under this will may not be such as to become dangerous to the state, and, therefore, ought not to be suffered? [It may, in one possible event, amount to eighteen millions, in the hands of one individual.]

Upon the two first of these heads, the learned judges, Buller and Lawrence, and the master of the rolls, were most clearly of opinion, that the testator had not exceeded the bounds of executory devise, and that the meaning was not doubtful; and that therefore the will ought to be established.

Upon the last head there are some cases; but if that be matter of complaint, neither a court of law or equity has any authority over it, and the remedy, if any be necessary, must be provided by the legislature, it being a question of mere state policy.

The lord-chancellor.—I am extremely obliged to his honour, and the learned judges, not only for the very able assistance they

have given to me in forming my own opinion on this case, which entirely concurs with theirs in result, and almost in the whole of argument, but also because they have been so good as to relieve me from the duty of entering into particulars of the several points in the case, in the statement of argument, and in the statement of the ground on which the plaintiff's counsel have failed to produce the intended effect upon my mind. I could not go over the case with a necessity of repeating argument, a great part of which has been much better stated already, because, although we may differ a little in the expressions, yet the same arguments must occur to all persons who have studied the points, and taken the same course of inquiry on the case.

I am not surprized that this case has been brought forward, and has called forth such great exertions of learning and ingenuity. The amount of property, and the testator's not having sufficient authority for such a disposition, is a factative for the plaintiffs to feel that they have not done their duty in not subjecting the testator's will, and endeavouring to establish that they have a right to this property, which they have been in force, if no difficulty had prevented it; and I think it a difficulty in saying, that the intention of the testator is so harsh and unkind, and illiberal, that I cannot find it no breach of duty in the court to endeavour to set it aside.

The great amount of the property is an object which can, in no possible case, enter into the principle of the court in giving judgment. The same rule of law that governs property to the amount of a hundred pounds governs one n

ty or the prudence of this in afford no fair or just the controul of the court, they leave with me a very in the mind, and there are many considerations that feelings, and that might understanding—but they not be affected by con- of that sort—it is the courts, in the construc- ls, to give effect to wills re intention of the testa- : found out. It is not to me to be ignorant of on of the testator, if the o meaning, much less to e intention of the testa- ny own ideas of it, on ty or political tendency sition.

ument on the accumula- as a ground against the apprehend to be (unless of lady Dennison's will) w. I take it, the court onsidered it as essential lity of a devise, that the profits should attend the l the time the absolute sts.

tent to which this execu- goes for the lives, though y so either, no valid ob- he raised; for, at the of these lives, there is iven to avoid perpetuity. gh this executory devise r than others, yet it is : principle as those cases h opinions have been cases decided, and that .—It is not for me to rules of law. I cannot I am to draw the line, xactly how many lives cluded in a limitation, to be the extent of an .I.

executory devise, or on what cal- culation of chances an executory devise shall continue. I must hold myself bound by the rules and esta- blished matter of positive law, as already decided on considered cases of executory devises.

Here his lordship took a view of several decided cases upon this point; that of Long and Blackall, and a case that he had sent to the court of King's Bench, not, he said, on account of any doubt in his own mind, for he had antecedently form- ed the same opinion as that court delivered upon that case, but be- cause there had been some doubt, whether there was not a difference between the courts of King's Bench and the Common Pleas upon that point.—His lordship then quoted the case of Law and Reeves; and also several others—and likewise the opinion of lord Somers in the house of lords. He observed, that all the cases from 1600 to our own time, proved that the judges had been clearly of opinion, such as had been delivered by the learned judges to day. The last case his lordship quoted, was the case of Doe on the demise of Brown and Clerk, con- firming the doctrine that children in the womb were, for all beneficial purposes, the same as if born at a testator's death.

With respect to the only other legal point in this case, "whether the description of the person ulti- mately to take" is sufficiently certain, the point does not now arise; but if I was called upon to give a deci- ded opinion, I should say it is suf- ficiently certain, and that for the reason which was so very ably stated by Mr. justice Buller. I have no doubt who is the person meant by "heirs male of the testator;" but if there

there were a doubt upon that point it is impossible for me to say that this will should not now take effect, because events may happen that will put it out of all possible doubt to whom that description will apply at the time the devise shall take effect.

I should do myself no credit, nor give the bar any information, were I to proceed farther—I therefore now return thanks to his honour and the learned judges for what they have done in giving me assistance.

The will was then established, and a future day appointed for giving directions for carrying its purposes into effect.

25th Came on, in the court of King's Bench, at Westminster, a trial at bar on an information filed by the attorney-general against Sackville, earl of Thanet, Denis O'Bryen, Robert Fergusson, Thomas Thompson, and Thomas Gunter Brown, for a riot and assault at Maidstone, at the conclusion of the trials of O'Connor and others for high-treason, which continued until a quarter after ten o'clock, when the jury retired, and returned at half past eleven, and pronounced a verdict of guilty against lord Thanet and Mr. Fergusson. The others were acquitted.

26th This morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a genteelly dressed young woman sprang from the walls of London bridge, and before any one could come near her, threw herself into the Thames. A boat immediately put off, and, as she was floating, brought her on shore; she was soon recovered, having been but a few minutes in the water.

DIED. At Arley near Shetford, a free society of Bedford, aged 105,

Abne Day, a gypsy, who der a hedge near Henlow joining parish; only two own party attended her with a great concourse people. She has left a 82 and a daughter 89, and great grand children. She be carried round the coun als with 2 or 3 females of complexion; she had gro double, had not slept in 70 years, and for the last not a tooth in her head, sight of more than one lost 3 toes 12 years ago, use of one arm by the frost

MAY.

3d Lord Thanet and gusson were brought b court of King's Bench, t the judgement of the cou part they took in the riot stone, to facilitate the Mr. O'Connor, when t committed to the King's l son, and ordered to be b the first day of next te duke of Bedford and b attended to give bail, attorney-general refused t

Same day, Mr. B. Fl printer of the Cambrid gencer, was brought to the house of lords, for re a paragraph in his pap bishop of Llandaff's spe house of lords, on the sul union with Ireland; and ville moved that he be and committed to Newg months. Lord Holland ed of the practice of thi proceeding respecting on of privilege; but lord K

lord Grenville's motion
d.

J. W. Anderson (the late
;) read, in common coun-
ters from lord Nelson and
E. Berry, which were or-
e entered in the city jour-

Palermo, Jan. 31, 1799.

only this day received the
your letter (when lord
the 16th October; and
you will convey to the
common council my sincere
for all their goodness to
assure them it shall be the
my life to act in the man-
inducive to the prosperity
y of London, on which
at of our country. I am
ble of your politeness in
e to say what particular
ould wish on the sword,
o be presented to me by
f London; but I beg to
to the judgement of my
zens. Believe me, when
u that I feel myself,
most faithful and obliged
Nelson.

Windsor, April, 23, 1799.

this instant had the ho-
receiving your favour of
October last, which I con-
been travelling in quest
ce that period. Permit
return you and the court
n council of the city of
my warmest thanks and
ful acknowledgements for
high compliment I am
with; believe me sir, I
as the highest mark of
y's approbation, to gain
most gratifying; at the

same time I have to assure you,
that under the flag of rear admiral
lord Nelson I only obeyed his lord-
ship's commands.

I have the honour to be, your
very faithful and obedient servant,
E. Berry.

The two following letters have
passed between the commissioners of
income and Mr. Horne Tooke.

" TO JOHN HORNE TOOKE, ESQ.

" Office of the commissioners
for carrying into execution
the act for taxing income.

" *Wandsworth; May 3, 1799.*

" Sir,

" The commissioners having un-
der their consideration your decla-
ration of income, dated the 26th of
February last, have directed me to
acquaint you that they have reason
to apprehend your income exceeds
sixty pounds a year.—They there-
fore desire that you will re-consider
the said declaration, and favour me
with your answer on or before
Wednesday the 8th instant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

" W. B. Luttly, clerk."

" TO MR. W. B. LUTTLY.

" Sir,

" I have much more reason than
the commissioners can have to be dis-
satisfied with the smallness of my
income. I have never yet in my
life disavowed, or had occasion to
re-consider any declaration which
I have signed with my name. But
the act of parliament has removed
all the decencies which used to pre-
vail between gentlemen; and has
given the commissioners (shrouded
under the signature of their clerk)
a right by law to tell me that they
have reason to believe that I am
a liar. They have also a right to

demand from me, upon oath, the particular circumstances of my private situation. In obedience to the law, I am ready to attend them upon this degrading occasion, so novel to Englishmen; and to give them every explanation and satisfaction which they may be pleased to require.

I am, sir,

“ Your humble servant,

John Horne Tooke.”

9th. At the sittings before lord Kenyon, a case was determined, Middleton *qui tam*, *versus* Blake, which deserves the most serious attention of the clergy; an action was brought against the Rev. Mr. Blake, who is vicar of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to recover eleven penalties for non-residence. It appeared, that this gentleman had been vicar of that parish for nineteen years, but had resided on his estate at South Molton, Devon, and never came up to London to visit his parish but to receive their Easter offerings. On the part of the reverend defendant, witnesses were produced, to shew that he was in an extremely poor state of health; that he was very much afflicted with the gout; and, very generally after he had resided in London about a month, he was seized with illness, and sometimes was obliged to remain in town three months before he was able to return to the country. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 110*l*.

This day was tried, in the court of King's Bench, an action for an assault, and for false imprisonment, wherein Mr. Dowding, a respectable wine-merchant, was plaintiff, and general Watson, of the 3d regiment of guards, was defendant. The case made out by the plaintiff

in evidence was shortly the plaintiff and his sister had been dining at the house of a friend of theirs, a few miles from town. On the 22d of July last, at about five o'clock, they were coming on horseback from Knightsbridge, and as they were near to the gate of the barracks, a gentleman was coming towards them. They were only about twenty paces from their horses; the gentleman was going on a jog trot; and the lady was frightened. As the horses came nearer one another, they were on the left hand of the road, which was their proper side, and very near the barracks. There was abundant room for the gentleman to pass, the road was very wide, and not a carriage was at that time, but the road was very dirty. Mr. Dowding called to the gentleman, and said, “hope you will never turn out of the road;” upon which the gentleman made use of very abusive language, and immediately gave a blow at Mr. Dowding's head, which he lost his own hat in the moment. Mr. Dowding ran off towards his sister, to her assistance, instead of contenting this gentleman, who however followed, and gave him a very severe blow on his head, which cut his hat, with what is called a stick. Upon this the plaintiff, who had thus conducted himself, immediately ordered out the soldiers that were at the barracks, with their fixed bayonets fixed to their rifles, and surrounded Mr. Dowding; and commanded Mr. Dowding's name, which he gave him; he ordered them to take Mr. Dowding into custody, and Mr. Dowding asked for his name, which he refused to give. The soldiers, on the per-

tell his name: it soon
however, that it was ge-
n.

east incivility or provo-
given to the general be-
ck the blow, nor any
to him of his own lan-
the plaintiff, such as
rascal, &c. and after
made the first attempt,
y, to strike Mr. Dow-
ter he was riding up to
help her, and to try to
ars, the general turned
ind, and was going to
ie small end of his stick,
ged its position, and laid
small, and struck with
l of the stick.

ndant's case was sup-
e evidence of three of
who had acted in the
his command, but to
e the jury paid no cre-
gave a verdict for the
nages 250/.

woman drawing water
at Surlingham, in Nor-
y the breaking of the
itated to the bottom, a
feet; the water was
n 5 feet high; and in
n she remained for some
her long absence from
ng search, she was dis-
, a cord being lowered,
und her waist, and was
uch bruised, and nearly

ht gentlemen belonging
n association, formed a
to Hounslow, to see
highwayman; on their
they stopped at the
at Sunbury, till ten at
being flushed with what
rank, in crossing the
Walton, some of them

jostled the boat so violently, that it
overturned; by which accident
three of the gentlemen were
drowned.

15th. This morning were executed,
pursuant to their sentence, in the
Old Bailey, the following malefac-
tors, viz. James Turnbull, for rob-
bing the Mint, and Hugh Camp-
bell, William Harper, and Joseph
Walker, for forgery. Their beha-
viour was strictly becoming their
unhappy situation.

16th. In an action for an assault,
brought by a Mr. Humphries, a-
gainst lord Camelford, committed
by the latter, in a very violent and
unprovoked manner, at Drury-lane
theatre; a jury this day gave the
plaintiff 500/ damages.

29th. This morning a fire broke
out at the house of Mr. Moses Ha-
man, in Cob-court, Petticoat-lane,
which consumed the inside, with a
great part of the furniture. A child,
about three years of age, was burn-
ed so shockingly, as to be taken to
the London infirmary without hopes
of recovery.

30th. At half past ten this morn-
ing, Mr. Wakefield was brought
up before the Court of King's
Bench to receive judgement, when
Mr. justice Grose, after an appro-
priate speech, pronounced the fol-
lowing sentence: "The court, ha-
ving fully considered the whole of
your case, do order and adjudge,
that you be committed to Dorches-
ter goal for the term of two years;
that at the end of this term you give
security for your good behaviour for
five years, yourself in 500/ and two
sureties in 250/ each; and that
you continue in the said gaol
until you have given such securi-
ty." The prisoner bowed, and
withdrew.

At the same time the attorney-general prayed judgement of the court on Mr. John Perry, the editor; John Vint, the printer; and George Ross, the publisher; of the *Courier* newspaper, for a paragraph which appeared in that paper, stating "the emperor of Russia to be a tyrant among his own subjects, and ridiculous to the rest of Europe." Mr. justice Grose pronounced the judgement of the court, which was, "That Mr. John Perry do pay the sum of 100*l.* and be imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for six calendar months, and enter into security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each; and that John Vint and George Ross be imprisoned in the same prison each for one calendar month."

DIED. 26th. At Edinburgh, in his 85th year, James Burnet, of Monboddo, esq. commonly called lord Monboddo, one of the senators of the college of justice; promoted to the bench in 1767. His first publication was "A Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language, 1773," 6 vol. 8vo; 2d edit. 1774; ascribing the invention of alphabetical writing to the Egyptians. When he was so near the fountain-head, he might as well have supposed it an immediate communication from the Deity. He published also a work in 5 vol. 4to. just completed in a 6th, intitled, "Ancient Metaphysics;" a performance remarkable for a surprising mixture of penetration and genius with the most absurd whim and conceit. He strenuously maintains, that the *Ouvrang Outan* is a class of the human species, and that his want of speech is merely accidental. We remember it was said, that Maupertuis

died just as he was going to monkeys talk. Lord Monboddo endeavours to establish the existence of sea nymphs or mermaids.

JUNE.

4th. Being his majesty's birthday, the several associations of the militia of the city and its neighbourhood, amounting to 10000 well-armed men, assembled at Hyde-Park, where they were reviewed by the king. The association, commanded by Graham, was the first that entered the Park: it arrived at seven o'clock, during a heavy shower of rain which continued incessantly from 11 till 3. The other corps followed soon after. At half past eight the whole assembled on the ground. The necessary preparations were then made, and at ten minutes past nine his majesty appeared, attended by the prince of Wales, the dukes of York and Cumberland, and a great number of general officers. A formidable detachment of foot guards. The line being formed, cannon was fired, to announce the approach of the king: on which the corps immediately stood in perfect order, and the artillery fired a royal salute of twenty guns. A second gun was fired on his majesty's arrival in front of the line, and each corps immediately presented arms, with drum and music playing. A third gun was fired, as the signal for the king's arrival, which was promptly answered. His majesty having passed the line, and returned by a cer-

fourth cannon was fired, to load; and upon the being fired, the different in to fire vollies in succession right to left. The same firing were repeated, sixth and seventh cannons: in all fifty-nine rounds. eighth cannon being fired, orders were given, and the cry, "God save the King," the corps then passed his grand divisions, in a most manner, under the direction of General Dundas, who headed on horseback; after which off to the stations respected for them. The whole evolutions pointed out to the general orders having been formed, and another royal battery of twenty-one guns fired, his majesty expressing the highest satisfaction at the martial appearance and excellent conduct of this patriotic army, departed round at a quarter before eight the joyous shouts and greetings of the people, assembled on the occasion to the amount of upwards of 100,000, all the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. The sight was truly and highly gratifying; and, notwithstanding the evolutions were slightly impeded by the high wind and some rain, the whole were performed in a manner that reflects credit upon every corps present. The conduct fully entitles the king to a very handsome compliment from his royal highness, the commander-in-chief, paid them by order of his majesty, in the Gazette of the 10th inst. The ground was occupied by the London and West-India and Southwark volunteer cavalry, who preserved

the lines from being infringed by the immense multitude who crowded the Park.

10th. Lord Thanet and Mr. Fergusson, accompanied by the duke of Bedford, lord Derby, &c. being brought into the court of King's Bench.

The attorney-general said, he had received his majesty's commands to enter a *nolle prosequi* with respect to the first, second, and third counts.

Mr. justice Grose then addressed the defendants in a speech of considerable length. After commenting upon the impartiality of the trial, and the justice of the conviction, he observed, that the rank and situation of the defendants were such as ought to have made them the last men in the world to have been guilty of such conduct. He then proceeded to pass the sentence of the court upon lord Thanet, which was, that he should be imprisoned for one year in the Tower of London; that he should pay a fine of 1000*l.*; that at the expiration of his imprisonment he should give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 10,000*l.* and two sureties in 5,000*l.* each; and that he should be further imprisoned till the said security was given and the fine paid.

The sentence upon Mr. Fergusson was, that he should pay a fine of 100*l.*; that he should be imprisoned for one year in the King's Bench prison; that at the expiration of his imprisonment he should give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each; and that he should be imprisoned till the said security was given and the fine paid.

On the same day, about three o'clock, the duke de Sorrentino, a Sicilian nobleman, who has resided

in this country some years, went into Lowthorp's coffee-house, St. George's Fields, and sent the waiter with a note to count De Lambert, in Lambeth-road. He then desired to have a private room, and was shewn into one up stairs. A short time had only elapsed when the mistress thought she heard the report of a pistol; but, not being certain, she waited the arrival of the servant before she sent up stairs, who, on entering the room, found the duke, in an arm-chair, dead, and the pistol with which he had shot himself laying at his feet. Count De Lambert arrived soon after, and observed, that he had saved his life twice, at a former period, when he had attempted a similar act. The count made particular inquiry after a pocket-book, which he was certain would be found about the deceased, as it contained some secret matter that he would never disclose either to his wife or friend; but it could not be found. The duke resided in Charles-street, Fitzroy-square, and had been married to a respectable English lady a few months. A coroner's inquest was held on his body, which brought in a verdict of lunacy.

15th. This night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at the Horse and Groom, public-house, in Curtain-row, Shoreditch; by which accident, the flames caught fire to Mrs. Tomlinson's clothes, and she was burned in so shocking a manner as to cause her immediate death.

21st. This day, between eight and nine o'clock, his majesty, mounted on a beautiful white charger, and followed by the male branches of the royal family, a crowd of general-officers, &c. went from Buckingham-house to inspect all the volunteer-

corps in different streets of the polis. He passed over West bridge, and proceeded by link to Blackfriars-bridge, on tre of which he was met by mayor and aldermen, who wards rode before him, the mayor carrying the sword. His majesty proceeded Bridge-street, St. Paul's Cornhill, &c. in front of ferent associations, making to the artillery-ground, where prince of Wales, as colonel appeared at the head of the company, and thence to the chancellor's, in Upper street, where all the royal family breakfasted; the king then ed the Bloomsbury and other in that neighbourhood, and at six o'clock, returned home.

The number of volunteers by the king were 12,200, a sovereign ever experienced proofs of the loyalty of his subjects than did his majesty on this parade and rejoicing.

JULY.

4th. His majesty reviewed the Wimbledon-common, the volunteer-corps of the county of Surrey. The line, which was extensive, consisted of 12 regiments of infantry, the effective strength of the whole being 12,000 men.

9th. As a waggon full of gunpowder, with six horses, was passing the bridge at Emscole, near Warwick, one of the arches gave way, and the waggon and horses were precipitated into the river, where one of them was killed, and the others so injured that they were not able to recover.

in the afternoon, about three, largest powder-mills, on a common, not far from blew up, with a most explosion, attended by circles of the most melancholy our men, employed in powder, were blown the air, and many of of the building thrown a distance of half a mile. It was on the Thursday preceding a smaller mill, belonging to the proprietors, blew up, and many were lost. The explosion broke many panes of glass at the distance of one and

Jan. 21. It is with regret we state the loss of the *Laurel*'s armed schooner, then commanded by captain Wade, particulars of which we have from the *Ganges* came to us on the evening of the 21st. The *Laurel* was then about five leagues farther in the offing, blowing from the south-easterly direction. At eight o'clock at night, while the schooner was at anchor, a disagreeable smell of powder and smoke came from

On going below, it appeared to be coming from the gun-room. The gun-room was immediately cleared, and, on opening the door of the after gun-room, a great quantity of powder rushed out, and plainly showed that to be the quarter where the mischief lay. Captain Wade ordered all the powder that was in the gun-room and cabin to be removed; while himself, and his people, were engaged in throwing water into the gun-room. Their efforts were

impeded by the suffocating vapours, which compelled captain Wade, and those with him, to make their way upon deck. The fire was bursting forth from the cabin-windows; but captain Wade still indulged the hope of being able to get it under, and continued to employ every exertion for that purpose; but, at the same time, as a measure of prudence, he directed his officers to get the boat out, and to keep her clear a little ahead of the schooner. This was no sooner done than thirty or forty people leaped on board, and the officers found it indispensably necessary to put off, in order to prevent the boat from being surcharged. Captain Wade and those who had remained with the schooner persevered in the most spirited exertions to extinguish the fire; but it gained ground in spite of all their efforts. The people, every moment in dread of the vessel blowing up, crowded forward upon her bows, bowsprits, jibboom, &c. In this alarming situation, captain Wade, with great composure, proceeded to prepare rafts. He, his two boatswains, and some others, were stepping aft to cut away the main-mast, that it might serve as a spar; at this instant, the fire communicated to the magazine, which exploded with great violence, tearing up the deck from the taffarel to several feet before the main-mast. By this accident eight men were killed; the second boatswain had his leg broken, and captain Wade was thrown several feet forwards. At length recovering himself, he found that the flames had nearly ceased, most of the parts that were on fire having been blown up with the magazine; he was encouraged, therefore, to renew his efforts to save the remains of the schooner

schooner; but, unfortunately, a part of the burning materials had been carried up, by the explosion, into the maintop; and, this communicating to the rigging, set the whole on fire, which, falling down from time to time, rekindled the flame in various parts of the hull; and, most of the water-buckets and other implements having been blown overboard, no hope remained of being able to save any part of the wreck that might serve as a raft for those who remained. The flames extending over nearly the whole of the wreck, left no time to deliberate, and but little for a last exertion. Whatever things could be met with to answer the purpose were hastily lashed together, and put overboard as a raft, to which all the men on board, amounting to fifty-nine, were obliged to commit their safety. The poor boatswain, who, from his broken leg, was almost unable to move, was assisted to the raft; and, all hands having got hold, it was pushed from alongside; but, immediately before leaving the schooner, captain Wade had ordered the cable to be cut, that, as it was ebb-tide, the wreck of the schooner and the raft might be drifted together towards the Laurel, that the sight of the burning wreck might guide the boats from that ship in the track to find them; for, as they had fired guns of distress on the breaking out of the fire, and as they knew the light must be seen from the Laurel, they confided in her coming to their assistance. The raft and wreck continued drifting with the ebb tide, within pistol shot of each other, for about two hours, when the wreck suddenly went down; a circumstance that rendered their situation

more dismal, as the disappearance of the light lessened the chance of the expected boats falling upon them. Captain Wade ordered that they should now and then shout, as the boats were perhaps be within hearing, that they might not be able to find them. This expedient was adopted. After the long labours in the water, passed with an awful anxiety, the slow pulling of oars inspired them with unspeakable joy, and in the space of half an hour they were taken up by the Laurel's boat, and carried on board, where they were received with the kindness of their misfortunes. The cause of the fire on board the *Casca* is ascribed to the spontaneous combustion of a small quantity of oil, contained in a Dutch wooden jar, which was flowing from a gun-room. A fire of this kind occurred at the arsenal in Fort William five years ago.

13th. The North wall of the King's Bench prison on 9th this evening discovered fire. The flames burst forth with incredible fury, and were driven by the wind towards the building. The cause, which immediately took place, hardly to be expressed, within the prison but many of the prisoners and their relatives who resided in the prison were alarmed at so dreadful a sight, appeared under great shrieking, and demanding release of those whom they presented in such imminent danger. At the very first intimation of the accident, St. George's, St. Monday, St. Saviour's,

urch, and Newington, with a party of the alry, attended and pre-e populace in general g that step, which, per- best feelings of human l, upon the spur of the elated. Within the pri- re happy to learn, not st endeavour was made rt of any one to escape walls; all were engaged; those who were more ly within the reach of Above an hour had elaps- the engines arrived and work, by which time had arrived at an ungo- eight. They raged with ce, that it was with dis- nall part of the prisoners and effects were saved. etched and indigent sa- ose whole property was in their rooms, were to leave it a prey to ring element. How the occasioned no one can intly tell. It broke out, in an upper room, in corner of that part of ing where the tap is, entrance of the prison. no fire in the room, nor even a fire-place. The occupied it was an old re name of Adams, who re of the accident was at the Brace, a public the farther end of the he story he relates is, that d called upon him early ning, and had left him notes, which he was to in on Monday morning; ter security of these notes m in his trunk, and he at the time he did so, a

spark from the candle fell into the trunk. The part where the fire commenced is called the Old Build- ing, and the upper rooms are not vaulted, consequently the whole was consumed; the flames then spread through the two upper sto- ries, as far as the chapel, consum- ing near the whole of them, both in front of the parade and in the back part of the prison. Here the firemen prevented it extending farther by forcing off the divi- sion No. 6 adjoining, at the back of which it ended, by consuming the apartment occupied by lady Murray, at No. 1, in division 15. There are between 80 and 100 rooms destroyed. When this build- ing was erected, the floor of the upper story was not vaulted; had it been so, the present accident would have been comparatively tri- fling. The second story was vault- ed, otherwise the whole fabrick must have been destroyed. There are a few rooms which were vault- ed, and are preserved, though they were surrounded by flames. It was not till one in the morning that the fire was subdued, and it was near 4 before it was finally extinguished.

25th In consequence of some ob- structions which the commissioners for dividing and inclosing the open fields of Wilbarston, Northampton, had met with from a number of persons claiming right of common in the said fields; who not only avowed their determination to re- sist the fencing out of a piece of land allotted them in lieu of the common right, but had even set the civil power at defiance: the North- ampton and Althorp troops of yeo- manry were ordered to assemble at Harborough yesterday evening, and this morning they set out thence for Wilbarston.

Wilbarston, under the command of major Cartwright, attended by the officers of the two troops, and by the reverend Mr. Griffin, one of the magistrates of the county, and having under their escort a waggon loaded with posts and rails, for fencing out the above allotment. On approaching the parish they found a mob of about 300 persons, who had lighted a bon-fire in the middle of the road, in order to obstruct the passage of the waggon, which they would not allow to proceed. On which the magistrate read the riot-act; and, after waiting an hour, the troops were ordered to advance and escort the waggon to the spot, which was immediately done and one or two of the most active of the mob were taken into custody, and compelled to assist in setting down the posts and rails. After waiting 2 or 3 hours, the greatest part of the crowd dispersed; when the yeomanry returned, and the workmen were left in quiet possession of the field.

DIED. 23d. At Caistor, near Norwich, — Sayer, a butcher, aged 110 years. He followed his vocation, and retained his faculties, till the day of his death.

Lately, Mrs. Gatford, of Horsham, Sussex. She had not passed the threshold of her mansion for more than 20 years before her death. In consequence of which, her carriage was suffered, for want of use, to drop to pieces in the coach-house, and her horses to range uninterruptedly in fields of the richest pastures. She possessed a good fortune; and though, during her life-time, was not known to apply any part of it to charitable uses, yet her will proved, that at her demise she was not totally unmind-

ful of the poor in her neighbourhood; to whom she bequeathed a considerable sum to be distributed in bread, and included other objects in the number of bequests. The most singular bequests is 15*l.* *per annum* for cats and dogs, for their maintenance. The directions of will with respect to her interment, that her body should not be removed from her chamber until after her death; that, to her becoming offensive, every night be bathed with vinegar, and that her remains should be placed in four coffins, the outer of marble, and fixed in a wall, which directions were observed at her burial on the 28th of August.

AUGUST.

1st. The king, queen, princesses Augusta and Eliza, accompanied by the countess of Arington, set off in two carriages at half past five o'clock, for the Palace, for lord Romney's house at the Moat Park, Maidstone. The royal party stopped to breakfast at Earl Camden's seat at Ramsgate, where they were met by the prince of Wales, duke of Cumberland, and numbers of the nobility. The king's equeuries in waiting. The royal family reached the palace at twelve o'clock, on which 5000 of the volunteers of the county of Kent were drawn up under the command of their divisional officers, and his royal highness the duke of York. Earl Camden gave the word of command to his regiment of cavalry, and lord Romney to his infantry corps. The

igh their exercise in a ghly satisfactory to his who expressed the great : experienced in viewing ody of men. After the urquees were erected on r their majesties and the dine, and tables in view l tents were laid out for ers. The entertainment, 6,500 persons sat down, f every delicacy of the : was not till six o'clock majesties and the princef- ve of their noble host, on n to Kew. The town of was brilliantly illumina- evening, and a grand ball at the town-hall. The the different associations unty of Kent at the late ction, according to a re- nted to 5,721. To give f the dinner provided for nies of volunteers, there

ore lambs, in quarters.
dishes of roasted beef.
fowls, three in a dish.
meat pies.
hams.

tongues.
fruit pies.
dishes of boiled beef.
joints of roasted veal.
pipes of Port were bottled
xteen butts of ale, and as
all beer, was also placed
essels, to supply the com-

The female servant of Mr. , in Lombard-street, was hanging in the kitchen, d, and burnt in a most nanner, occasioned, as it d, by a candle that she d near her when she lf up. This day the co-

roner's jury held their inquest on the body ; and, it being proved that she had appeared in a disponding way for some days before, they returned a verdict of lunacy.

The late rains have been more general and more severe than perhaps was ever experienced in this country. Letters from all quarters are replete with the most distressing accounts of their effects.

The mail which should have reached Birmingham at two o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, did not arrive there till seven in the evening. The passengers, &c. were forwarded over the flooded places in boats, the coach being necessarily left behind.

The devastation in Lancashire has been extensive and considerable ; almost all the bridges on the Mersey, the Tame, the Wedlock, the Irk, the Irwell, &c. have been destroyed, as well as numerous mills on their banks ; the aqueducts and banks of some of the canals have given way, and all the adjoining country has been laid under water. Some dye-houses on the Irwell, &c. have been demolished, and immense quantities of cloth carried away ; one house is stated to have lost 800 pieces.

In Worcestershire the inundations, occasioned by the overflow of the Severn, Team, and in fact all the streams and rivulets in the county, have been greatly destructive to the farmers of hay, corn, sheep, &c. The rain here has prevailed three weeks almost without intermission, and travelling during the last week was nearly suspended. The head of a mill-pond on the Ludlow road some days since gave way, owing to the unusual pressure of the water. Five horses in a coal team, some dis-

tance

tance from the place, were overwhelmed in the torrent, and drowned before assistance could be procured; as were two horses in a team on the Martley road, in consequence of their being forced by the current into a deep ditch.

In Yorkshire the floods were attended by a storm, which greatly contributed to the damage they occasioned. The canal at Huddersfield has been considerably injured, and several mills and houses near Holmfirth, and other places in the West Riding, have been entirely swept away, by the overflowing of different streams. The rivers Ouse and Tees rose unusually high.

In Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, and in fact in almost every county in the kingdom, the inundations have been extensive and greatly injurious.

The aqueduct bridge for the duke of Bridgewater's canal over Chorlton brook, at Stratford, has given way; as has the aqueduct for the Ashton canal, near Ashton.

On the Cheadle road two horses in a post chaise, were drowned, and the driver narrowly escaped by standing on the top of the carriage.

About Sheffield, the rivers Dunn and Sheaf were swollen to an unusual height, overflowed their banks, inundating the houses and country adjoining.

Many parts of the Carlisle road were, for some time, impassable; the bridges, however, on that line have resisted the torrent.

Many hundred acres of grass, ready for the scythe, have been laid under water, and materially injured, by the overflowing of the river Derwent, and a considerable quantity of new hay has been carried away. Markeaton brook, which runs

through Derby, has likewise done much damage.

The rise of the Trent, on Monday day, was almost instantaneous; hundreds of persons were employed on its banks during the morning making hay; and in the course of the evening, thousands of acres were totally inundated, and thousands of tons of hay carried down the river. Near Sawley, a great number of sheep were lost; and at Calverton a fine boy, twelve years of age, was drowned.

The lower part of the town of Ashbourn was inundated to such extent, that the inhabitants were driven to the upper apartments.

The Manchester heavy coach, passing Hanging bridge, was overturned, the water washed over the bridge, and for a space of 300 yards, poured in a torrent across the road: the carriage was carried a considerable distance, was then thrown from the road; while the driver swam, till, by extraordinary and fortunate exertion, they reached the road: two hundred persons were collected, expecting to see the coach dashed to pieces, and a precipice of considerable height, but without being able to afford the least assistance. On other parts of the road the water was so high, that the horses were up to their knees, and the body of the coach was under water; the trees were the only guide, the hedges being in some places washed away.

The road about Cardiff has been rendered impassable. Two bridges have been destroyed, one near Stonehouse, another near Newcastle, has been demolished.

DIED. At Annonny, in France, this year, Stephen Montgolfier, celebrated for his invention

He was a paper-maker, very well versed in mechanical chymistry. The paper manufactured equalled any paper, and contributed very much to the celebrity of printing. He was the first to make vellum paper in France. At Valence, in France, ascended the throne, reigned 24 years, 6 months, and 8 days, aged 81 years and 8 days. Pope Pius VI. formerly John Angelo Braschi. He died at Cesena, Dec. 27, 1717; created cardinal by his predecessor Clement XIV. in April, 1769, elected pope, Feb. 15, 1769, the 22d of the same month, took possession at St. John La-teran, Nov. 30, in the same year,

living in the fields; and in this neighbourhood much now is not sown, some not cut. The beans are nearly all mowed, but none carried; circumstances which the oldest person cannot remember. A small brook, also between Rothwell and Desborough, in the county of Northampton, at the same time rose 14 feet perpendicular.

Turin. Yesterday our university was shut, and the colleges sealed, by order of the king. This morning 70 priests, who were hitherto confined in the archbishop's seminary, were embarked on the Po, to be transported. Among the provisors of our university were several jacobins. Our city has presented field-marshal Suvarroff with a beautiful gold-hilted sword, as a token of gratitude for their delivery. He graciously received this present, and invited the deputies who delivered it to dine with him.

At Mantua the feast of the reconquest of that city was celebrated with great solemnity. Before the cathedral the following beautiful inscription was exhibited: "*Deo redemptori quod Mantua feliciter expugnata, et a clementissimo D. N. Imp. Francisco II. Semp. Aug. iterum in fidem recepta, Italiam a triennali captivitate liberaverit: placis orbis Christiani universo gratiarum solemnitas.*"

Dresden. On Friday last the princess of Hohenlohe, and suite, arrived here, and alighted at the Hotel de Pologne. This morning the doors of her apartment were found open; the bed of the princess, and the floor of her bed-room, stained with blood; and neither she nor her jewels, money, clothes, and other effects, to be found. None of her servants or equipage are missing.

Horsemen

SEPTEMBER.

The rain fell this day in such quantity that the flood next morning at Melbourn, in the county of Bedford, was by far the highest remembered by the oldest persons, though some of the natives are now 70 years of age. In a few days a rivulet there rose 10 or 12 feet perpendicular; and several villages were much inundated, in former times the water in the floods was never known to rise so high. A bed of large gravel, containing about 60 or 70 feet, was brought down by the force of the stream, and lay together in an oblong heap in the street; and in some places the stream changed its course, and formed a new bed. These only heavy rains are the alarming, as the greatest part of the wheat and barley are stand-

Horsemen have been dispatched in different directions ; and every body is anxious to unriddle this mysterious circumstance.

Accounts from Sweden mention the accidental drowing of a woman of the name of Olofson, at the age of 96. The father of the woman was found dead in a street in Stockholm ; her mother stabbed herself : of three husbands, to whom she had been married, the first was hanged for killing her own brother ; the second was blown up by a mine, at the siege of Schiveindtz ; and the third, with whom she lived near 20 years, was suffocated by the fumes of a laboratory. Her youngest son was drowned, and her eldest transported ; her daughter, at the age of 20, disappeared, and was never since heard of. In fine, the misfortunes of this family seemed to extend to the relatives of those concerned with it, as a son and daughter of her first husband's also came to an untimely death, soon after his marriage.

The following is a list of claimants in Ireland, who suffered in the rebellion, summer 1798. (These claims were put in before the commissioners appointed, by act of parliament, for the relief of suffering loyalists), in the following counties :

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------|----------|----|-----|
| Antrim, | - 17,662 | 7 | 10½ |
| Carlow, | - 26,273 | 5 | 8 |
| Clare, | - 856 | 9 | 11½ |
| Corke, | - 1,832 | 10 | 2½ |
| Downe, | - 12,062 | 7 | 10 |
| Dublin, | - 24,712 | 0 | 11 |
| Galway, | - 4,093 | 9 | 8¼ |
| Kildare, | - 93,223 | 6 | 3½ |
| Kilkenny, | - 27,842 | 7 | 10 |
| King's, | - 2,494 | 9 | 10½ |
| Leitrim, | - 2,316 | 19 | 5½ |
| Longford, | - 1,011 | 19 | 8 |

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Mayo, | - 99,739 |
| Meath, | - 13,753 |
| Queen's, | - 1,815 |
| Roscommon, | - 329 |
| Sligo, | - 15,671 |
| Tipperary, | - 1,366 |
| Waterford, | - 1,328 |
| Westmeath, | - 2,808 |
| Wexford, | - 311,341 |
| Wicklow, | - 129,978 |
| <hr/> | |
| £ 792,501 | |
| <hr/> | |

Before the count d'A Edinburgh, he transmitted following letter to the lord pmagistrates :

“ Circumstances relative to the good of the service of the brother, making it requisite that I should leave this city, where I have my residence, I have received the most distinguished marks of attention and I should reproach myself, if I depart, without expressing my sincere thanks to the respectable magistrates, and to the inhabitants at large, for the grateful sense with which they are penetrated for the noble conduct in which they have secured the generous hospitality of his majesty. I hope I shall have it in my power to make in happier moments, my feelings known on this occasion, and express more fully the sentiments which you have inspired. I give you my sincere assurance of which only permits me to offer you this present.”

15th. A large and brilliant meteor was observed about eight this evening. The sky was tolerably clear, and it passed in a direction from the N. W. to the S. E. at a considerable elevation above the atmosphere. It had

of a beautifully blazing
ly passing along, with a
ulous motion, but with-
and, just before it became
few red sparks detached
from it, as is the case
cket is falling. Though,
like other meteors, it was
y inflammable air, kindled
Stric spark, the light was
e vivid than inflammable
exhibits when burning,
rather the white light in
which is produced by
zinc. Its real altitude,
course, could only be as-
by those accustomed to
al observations, if any
fortunate enough to be in
nation for a view of it;
was certainly pretty high,
ave been visible over a
ce of the earth. The day
very rainy; in the after-
e had been a little thun-
about ten minutes before
appeared, there were
scations of lightning to-
east.

Jeremiah Beck, a young
ir character, was indicted
usly assaulting Jane Gibbs,
gton-gardens, on the 20th
ast, and taking from her
red leather pocket-book,
is in gold, a half guinea,
even shilling pieces. Jane
ving given her evidence to
effect, with the particu-
r following the prisoner,
ring a gentleman's servant
er in taking him; and the
nd another man (Thomas
delivering their testimony
of all they saw and knew
saction; the prisoner was
for his defence: when he
it the charge made against
LI.

him was wholly unfounded, and
that he had taken nothing from the
woman; he added a variety of cir-
cumstances relating to his appre-
hension, and concluded by protest-
ing his innocence. A number of
persons were then called, to prove
that the said Jane Gibbs (an ill-
favoured, disgusting figure) had
been in the habit of stopping,
speaking to, and afterwards charg-
ing gentlemen with robbing her.
One of these gentlemen that had
been so treated by her was Dr. Ford,
the ordinary of Newgate; two of
the jury also said she had acted in a
similar manner towards them.—The
issue was, the acquittal of the pri-
soner, and the hissing and hooting
the woman out of court.

28th. At a common hall this day
for the election of lord mayor, the
return was in favour of aldermen
Combe and Skinner, but a poll was
demanded for sir William Staines.

DIED. At Vienna (an example
of the good effects of industry
and parsimony), Charles Abraham
Wetzlar, baron of Blankenburg, a
baptized Jew, who began his car-
eer by performing flight-of-hand
tricks, afterwards became an under-
commissary in the seven years war,
and ended it in the 85th year of his
age as a baron. He has left three
sons and five daughters, three of
whom are married to barons Aughl-
bergh, Lezency, and Lowenbrunn,
and two to counts Testetics and
Clary. His fortune is estimated
at five millions of florins, about
500,000*l.* sterling.

7th. At Bowood-park (the seat of
the marquis of Lansdown), John In-
genhoufz, M. D. physician to his
Imperial majesty, fellow of the royal
society of London, and of several
other learned societies; a man of
D great

great simplicity of manners and benevolence of disposition; to whom the public are indebted for several curious and useful discoveries, particularly in the application of pneumatic chymistry and natural philosophy to the purposes of medical and agricultural improvements. His "Experiments upon Vegetables, discovering their great Power of purifying the common Air in Sunshine, and of injuring it in the Shade and at Night," first published in 8vo. 1779, have since been extended and improved, and republished lately on the continent, in collections of his works, in French and German editions, which include his papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." Prefixed to these editions is a portrait of the author. He was a native of Breda, and for some time practised physic in his native country. He came to England about the year 1767, to acquire information concerning the Suttonian method of inoculating the small-pox; and in 1768, (on the recommendation of the late sir John Pringle, who very highly esteemed him) he was engaged to go to Vienna to inoculate the archduchess Theresa-Elizabeth (the only daughter of the emperor Joseph II.) and the archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, brothers of the emperor. In the Spring of the following year he went to Italy, and inoculated the grand duke of Tuscany. The rewards of these services were the rank of body physician and counselor of state to their imperial majesties, with a pension for life of about 600*l.* sterling *per annum*. For several years past he has resided in this country, to which, from his first acquaintance with it, he has always been much attached, and

where he passed his time incessantly in scientific pursuits. "Philosophical Transactions" LXV. are his experiments torpedo; LXVI. easy method of measuring the diminution taking place on the mixture of hydrogen and nitrous air, with experiments on platina; LXVIII. way of lighting a candle by a small electrical spark; *ibid.* electrical experiments to show how far the phenomena of trophorus may be accounted for by Dr. Franklin's theory of positive and negative electricity; account of a new kind of inflammable air or gas; *ibid.* 53 new methods of suspending electrical needles; *ibid.* 661, experiments in electricity; LXX. degree of salubrity of the air at sea, compared with the sea-shore, and that of air removed from the sea; LXXI. farther considerations on the influence of the vegetable kingdom on the animal creation.

OCTOBER.

1st. *Tues.* The rains which yesterday were, in the east of the county, heavy to an almost beyond conception. The damage done by the high and flowings of the water to the mills, roads, hop-gardens, and fields, is immense. Many of whose habitations were situated on rivers and streams, and the ground, were obliged to flee to the upper apartments for the preservation of their lives, and there remained during this extraordinary flood. At our bridge, and in the vicinity of other places, the wa-

the height of several feet above what it had ever done before in the memory of the oldest man living; and the swell was so powerful, that the tide at Uckfield, five feet in the space of one minute. Two unfortunate men, who at Uckfield were, by the impetuosity of the torrent, swept away from before their own doors, after in vain attempting to stop the water from their houses, were carried off by the current in the space of some hundreds of persons, who could render them no assistance. They were, however, in 3 days after discovered, about 50 miles down the stream, lodged against a willow tree, when a man, at the risk of his own life, swam to them, and found Mr. Curteis yet alive, but could then afford him no relief. It was, however, by the help of ropes and a long ladder, soon afterwards got out, and taken to a public house, where he appeared sensible, and uttered several words, but expired in about an hour and a half afterwards. Attempts were at the same time made to get out the body of Wood, the other sufferer, but it was got afloat, and was not found till the next day. Curteis was a very useful man in his neighbourhood, and much respected. He kept the parish accounts, which, like a number of other accounts, in consequence to individuals, was carried away by the flood; but the book that contained most of them was found, a few days since, at the bottom of the river, and the parish poor-book picked up yesterday. This disastrous event was witnessed by lord Gage, who gave the man that ventured into the water 2 guineas, for his humane exertions.

14th. Sir William Staines having

early declined the poll for lord mayor; and alderman Coombe and Skinner being returned to the court of aldermen; the latter, on a scrutiny, was declared duly elected; but declined taking on him the high office.

In consequence of a misunderstanding which took place between admiral lord St. Vincent and vice-admiral sir John Orde, while they were employed on the service of their country in the Mediterranean, a challenge was sent by the latter a few days since to the noble earl, and accepted by him. Yesterday morning was the time appointed for the hostile meeting; but their intention having been privately made known to Mr. justice Ford, a warrant was granted against both those brave and meritorious officers, under the authority of which, sir John was arrested early yesterday morning, at Durant's hotel in Jermyn-street, by Townshend and Sayers, who kept him in custody till ten o'clock, when Mr. Ford bound him over in the penalty of 2000*l.* to keep the peace, and two sureties in 1000*l.* each. Mr. Ford then set off express, attended by Townshend, to the seat of lord St. Vincent, at Brentwood, near which the duel was to have been fought, and where they found his lordship preparing to set out to receive his antagonist. Mr. Ford immediately informed him of the nature of his errand, and bound him over to keep the peace in the same terms as those to which sir John Orde had been obliged to subscribe. We understand that earl Spencer and Mr. secretary Dundas are the sureties for each. Thus terminated a business, which, had it proceeded to the extremity intended, might have afforded a most serious

serious cause of regret to the country, which must naturally be interested in the personal safety of two such excellent officers.—The misunderstanding alluded to, originated, it is said, in the neglect which the latter conceived to have been manifested towards him, by rear-admiral Nelson being appointed to the command of the squadron with which he vanquished the French fleet off the coast of Egypt, although sir John was his superior in naval rank in the fleet of lord St. Vincent, from which it was detached. Sir John remonstrated on the subject, and the correspondence which passed between him and the noble admiral on the occasion was of so unpleasant a nature that he resigned his command, and returned to England. On his arrival he applied to the admiralty to be allowed an opportunity of justifying his conduct; but lord Spencer, in the most handsome and becoming terms, endeavoured to dissuade him from his purpose; at the same time assuring him, that their lordships entertained the highest opinion of his conduct, both as an officer and a gentleman. In this situation the affair rested, till the recent return of lord St. Vincent afforded sir John an opportunity of making a personal application to his lordship for the satisfaction to which he considered himself to be entitled.

19th. Intelligence was this day received at the admiralty, from admiral Mitchell, communicating the total loss of *La Lutine*, of 32 guns, captain Skynner, on the outward bank of the Fly island passage, on the night of the 9th instant, in a heavy gale at N. N. W. *La Lutine* had, on the same morning, sailed from Yarmouth roads with several

passengers, and an immense quantity of treasure, for the Texel; a strong lee-tide rendered the effort of captain Skynner, to avoid the threatened danger, unavailing, and it was alike impossible, during the night, to receive any assistance either from the *Arrow*, captain Portlock, which was in company or the shore, from whence several boats were in readiness to go to her. When the dawn broke, *Lutine* was in vain looked for; she had gone to pieces, and almost the whole board unfortunately perished, except two men, who were picked up, and one of whom has since died from the fatigue he had counteracted. The survivor is Schabracq, a notary public. In the annals of our naval history, there has scarcely ever happened an event attended with so much calamity both of a public as well as private nature. The return from the *lion-office* makes the whole amount to 600,000 dollars, about 140,000 sterling, in specie, on board *Lutine*, which had been shipped by individual merchants in this country for the relief of different commercial houses in Hamburgh. There were also several merchants on board.

22d. This day another coronation ball was held, for the election of lord-mayor. Alderman Comb and sir William Plumer were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen; whose choice falling upon the former, he was accordingly invested with the gold chain, &c.

23d. A grand requiem and solemn dirge were this day performed, at the chapel of the Sarum ambassador, on the occasion of the death of pope Pius VI. The late bishop officiated at the altar, and Mr. Dignum, of Dun-

and the dirge in a masterly
reflexive style. A splendid
monument was erected in the mid-
dle chapel; and the whole
service was truly graceful and
impressive.

28th. At Norwich, Sir
George Dunbar, baronet, major
of the 14th regiment of light
infantry, quartered there, and
he was unhappily involv-
ed in a dispute at mess with his
officers. He was a man of
great sensibility, which may have
led him into error on the oc-
casion, but, whichever party was
in the wrong, the quarrel was of a most
violent nature, and he returned
home much bruised from blows re-
ceived in the scuffle. The next day,
going to the mess-room, he de-
clared to the other officers, "that,
if I had offended any of them, he
should be obliged to make an apology; or,
if not, it was not thought sufficient,
that I should make them honourable satisfac-
tion." This proposal was refused;
the officers insisted, "that he
should go out; for that, as he had
ruined the whole regiment, nothing
could or could satisfy them." Sir
George replied, "that he
would live and die in the regi-
ment of which he had been an
officer for 20 years, and that a pistol
would end the dispute." Here
he ceased all communication; but the
report made a most deep impres-
sion on his mind. For two succes-
sive days he neither took food or
sleep, and his melancholy appear-
ance led his family with the most
solicitude and apprehensions. Lady Dunbar
took up his razors, pistols, &c.
and watched him with unceasing
anxiety. Her distress at seeing
him so wretched was very great,
and the night she moaned very

much, and was quite restless. Sir
George said, "Maria, you disturb
me, I will get up," which he imme-
diately did, put on his watch-coat,
and lay down on the floor. Lady
Dunbar then endeavoured to con-
ceal the anguish of her mind, in
hopes to pacify him, and being
overcome with watching fell asleep.
Sir George, as soon as he perceived
it, left the room, and at about five
or six in the morning walked out.
Her ladyship, when she awoke,
being much alarmed by his absence,
eagerly inquired for him, and was
told he had taken a morning walk,
having a violent head ach, and
thinking the air would do him good.
This however, proved only a pre-
tence; for he had gone to purchase
a case of pistols, and stood by while
the bullets were casting, which,
with the pistols, he brought home
concealed under his watch-coat. On
his return he went to lady Dunbar,
who took hold of his hand, observ-
ing, at the same time, 'How cold
you are!' To which he answered,
"Yes I shall be better presently." She
then proposed to make break-
fast; but he declined it, saying, that
he had a letter to write first, and
that he would ring to let her know
when he should have finished it. He
then parted from her, after pressing
her hand very hard; went to his
study, wrote his will, and instantly
after blew out his brains. Lady
Dunbar, who heard the report of
the pistol, ran down into the room,
and fell insensible on his body, which
lay extended on the floor, and from
which she was taken up all covered
with his blood, and immediately re-
moved to a friend's house. They
were a very happy couple, and she
had accompanied him in all his cam-
paigns. His remains were interred,

with military honours, at St. Peter's church, the dean having refused leave (which was applied for) to have him buried in the cathedral. He is succeeded by his cousin-german, George Dunbar, esq. a gentleman of the highest respectability as a merchant and magistrate in Liverpool, of which he served the office of mayor 1797.

NOVEMBER.

6th. Last night, on the receding of the tide, the body of a middle aged man was found in an erect position upon the mud of the Thames near Black-friers bridge. From circumstances it is believed, that the deceased walked deliberately into the water. The body proved to be that of a watchmaker, of St. John's street, Clerkenwell, who had been absent from his family eight days. He was skilful and ingenious in his profession; and has left a wife and five young children. He had been for some weeks in a desponding way.

Nice. The funeral ceremonies of pope Pius VI. ended on the 31st ult. They dispensed with the usual form of opening a conclave, for the election of a new pope, on the last day of the funeral of the deceased one, in order to know from Vienna, where they dispatched a courier, the sentiments of that court, and which of the cardinals the emperor would wish to see elevated to the papal dignity.

The brilliant sword given by his Neapolitan majesty to lord Nelson was made a present to the king of Naples by Charles III. on his departure for Spain, in the following words:—"With this sword I con-

quered the kingdom which I resign to thee:—it ought in fact to be possessed by the first descendant of the same, or by him who restores it to thee, in case it should ever be lost."

Mr. Horneman, the present can traveller, who is a young Liverpoolian, full of health and enterprise, has written a letter to sir J. Banks, from Tripoli. He has travelled from Cairo, in Egypt, through the Lybian desert, to Fezzan, the largest Oasis in the Great Sahara, a route hitherto unexplored by any European whose travels have been communicated to the public. The journey from Cairo to Fezzan he halted at Sewah, which, from the notices of Mr. Brown, some months ago, had been clearly ascertained to be the Oasis of An-Nabati. Mr. Horneman's new observations have placed the matter beyond all manner of doubt. Mr. Horneman will depart late this season for the caravan which goes from Fezzan to Soudan, pretending under that name to be Cashnou Bournon, the great chief of a tribe who dwell in a kingdom near the Niger. Meanwhile he has sent from Tripoli, by a messenger, a conveyance not yet arrived, a journal of his present travels; there is every reason to hope, that he will accomplish his great undertaking of visiting the unknown central regions of Africa, especially from the following occurrences mentioned in his letter: he was seized from Sewah by a large party sent to seize him, on suspicion of his being a French spy. But his manners and behaviour were so completely Moslem, and he presented himself so thoroughly master of the Koran, that he was released with blessings and alms as a good man.

d sent forward on his
ish worm, not unlike a
has this year destroyed
ts of trees in America.
are the first objects of
dation. In some places
res are as naked as in
of winter.

solemn dirge was this day
at St. Patrick's chapel,
, for the repose of the
Roman pontiff, pope
whose remains the ac-
pulchral rites were re-
abbé Sieyes and his ac-

The service was per-
a very splendid style by
s, the Roman catholic
London, assisted by Dr.
top of Waterford, seve-
bishops, and most of the
at persuasion in the vic-
netropolis.—A very elo-
affecting funeral oration
ed by Dr. O'Leary, who
y felicitating his flock
piness they enjoyed in
, on which, and its con-
pronounced a glowing

Though the ceremony
in the morning, yet the
which, beside a great
those who are number-
t named, consisted of
sign ambassadors, and
nobility of both sexes,
ently till half past four in
, when they retired
fied

very dreadful accident
last night in Fitzroy-
ie earl of Scarborough,
r, lady Louisa Hartley,
his lordship's carriage
square, which is badly
coachman mistook his
unfortunately drove over

into the area which is dug on the
North, for the row of houses on that
side of the square. Mr. Shield, the ce-
lebrated musical composer, happen-
ing to pass that way soon after, was
alarmed by violent groanings, issu-
ing from the dark side of the square.
He hastened to the spot, and pro-
curing a light, discovered the very
melancholy accident which had ta-
ken place. He immediately got pro-
per assistance; and lord Scarborough
and his sister, who had both fainted,
but most providentially had received
no very dangerous hurt, were re-
moved to the house of a French
surgeon in the neighbourhood, to-
gether with the coachman, who
had his ribs broke, and the footman,
whose leg was shattered in so dread-
ful a manner, that immediate am-
putation was declared necessary.
Lord Scarborough very humanely
ordered the best assistance to be
procured; and Mr. Heavyside, the
surgeon, was sent for, who concur-
ing in opinion with the French gen-
tleman, the operation was immedi-
ately performed. A hackney coach
having been procured, lord Scar-
borough and his sister went to Mr.
Hartley's house, in Gower-street;
and we are happy to learn, that
they have suffered no material
injury from the accident, except
that his lordship received a small
contusion in his head. Their
escape is to be considered as very
providential, as the height of the
fall could not be less than 10 or 12
feet.

DIED. Kien Long, upwards of
64 years emperor of China, over
which kingdom he began to reign
1735. He is succeeded by his son
Ka Hing, who has for two years
administered the government of that
country. He was perhaps the best
D 4 known

known to Europe of all the monarchs of China who had preceded him; and more particularly to England by the embassy sent thence to him in 1792. The author of the "Pursuits of Literature" has addressed a poetical epistle to him; and Voltaire had before done the same, on his majesty's talent for versifying, in which he styles him "*Monarque au nez camus*." Peter Pindar also wrote a poetical epistle to him. The whole empire is in great distress on account of the death of the emperor, whose virtues had endeared him to all his subjects. He was a person of a very graceful appearance, of about five feet ten inches in height, and of a slender and elegant form; his nose was rather aquiline; and the whole of his countenance presented a perfect regularity of features, which by no means announced the great age he was said to have attained; his person was attracting and his deportment accompanied by an affability which, without lessening the dignity of the prince, evinced the amiable character of the man. His dress consisted generally of a loose robe of yellow silk, a cap of black velvet, with a red ball on the top, and adorned with a peacock's feather which is the peculiar description of Mandarins of the first class; he usually wore boots embroidered with gold; and a sash of blue silk girded his waist. The emperor died in the 90th year, and the grand Chouian, who is the prime minister, and retained in office, still preserves the affections of the people. The late emperor of China, Kien Long, began his reign in 1735, and his grandfather Canghy reigned almost as long, he having ascended the throne in 1660, and died in

1722. It was Canghy, who allusion to the one storied of his subjects, exclaimed, doubtedly, this Europe must be a very small and pitiful country, the inhabitants cannot find room enough to spread out their arms but are obliged to live up to the air."

DECEMBER.

2d. This afternoon two hundred houses, on Snow-hill, were used as a warehouse by a wholesale grocer, being old, and the floors overloaded, they came down very fortunately without any receiving any injury.

4th. Six waggons, loaded with part of the treasure taken in Spanish frigates, reached London from Plymouth. At nine o'clock the waggons arrived at Kenilworth where they were met by a detachment of the grenadier battalion, the guards, and the procession proceeded along Piccadilly, St. James's street, Pall-Mall, the Strand, and Cheapside. The cavalcade reached the house, the lord mayor, and the mayoress, capt. Young, &c. in front of the house, and displayed a golden cup, "Success to the British navy," the band played Rule Britannia, while the tars, who were regaled at the same time, gave his lordship three cheers.

6th. A numerous meeting took place at the London Tavern for the purpose of alleviating the distress of the industrious poor. Mr. D. being called to the chair recommended an extension of
COL

ed with so good effect, in Mr. W. Forster entered to the benefits that had re-
m that subscription, and at in the months ending of last April, 40,000 per-
been relieved by 750,918 om the soup-shops, at an
expense of 3,476*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* cluded by moving resolu-
extend the meritorious nent. A subscription then
ce, and a committee of 35 was appointed to conduct

Waterford. On Saturday : most tremendous fire, we
er had the mortification of itness to, broke out in the
use of Messrs. Perriers, notwithstanding the most
inary exertions of the mayor iffs, of gen. Myers, the of-
id privates of the garrison, the gentlemen, and other
ats, who attended, the en- ic, with an amazing quan-
gars, the utensils, &c. were to ashes.

The sword which has been , earl St. Vincent, by the
ion of London, was this ivered to his lordship, by
Clark, esq. the present lain.

The footman who was with borough, when his carriage
erfet near Fitzroy-square, his wounds, and was this
ied.

Jean Baptist Prevot, a
ian, was taken from New- Execution-Dock, attended
water-bailiff, carrying the r, the sheriffs, and city mar-
suffer the sentence of the the murder of capt. Wil-
board the Lady Shore tran-

sport. He was accompanied in the
cart by a Romish priest, to whom
he paid great attention, being pe-
nitently resigned to his fate. The
body, after hanging the usual time,
was brought back for dissection.

24th. Early this morning, a ter-
rible fire broke out at the premises
of Messrs. Lucas and Martin, sugar-
bakers, in Osborne-street, White-
chapel, which consumed the same.
The cause is not known, but it is
generally supposed to have been
from accident. On the preceding
evening, about eight, Mr. Martin
went over the premises to see if all
was safe, as was his usual custom,
previous to returning home. About
the hour first mentioned, the people
in a warehouse opposite were made
sensible of an approaching conflag-
ration by the excessive heat arising
from the flames, and on going into
the street (which was totally enve-
loped in fire and smoke), fortunately
recollected the imminent danger in
which the two porters were placed,
who slept over the sugar ware-
rooms; upon which they, with dif-
ficulty, found their way to the prin-
cipal gate, where they endeavoured
to force an entrance: in this, how-
ever, they could not succeed; but,
happily, the noise which they made
with sledge-hammers so far answer-
ed their purpose, as to awaken
and preserve the lives of the men,
one of whom escaped over the roof;
the other, in his shirt, ventured
down stairs, and jumped from the
lower windows into the street, with-
out sustaining any other injury than
being scorched by the fire. The
premises were built in the summer
of 1798, at upwards of 5,000*l.*
expense; and the whole property
was insured much under its real
value.

30th. The consuls of the French republic considering that for six months past, the body of Pius VI. has been lying in the city of Valence without having had the honours of burial granted to it, have published a decree, reciting,—that, though this old man, respectable by his misfortunes, was for a moment the enemy of France, it was only when seduced by the councils of men who surrounded his old age;—that it becomes the dignity of the French nation, and is conformable to the sensibility of the national character, to bestow marks of consideration upon a man who occupied one of the highest ranks upon earth: and therefore, “1st. The minister of the interior shall give orders that the body of Pius VI. be buried with the honours due to those of his rank. 2d. That a simple monument be raised to him, on the place of his burial, expressing the dignity which he bore.”

The light-house erected on the island of Anholt, being 112 feet above the surface of the water, so that the fire on it, on account of its extraordinary height, often misleads mariners in point of distance; measures have been taken for placing a lanthorn, at about half the height above-mentioned, on the east side of the light-house, facing the flat and point of Knoben, which may also be seen from a southern and northern direction; but to ships coming from a western direction it will not be visible, being covered by the light-house. This lanthorn-fire will be lighted, for the first time, on the 1st of January, 1800, from which time it will be continued every night, in addition to the usual fire.

The largest bell in the world, is in the cathedral of Cologne, presented by the emperor Anno, and weighs the most extraordinary weight of 432,000 lb or 193 tons.

The following vessels, of different nations, passed through the S. in the course of the year 1799

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| English | | 2,599 |
| Danish | | 1,571 |
| Swedish | | 1,674 |
| Prussians | | 1,420 |
| Americans | .. | 152 |
| Rosstockers | .. | 157 |
| Pappenburgers, | | 97 |
| Hamburgers, | | 5 |
| Oldenburgers, | | 33 |
| Bremeners | .. | 61 |
| Lubeckers | .. | 54 |
| Russians | | 13 |
| Portuguese | .. | 2 |

Together 7,818

of all nations.

The following is a statement of the quantity of table beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, for the last two years, ending on the 31st of July in each year 1798.

| | <i>Barrels</i> |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Kirkman and co. | . 30,01 |
| Sandford and co. | . 20,21 |
| Charrington and co. | . 14,48 |
| Edmonds and co. | . 13,54 |
| Nieman and co. | . 13,29 |
| Cape and son | . 12,79 |
| Bond, Edward | . 10,37 |
| Satchell, Richard | . 9,68 |
| Park and co. | . 9,68 |
| Levelque, John | . 8,31 |
| Cowell and co. | . 7,57 |
| Holbrook, James | . 6,95 |

1799,

Barrels.

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| n and co. | , 28,266 |
| d and co. | . 18,726 |
| ine, Gideon, | 18,667 |
| gton and co. | 14,363 |
| ls and co. | . 13,964 |
| rd son , | . 12,327 |
| , Richard | . 10,253 |
| d co. | . 10,129 |
| ie, John | . 9,317 |
| Edward | . 9,245 |
| and co | . 7,547 |
| sk, James | . 6,486 |

Of an apoplexy, at Ab-
the department of the
e, where he had for se-
lived in great retire-
state bordering upon
79th year, Marmontel,
"Belisarius." When,
ago, he was nominated
lature, he went to the
sembly; and, thanking
tizens for this mark of
to them, "You behold,
a body enfeebled by
the heart of an honest
rows old." He was ill
hours before he died.
a wife and two children
ferent circumstances.

is in the Year 1799.

The lady of sir J. Ken-
. a daughter.

lady of sir Francis Lin-
bart. a son and heir.

of sir John Harrington,
ghter.

ly Margaret M'Lean, a

ountess Conyngham, a

Athol, a son.

Lady Charlotte Duncombe, a
daughter.

March 4th. Lady of lord Robert
Fitzgerald, minister at Copenhagen,
two daughters.

5th. Countess of Derby, a daugh-
ter.

17th. Lady of sir John Trollope,
bart. a daughter.

20th. Lady Charlotte Wingfield,
a son.

April 3d. Lady Bruce, a daugh-
ter.

5th. Lady Brownlow, a daugh-
ter.

8th. Lady Elizabeth Lowther, a
daughter.

9th. At Vienna, the empress of
Germany, an archduke, baptized
by the name of Joseph Francis
Leopold.

23d. Lady of A. Allardyce, esq.
M. P. a daughter.

25th. Lady of Inigo Freeman
Thomas, M. P. a daughter.

Lady Riversdale, a son.

The lady of sir Thomas Parkyns,
bart. a daughter.

May 2d. Countess Camden, a son
and heir.

4th. Countess of Cassilis, a daugh-
ter.

The lady of the Hon. Col. Vaugh-
an, M. P. a son.

8th. The lady of William Baker,
esq. M. P. a son.

12th. The hon. Mrs. Gunning, a
son.

14th. The lady of Sam. Smith,
esq. M. P. a son.

25th. Lady Rodney, a son.

28th. Lady Mulgrave, a daugh-
ter.

29th. At St. Petersburg, the
young grand duchess, consort of the
grand duke Alexander, a princess.

June 11. The marchioness of
Donegal, a son.

14th. The

14th. The lady of sir John Char-
din Musgrave, bart. a son.

21st. Countess of Harborough, a
daughter.

The lady of Edward Berkeley
Portman, esq. a son.

Lady of the hon. and rev. T. J.
Twissleton, a son.

25th. The lady mayorefs, a son.

July 6th. The marchionefs of
Tichfield, a son.

10th. The right hon. lady Auck-
land, a son.

11th. The duchefs of Manchester,
a son and heir.

15th. Viscountess Deerhurst, a
daughter.

The lady of Sackville Gwynne,
esq. a daughter.

16th. The duchefs of Montrose,
a son and heir.

18th. Right hon. lady Charlotte
Nares, a son.

The countess of Aylesford, two
children

21st. The right hon. lady Rous,
a daughter.

Lady Mary Fludyer, a daughter.

August 15th. Countess of Aboyne,
a daughter.

16th. Lady of the hon. Lawrence
Dundas, a son.

September 2d. The lady of sir James
Saumarez, a son.

6th. The lady of Edward Law,
esq. a daughter.

14th. Lady Lucy Bridgeman, a
daughter.

At Potsdam, the queen of Prussia,
a princess.

16th. The lady of alderman Per-
ring, a daughter.

19th. Lady Harriet Sullivan, a
son.

22d. The countess of Cork, a
son.

31st. Viscountess Fielding, a
son.

November 4th. The lady
cellency Mr. Spencer Smith
ambassador at Constanti
daughter.

The lady of gen. Cra
of the daughters of the ear
william, a son and heir, at

The lady of sir Edwar
bart. a son.

7th. Lady Dynevor, a
The lady of Thomas

Jones, esq. M. P. a daught
The hon. Mrs. Stanley.

ter.

Lady Charles Aynsley.

9th. At Stockholm, l
the queen of Sweden,
and heir to the throne.

13th. Lady Inverary,

22d. Lady Arden, a l

27th. The lady of Geo

Rose, esq. M. P. a son.

The lady of Robert

esq. M. P. a daughter.

Countess Spencer, a l

MARRIAGES in the 1

Jan. 8th. Count Fran
of the Hague, to the
Naylor.

14th. The hon. Hug
to Miss J. Gordon.

25th. George Abercro
son of sir Ralph Aberc
Miss Montagu Dundas,
daughter of the right l
Dundas, one of his majes
pal secretaries of state.

Feb. 13th. Major-gen
to Miss E. A. Williams.

25th. Sir Thomas
Thompson, knight,
Raikes.

March 10th. Lord Cl
roy, second son of the du
ton, to lady Frances Ste

of the earl of London-

Sir Thomas Webb, bart.
m. Miss Dillon, daughter
count Dillon.

Captain Durham, of the
ry, to lady Charlotte

ight hon. lord William
, second son to the duke
an's, to Miss Nelthorpe.

Lieutenant-colonel Stuart
to lady Caroline Creigh-
gest daughter of the earl

ght hon. earl of Clanri-
Miss Burke, daughter of
is Burke, bart.

16. Major-general sir
loss, bart. to lady Mary
h, eldest daughter of the
einster.

The duke of Rutland, to
abeth Howard, daughter
l of Carlisle.

Sir Harry Vane Tempest,
ie right hon. Anne, coun-
trim.

. The earl of Chesterfield,
l. Thynne.

Viscount Southwell, to
Berkeley.

Lord Wentworth, eldest
ie earl of Stafford, to Miss
ickington, eldest daughter
n Packington, bart.

Captain Copley, of the
to lady Cecil Hamilton,
hionels of Abercorn.

The hon. Joseph Bourke,
ffory, to Miss Gardiner.

l viscount de Bruges, a
obleman, to Miss Sarah
eldest daughter of the late
lanhope Harvey.

Lientenant-colonel Drif-
is majesty's marine forces,
Anne Caroline Bligh, fe-

cond daughter of vice-admiral
Bligh.

Lord Bagot, to the hon. Miss
Fitzroy, sister to lord Southamp-
ton.

The right hon. Francis, earl of
Llandaff, to Miss Coghlan, sister
to the countess of Barrymore.

June 1. Lord Hobart, to the hon.
Miss Eleanor Agnes Eden, eldest
daughter of lord Auckland.

11th. Sir Robert Williams, bart.
M. P. to Miss Ann Hughes.

July 25. Colonel de Charmilly,
to Miss D. Blackwood, daughter of
sir J. Blackwood, bart.

August 1. The hon. Richard Ry-
der, M. P. for Tiverton, second
son of lord Harrowby, to Miss Fre-
derica Skinner, daughter of sir
John Skinner, with a fortune of
100,000*l*.

4th. Vere Isham, esq. second
son of sir Justinian Isham, bart. to
Miss Chambers.

6th. Francis Barlow, esq. to the
right hon. lady Catharine Braba-
zon, fifth sister of William, the late
and ninth earl of Meath, and cousin
to Edward, the present earl of
Meath.

7th. Captain Carrington Smith,
to the hon. Charlotte Juliana Butler,
only daughter of Edmond, the late,
and eleventh lord viscount Mount-
garret, and sister of Edmund, pre-
sent and first earl of Kilkenny, and
twelfth viscount of Mountgarret.

9th. Culling Smith, esq. to the
right hon. lady Anne Fitzroy,
daughter of Garret, late earl of
Mornington, sister to Richard, the
present earl of Mornington, and re-
lict of the hon. Henry Fitzroy,
fourth son of the late, and brother
of the present, lord Southampton.

Lieutenant-colonel Houghton, of
the royal artillery, to Miss Thurlow,
eldest

eldest daughter of the late bishop of Durham.

Lieutenant-colonel Chester, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Clinton, daughter of sir Henry Clinton, K. B. deceased.

James Duff, esq. nephew and heir to the earl of Fife, to Miss Maria Manners, one of the daughters of lady Louisa Manners, and sister to lady Heathcote.

Charles Nathaniel Bayly, esq. to lady Sarah Villiers, fourth daughter of the earl of Jersey.

Sir Henry Wilson, to lady Frances Elizabeth Brudenel Bruce, daughter of the earl of Aylebury.

James Frampton, of Moreton, Dorsetshire, esq. to lady Harriet Strangeways, third daughter of the earl of Ilchester.

Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, bart. to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Sept. 28th. The right hon. earl Ferrers, to Miss Elizabeth Mundy.

John Angerstein, esq. M. P. to Miss Amelia Lock.

Sir Thomas Durrant, bart. of Scottow, in Norfolk, to Miss Steenberg.

Rear-admiral Chichagoff, of the Russian navy, to Miss Proby, youngest daughter of the late commissioner Proby.

Sir William Loraine, bart. to Miss Campart, of Kensington-Gore.

Oct. 10th. Hon. Edward John Tournon, youngest son of the late earl Winterton, to Miss Richardson.

Major John Macdonald, of the regiment of the Isles, to Miss Chambers, daughter of sir Robert Chambers.

Sir Charles Wale Mallet, to Miss Wale, late of Bombay.

The right hon. lord Riversdale, to Miss Charlotte St. Ledger, daughter of lord viscount Doneraile.

26th. Major O'Loughlin 14th light dragoons, to Miss daughter of Mrs. Dupré, land-place.

At the Imperial residence at China, near St. Petersburg, royal highness the archduke palatine of Hungary, to his imperial highness the great duke andrina.

Nov. 3d. At Petersburg Imperial highness Helena, to his serene highness theeditary prince Frederick, lenburg.

Vice-admiral Dickson, Willins.

14th. James Carstairs B of Tillicoultry, to the hon. Cecilia Rollo, fourth daughter of late lord Rollo.

Sir William Cunningham of Pringle, to Miss Graeme.

Lord Bantry, to Miss H

23d. Lieutenant-colonel Clinton, of the 1st foot-regiment, second son of the late gen. Clinton, to the hon. Susan, second daughter of lord

The earl of Portsmouth Norton, sister to lord Gra

PROMOTIONS *in the Y*

Jan. 8th. Lieutenant-general hon. Charles Stuart, created of the bath.

9th. Dr. Thomas Somerville, to be one of his majesty's chaplains ordinary, in Scotland.

Dr. Gerald, to be one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, in Scotland.

Dr. Wm. Gloag, to be his majesty's almoner, in Scotland.

12th. Brevet. To be colonel in the army, and to take rank

as the respective regiments shall remain embodied for actual service; col. the right hon. lord Milfintown, of Lincolnshire militia; col. the right hon. lord of Buckinghamshire, of the regiment of Lincolnshire militia. Col. Henry Calvert, of the Coldstream foot-guards, to be general to his majesty's lieutenant-colonel William of the Coldstream foot-guards deputy adjutant-general to the said forces, *vice* Calvert. James Mackenzie, of the 1st foot, to be major of brigade in South Britain; capt. James Barrington, of the 66th foot, to be major of brigade to the said garrison. Col. Charles of the 2d dragoon guards, to be lieutenant-governor of Tyne-Clifford's fort.

Hospital-Staff. Surgeon John Holmes, from the 5th regiment, to be garrison-surgeon of the said fort.

John Macartney, of the county of Armagh, created a baronet.

General sir William Fawcett, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Hamilton, of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, to be bishop of Ossory; rev. Matthew D. promoted to the bishopric of Clonfert and Clonmacris.

John Isaac Corry, to be comptroller of the exchequer, in the said office.

George Daly, esq. to be his majesty's first serjeant-at-law.

Thomas Barclay, esq. appointed his majesty's consul-general in the United States of America.

Col. sir John Mordaunt,

of the Devon and Cornwall miners, to be colonel in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as the said miners shall remain embodied for actual service. Major Thomas Vincent Reynolds, of the 30th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—Staff. Colonel Donald Macdonald, of the 55th foot, to be brigadier-general in the island of Guernsey only; captain Drigue Morgan, of the 36th foot, to be major of brigade to the forces.

Right rev. Tho. Lewis O'Beirne, bishop of Meath, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

31st. Charles Fauquier, esq. to be page of honour to her majesty.

Feb. 5. George Wardell, M. D. to be physician to the forces.

9th. Charles Arbuthnot, esq. to be his majesty's consul-general in Portugal. Alexander Cockburn, esq. to be his majesty's agent and consul to the circle of Lower Saxony, and to the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

Staff. John Gordon, gent. to be assistant-commissary of stores and provisions in the island of Dominica.

15th. Thomas Boulden Thompson, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

14th. Admirals of the blue, sir Chaloner Ogle, knt. right hon. Samuel viscount Hood, sir Richard Hughes, bart. John Elliot, esq. right hon. William lord Hotham, Joseph Peyton, esq. John Carter Allen, esq. sir Charles Middleton, bart. sir Richard King, bart. Philip Affleck, esq. right hon. John, earl of St. Vincent, K. B. right hon. Adam, viscount Duncan, to be admirals of the white.—Vice-admirals of the red, Richard Braithwaite, esq. Philip Colby,

Cosby, esq. Samuel Cornish, esq. John Brisbane, esq. Charles Wolfeley, esq. Samuel Cranston Goodall, esq. his royal highness William Henry duke of Clarence, sir Richard Onslow, bart. Robert Kingmill, esq. sir George Bowyer, bart. sir Hyde Parker, knt. Benjamin Caldwell, esq. hon. William Cornwallis, to be admirals of the blue.—Vice-admirals of the white, William Allen, esq. John Macbride, esq. George Vandeput, esq. Charles Buckner, esq. John Gell, esq. William Dickson, esq. sir Alan Gardner, bart. to be admirals of the blue.—Vice-admirals of the blue, Robert Linzee, esq. sir James Wallace, knt. William Poore Williams, esq. sir Thomas Pasley, bart. John Symons, esq. sir Thomas Kitch, bart. sir Charles Thompson, bart. James Cumming, esq. sir John Colpays, K. B. Skeffington Lutwiche, esq. Archibald Dickson, esq. George Montagu, esq. Thomas Dumarecq, esq. right hon. George lord Keith, K. B. James Pigott, esq. hon. William Waldegrave, to be vice-admirals of the red.—Rear-admirals of the red, Thomas Mackenzie, esq. Thomas Pringle, esq. sir Roger Curtis, bart. Henry Harvey, esq. Robert Man, esq. sir William Parker, bart. Charles Holmes Pieritt Calmady, esq. John Bourmester, esq. sir George Young, knt. John Henry, esq. Richard Rodney Bligh, esq. Alexander Gram, esq. George Keppel, esq. Samuel Reeve, esq. to be vice-admirals of the white.—Rear-admirals of the white, Robert Biggs, esq. Francis Parry, esq. Isaac Prescott, esq. John Bazeley, esq. Christopher Mason, esq. Thomas Spry, esq. sir John Ord, bart. William Young, esq. James Gambier, esq. Andrew Mitchell, esq.

Charles Chamberlayne, esq. Rainier, esq. right hon. lord Seymour, to be vice-admiral of the blue.—Rear-admirals of the blue, John Stanhope, esq. C. Parker, esq. Philip Paterson, esq. Charles Morice Pole, esq. Brown, esq. John Leigh, esq. William Swiney, esq. Edmund Nugent, esq. Charles Hamilton, esq. Edmund Hamilton, esq. right hon. Horatio lord K. B. Thomas Lennox Fox, esq. sir George Home, bart. Cotton, bart. to be rear-admirals of the red.—The under-captains were also appointed officers of his majesty's fleet. Captains Matthew Squire, John Thomas, to be rear-admirals of the red.—James Blake, John Pakenham, Erasmus Gower, knt. John J. way, John Blanket, George sir Charles Henry Knowles, hon. Thomas Pakenham Deane, Culbert Collingwood, Hawkins Whitshed, Arthur Smith Child, right hon. lord Fitzgerald, Thomas Tayler, Thomas Dackworth, to be rear-admirals of the white.—John Knowles, John Wilmot, sir Robert Calder, bart. Richard Dacres, hon. George, Thomas West, James Peter Aplin, Henry Saunderson, Samuel Rowley, Richard Bickerton, bart. George, Robert Montagu, John, Edward Edwards, sir Isaac Warren, bart. and lord rear-admirals of the white, Edward Thornborough, esq. George Fairfax, knt. and Samuel, knt. to be commanders of his majesty's marine force. Thomas Pakenham, knt.

and John Thomas Duck-
appointed flag-officers of

alph lord Lavingdon, of
m of Ireland, K. B. to
general and governor in
over the islands of Nevis,
pher, Montserrat, Anti-
ida, Anquilla, and all
tries and plantations in
ommonly called or known
e of the Charibee islands
general C. Leigh.

apt. James Muter, of
ot, to be major of bri-
e forces in the island of
capt. Richard Pigott, of
ght dragoons, to be ma-
de to the said forces.

George Napier, appointed
and comptroller of army
Ireland.

George Granville Leveson
ommonly called earl Gow-
to the house of peers, by
baron Gower, of Sitten-
county of York.

ederick, earl of Carlisle,
ord-lieutenant and *custos*
f the East-riding of the
York, and of the town-
ty of Kingston-upon-
the duke of Leeds, de-

revet major William
of the 55th foot, to be
rigade to the forces, in
of Guernsey, *vice* Don-
resigns. James Laugh-
be commilitary of masters
s in the East Indies, *vice*
signed. Richard Yeld-
to be commilitary of m. f.
forces on the coast of
l. Garrison. major gen-
as Murray, to be lieut-
rnor of the garrison of

March 1st. George-John, earl
Spencer, created a knight of the
garter.

6th. John Bodenham, esq. of
Discord, to be sheriff of the county
of Radnor.

13th. Lord Hawkesbury, sworn
of his majesty's most honourable
privy council.

James Durno, esq. of Atrochie,
late consul at Memel, knighted.

19th. Staff. Major Alexander
Stewart, of the 42d foot, to be
quarter-master-general to the forces
serving in Minorca, with the rank
of lieutenant-colonel in the army.
Hospital staff. — Moore, M. D.
acting inspector of hospitals, to be
inspector of hospitals in Portugal.
Garrison. — Moodie, D. D. to be
chaplain of the garrison of Stirling-
castle.

26th. Rev. George William Lu-
kin, L. L. D. and prebendary of
Westminster, to be dean of Wells,
and the reverend Thomas Causton,
to be a prebendary of Westminster.

30th. George Canning, esq. ap-
pointed one of the commissioners
for managing the affairs of India.

April 3d. Sir George Yonge,
bart. K. B. took the oath on be-
ing appointed governor and com-
mander-in-chief of the Cape of
Good Hope.

9th. Erevet. To be colonels in
the army, and to take rank as such
so long only as their respective regi-
ments shall remain embodied for
actual service; col. John Kemys
Tynte, of the West Somersetshire
militia; col. John Strode, of the
East Somersetshire militia; col.
John Colby, of the royal Fern-
brokenhire militia.

13th. The earl of Elgin, to be his
majesty's ambassador extraordinary
at the Sublime Porte.

J. Thomas

Thomas Jackson, esq. to be minister plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia.

James Talbot, esq. to be secretary of legation at the court of Stockholm.

John Catinus, esq. to be secretary of legation at the court of Petersburg.

Arthur Merry esq. to be confidential agent in the diplomatic negotiations of Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia.

16th. Staff Col John Scarlett, of the late 7th West India regiment, to be brigadier general to the forces in the island of Nova Scotia. Capt John Law esq. of the 15th Light Dragoons, to be major of brigade in North Britain.

23d. His royal highness's prince Edward, created duke of Kent, and of Strathearn, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and earl of Dalhousie, in the kingdom of Ireland.

His royal highness's prince Ernest Augustus, created duke of Cambridge, and of Teviotdale, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and earl of Angles, in the kingdom of Ireland.

23d. Staff Col the Hon. Cochrane Innes esq. of the 5th West India regiment, to be brigadier general to the forces in the island of Nova Scotia.

17th. John Harriott, esq. to be one of the commissioners for a canal along the river Mersey.

10th. Thomas Haywarth esq. knight.

The earl of Leven and Melville, appointed lieutenant-general and commander in chief of the forces in the island of Ireland.

William Pitt esq. of Bathurst, appointed one of the lords of the treasury.

John Law esq. general his royal

highness the duke of Kent, created a general in the army.

13th. Philip John P. esq. appointed one of the lords of government.

17th. His royal highness the duke of Kent, lieutenant-general and commander his majesty's forces in North America.

19th. David Rae, esq. of the 1st Foot, and a senator of the college, appointed his majesty's clerk in Scotland.

17th. Staff Col Major esq. of the 90th Light Dragoons, to be brigadier-general to the forces in the kingdom of Great Britain. Major Kenneth Mackenzie esq. of the 1st Foot, to be deputy adjutant-general to the said forces, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. Major John Duncan esq. of the 1st Foot, to be deputy adjutant-general to the said forces, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. Sergeant J. M. of the 2d battalion royal Scots, to be deputy adjutant-general to the said forces.

10th. Their royal highnesses the dukes of Kent and Cambridge, to be majors in the army.

11th. Francis Drake esq. his majesty's secretary of the Admiralty, appointed one of the lords of the treasury.

10th. Staff Col the Hon. Thomas Haywarth esq. knight.

10th. Staff Col the Hon. Cochrane Innes esq. of the 5th West India regiment, to be brigadier general to the forces in the island of Nova Scotia.

to be sheriff-depute of Lincolns.

Christopher Pegge, M. D. anatomy in the university, and major of the Oxford association, knighted.

renville, elected governor of the company, vice the seeds, dec.

ughan, esq. of Lincoln's sheriff-at-law, and recorder of the degree at-law.

Brevet. Col. John lord of the Caermarthenshire be colonel in the army,

the rank as such so long as the said regiment of militia is embodied for actual

staff. Brevet. Lieutenant in Le Couteur, from the

to be inspector of the militia in the island of Jersey.

eut. col. sir Thomas Saumarez, the royal fuzileers, to be

of the militia in the county of Wernsey. Wm. Boothby,

paymaster of a recruiting

Sir Frederick Morton

. K. B. created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the

title of baron of Chardstock.

Major-generals Edmund William Gardiner, Henry

honourable Henry Ed-ward John W. T. Watton,

aid-de-camp, Lowther Pen-tilip Goldsworthy, Dun-

more, William Spry, Esq. Francis Edward

bert Morle, Francis lord T. S. Stanwix, and sir

Ernest, bart. to be lieutenant in the army.—Carri-

er-general John White- lieutenant-governor of

the garrison of Portsmouth, vice Murray, resigned. Captain Flaylett Framingham, of the royal artillery, to be governor of the fort of Fornelles, in the island of Minorca.

July 2d. Right hon. Gilbert, lord Minto, appointed his majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna.

3d. Thomas, earl of Elgin, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

— James Allan Park, of Lincoln's Inn, constituted and appointed one of his majesty's counsel learned in the law.

6th. Staff. Lieut. col. Albert Gledstanes, of the 57th foot, to be adjutant-general to the forces serving in the Leeward Islands. Lieut. colonel Frederick Maitland, of the 27th foot, to be quartermaster-general to the said forces.

10th. John Henry, duke of Rutland took the oaths on being appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Leicester.

Robert Cullen, of Cullen, esq. one of the lords of session, appointed a lord of justiciary in Scotland. William Honeyman of Armadale, esq. to be a lord of justiciary in Scotland. George Fergusson, esq. to be one of the lords of session in Scotland. Mr. John Anstruther, to be one of the four commissaries of Edinburgh. Dr. George Hill, to be one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.

13th. His royal highness Ernest Augustus duke of Cumberland, K.G. to be lieutenant-general in the army.

17th. Right hon. sir John Scott, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

18th. Right hon. sir John Scott, knt. late his majesty's attorney-general, created a baron of the kingdom

dom of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the county of Durham.

18. Rev. John Kearney, D. D. to be provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in Queen's College, to be secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, and to be city's treasury at Slingsdon.

21st. Garrison Hon. Lieut. general Charles Stuart, K. B. to be governor, and the Hon. Lieut. general Henry Edward Fox, to be lieutenant governor of the island of Minorca.

22nd. General Sir John Colborne, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, to be deputy governor of New South Wales and New Brunswick, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces in all the British provinces of North America.

23rd. General George Pringle to be commander-in-chief in British North America. John Butler, Lieut. Col. to be deputy commander-in-chief in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, St. John's Island, and Cape Breton. John Craigie, Col. to be deputy commander-in-chief in the Canadas.

24th. Brevet Major Lewis Hay, of the 7th Regiment of Foot, to be commander-in-chief in the State of Maryland. General Hay to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

25th. Lieut. General John Perceval, of the 1st Regiment of Foot, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

John Ormsby Vandeleur, of the 1st Regiment of Foot, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

26th. Staff Major General of the 1st Regiment, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

27th. Lieut. General of the 1st Regiment, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

28th. Lieut. General of the 1st Regiment, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

29th. Lieut. General of the 1st Regiment, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

30th. Lieut. General of the 1st Regiment, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

31st. Lieut. General of the 1st Regiment, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

32nd. Lieut. General of the 1st Regiment, to be a postmaster-general of the colony of the Scotch Brigade, to be deputy commander-in-chief to the forces at Cape Breton, and the rank of Major-General.

Capt. Rowland Ed-
9th foot, to be major
—Hospital staff. To
to the forces, Dr.
ford.

at-major William Ray-
e 89th foot, to be lieu-
el in the army.

royal highness field-
derick, duke of York,
captain-general of all
his majesty's land forces
be raised and employed,
y's service within the
Great Britain; and also
gular his majesty's land
are or shall be em-
e continent of Europe,
n with the troops of his
es.

leikleham, LL. D. to
of practical astronomy,
in the university of
Rev. Alexander Flem-
e of his majesty's chap-
ndry in Scotland. Rev.
son, presented to the
parish of Dailly, in the
id county of Ayr.

et. Major Oliver Grace,
ca regiment, to be lieu-
el in the army. Major
pt, on the half-pay of
th foot, to be lieutenant
e army.

rew Stewart, esq. and
das, esq. (lord advocate
l), constituted and ap-
unctly to the sole and
nd keepers of the ge-
r for seifins and other
tland.

ight hon. Isaac Corry,
f the exchequer in Ire-
of his majesty's most
privy-council.

i. George Granville Le-
r, earl Gower, took the

oaths on being appointed lord-lieu-
tenant of the county of Stafford.

Off. 8. Hospital staff. Andrew
Mitchell, M. D. to be physician to
the forces.

16th. Richard Master, esq. took
the oaths on being appointed cap-
tain-general and commander-in-chief
of the island of Tobago, and its de-
pendencies.

19th. Brevet count Bentinck de
Rhone, to be colonel in the army on
the continent of Europe only. Capt.
James Fitzgerald, of the 3d foot
guards, to be major in the army.
Capt. Thomas Browne, of the 59th
foot, to be major in the army. Fre-
derick Vander Hooven, gent. aid-
du-camp to count Bentinck de
Rhone, to be captain in the army
on the continent of Europe only.—
Staff. Hon. col. John Hope, deputy-
adjutant-general, to be adjutant-
general to the army serving under
the command of his royal highness
the duke of York. Hon. lieut.-col.
Alexander Hope, assistant-adjutant-
general, to be deputy-adjutant-ge-
neral to the said army, vice John
Hope. Lieut.-col. John Sontag,
to be military commissary to the
troops forming under his serene
highness the hereditary prince of
Orange. Capt. Stephen Watts, to
be assistant-barrack-master-general
in the island of Jersey, with the rank
of major in the army, so long only
as he shall continue in the barrack-
department. Henry Castleman, esq.
to be assistant-barrack-master-ge-
neral.

26th. Staff. Lachlan Maclean,
gent. to be barrack-master at Fort
St. George. John Johnston, gent.
to be barrack-master in the island of
Minorca.

30th. Right hon. Ralph, lord
Lavingdon, K. B. sworn of his ma-
jesty's

jeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.

Nov. 2d. Brevet. Col. Samuel Twentyman, of the 87th foot, to be brigadier-general in the Weſt Indies only.—Capt. R. Sacheverell Newton, of the 9th foot, to be major in the army.—Staff. Lieut.-col. George Townſhend Walker, of the 50th foot, to be military commiſſary to the Ruſſian troops —Hospital ſtaff. Samuel Cave, M. D. from half-pay, to be phyſician to the forces. Rob. Jackſon, M. D. from half-pay, to be inſpector of hospitals for the Ruſſian troops.

12th. Brevet. Capt. William Cul- len, of the Scotch brigade, to be major in the army.

13th. Major-general his highneſs prince William to be lieutenant-general in the army.

16th. Dr. James Playfair, to be principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator, and St. Leonard, in the univerſity of St. Andrew.

19th. *Garrifon.* Rev. Frederick Neve, to be chaplain to the garriſon of Minorca.

23d. Thomas Troubridge, eſq. captain in the royal navy, and of Plymouth, created a baronet.

Geo. Napier, eſq. to be commiſſary of the commiſſariat of Caithneſs. Mr. William Taylor, to be commiſſary-clerk of Caithneſs and Sutherland.

26th. Rev. Charles Henry Hall, B. D. to be a canon of Chriſt Church, Oxford.

Garrifon. Major-general John Graves Simcoe, to be commandant of the garriſon of Plymouth in the abſence of the governor and of lieutenant. Grenville.

Dec. 2d. Richard, earl of Mornington, K. P. created a marquis of Ireland, by the title of marquis

Welleſley, of Norrah, in that dom.

3d. Major-general Eccles knighted.

Brevet. Capt. Henry Bi the 54th foot, to be major army.—Staff. Jonathan Page to be aſſiſtant barrack-maſter barracks occupied by the troops in the Iſle of Wight.

10th. Hospital ſtaff. Sir James Borland and Alex. Ba be aſſiſtant-inſpectors of Ruſſi- pits.

14th. Brevet. Major-gen. Dalrymple, knt. to be lieutenant the iſland of Guernſey only. gen. Andrew Gordon, to be nant general in the iſland of only.

21ſt. Staff. Serjeant-major Lee, from the 1ſt foot guards be prevoſt-maſhal, with the of captain in the army, on the tinent of Europe only.

23d. Major Colyer, to be to the duke of Cumberland.

28th. Staff. Lieut.-col. R ſtruther, of the 3d foot guards be a deputy-quarter-maſter to the forces.

DEATHS in 1799.

Jan. 1ſt. Aged 80, lady Clementina Elphinstone, m lord Keith, and only daughter John earl of Wigton.

Sir George Rich, bart.

Lord Swinton, one of the of the high court of juſtice one of the ſenators of the ci juſtice.

The right hon. Arthur Ch marquis of Donegal. He on the 15th of June, 1799,

s uncle in the title and 1756. In 1761, he married the daughter of the duke of Hamilton, whom he had issue four and three sons, all of whom young, except lord Belmore in 1769, and his brother Lady Donegal dying in lordship married in 1788, re, who died a year afterwards issue. The marquis married a Miss Godfrey, daughter of the late Dr. Godfrey, of the county of Kerry.

at Royal, Jamaica, of the rank, the hon. lieut. Roger Ker, of the royal navy, formerly of the earl of Eglintown. Prince William George Frederick, second son of the Stadtholder of Holland.

The right hon. lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of the duke of Devonshire.

Rebecca Honora Lewes, daughter of Watkin Lewes.

Frances lady Ongley, relict of lord, who died 1785.

Christian, wife of admiral Cloberry Christian, K. B. first-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

Wilson, wife of sir Henry Wilson, remains were removed to the family-vault at Woburn in the county of York.

After a short illness, of an inflammation in his side, which turned into a pleurisy, the most noble lord Godolphin Osborne, fifth duke, marquis of Carmarthen, earl of Danby, viscount Lalborough, viscount Dunblaine, in Scotland, baron Osborne of Kive-tonet, K. G. lord lieutenant of the county of York,

governor of the Scilly Islands, one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, governor of the Levant company, high steward of Hull, &c. and filled the office of principal secretary of state for the foreign department, from December 1783 to April 1791. His grace was born Jan. 29, 1751, and married, 1773, lady Amelia D'Arcy, only surviving child of the late earl of Holderness, by whom he had issue George-William-Frederick, (who succeeds him), born July 15, 1775, and, on the death of his mother, in 1784, succeeded to the barony of Conyers; Mary-Henrietta, born Sept. 7, 1776; and Francis Godolphin, born Oct. 11, 1777; and who, in the early years of conjugal intercourse, displayed the utmost degree of domestic virtue, and held forth the fairest prospect of conjugal happiness: but these flattering prospects of nuptial felicity were all blighted, for this accomplished and amiable woman listened to the voice of seduction, and was the mark of public obloquy. This marriage was dissolved in 1779, when her grace married Mr. Byron, and died in 1784. The second wife of the late duke, was Miss Catharine Anguish, daughter of the late Thomas A. esq. a master in chancery, and one of the commissioners of public accounts, to whom he was married Oct. 14, 1788, and by whom he had one son, Sidney Godolphin, born Dec. 16, 1789, and a daughter, Catharine-Anne-Sarah. The now dowager duchess chiefly attracted the attention of his grace by her peculiar taste and skill in music. The present duke married, August 7, 1797, Charlotte, daughter of the marquis Townshend.

Sir Isaac Oliver, K. B. commanded the ship at the Cape of Good Hope.

Her. Henry Vincy, son of the earl of Stamford and Warrington, wrecked on board his ship, the *Wearie*.

The following list of names.

Thomas of Hall, near 31. He was the author of 1. *Werder's History of Human Contemplation*; a poem, 4to. 1771. 2. *Verbeia*; or, *Whistdale*; a poem, descriptive and didactic, 4to. 1782. 3. *Victor*, a Poem; or, a journey from London to Scarborough, by the way of York, with notes historical and topographical, 4to. 1782. 4. *The Invitation*; or, *Urbanity*; a poem, 4to. 1791.

Feb. 9. Hen. and rev. lord Francis Seymour, son of the duke of Somerset.

12th. George Augustus Clavering Cowper, earl Cowper.

26th. Lionel, twelfth earl of Darnley.

In her 60th year, the hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, surviving daughter of the late lord Clark's Kerr.

At Munich, of an apoplexy, with which he had been struck four days before, Charles Theodore, elector of Bavaria, the only remaining heir of the branch of Wittelsbach, one of those of the house of Bavaria Palatine. Few foreign princes have had so long a reign. He was born in 1724, and became elector palatine in 1742; to this, he added the duchies of Palatinate and Rhine, in 1745. He was the only elector of the house of Bavaria, because the death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of the Palatinate, had transferred the electorate from Munich to him.

At that period Austria asserted its pretensions to it, which it had long coveted, after a short war, in which Frederick interfered, the contest, by the peace of 1748, was decided, by the peace of 1748, the eastern portion of that which included a space of square German miles, and town of 60,000 souls. The elector, though twice married, had no children. His first wife, Maria Elizabeth, had a male child, which died at birth. This electress died at Munich, 1794. In six months Charles-Theodore, finding his advanced age, having his daughter of the archduke Ferdinand then governor of Austria, but, as might be expected, had no children by her. His son, on his death, devolved his nearest relation, Maximilian, the duke of Deventer, who was born in 1736.

He was distinguished for talents which he bestowed on the arts, with the professors of which he was constantly surrounded. He was at Munich, or at Vienna. The two electorates were united for some time, but which were separated to be carried into effect by the emperor, count Benckendorff, and the duke of Juliers and Berg, and over more than two millions of subjects. His character, formed by an education, was universally on the continent.

At Leipzig, in 1796, John Thomsen, professor of medicine, published his researches into the properties of plants.

tal fame. His death will
loss to the General Lite-
ral of Jena, to which he
tributor, and which was
to him for many interest-
communications.

Spallanzani, of Reggio,
ted natural historian, died
on the 11th of February.

Christopher Lichtenberg,
fellow of philosophy in the
of Gottingen, and coun-
ate to his Britannic ma-

ty advanced age, Thomas
an, earl of Louth, and 22d
Henry de Birmingham,
aron of Ireland, and one
ajesty's most honourable
council. By his death the
f Louth becomes extinct,
barony of Athenry lies in

His lordship was born
osen 1745, to represent
of Galway in parliament;
reated, 1759, earl of Louth.

His first, Jane, eldest daugh-
John Bingham, of Castle-
e county of Mayo, bart.

He had a daughter, who
fant; and secondly, 1759,
youngest daughter of Pe-

of Quansbury, in the coun-
way, counsellor-at-law, by

He had two sons, who died
four daughters: 1. Eliza-
ied to William lord St. Lau-
left son of Thomas earl of

2d. Mary, born 1756,
1759, to Francis Duffield,

captain in the 60th re-
of foot: 3. Louisa-Catha-

born 1764, married 1784,
Henry Blake, of Ardry,

county of Garway, esq. 4.
Dorothea-Margaretta, died

He is succeeded in his
by lady Elizabeth Duffield

Louisa Blake.

The right hon. Robert Ross, one
of the commissioners of his majesty's
revenue, and M. P. for Newry.

At Aberdeen, the right rev. John
Geddes, whose extensive learning
and amiable manners endeared him
to a numerous and respectable ac-
quaintance.

4th. The right hon. William Ann
Hollis Capel, earl of Essex, viscount
Malden, baron Hadham. He was
born 7th October, 1732, and mar-
ried, first, Frances, daughter and
heiress of sir Charles Hanbury Wil-
liams, by his wife lady Frances,
daughter of Thomas, earl of Co-
ninghby, by whom he had issue
William, the present earl, and lady
Elizabeth, who married John lord
Monson. His lordship secondly mar-
ried on March 3, 1767, Harriet,
daughter of col. Thomas Bladon, by
whom he has four sons now living.
His lordship was lord of the bed-
chamber to the late and present
king.

6th. Miss Seddon, daughter of
Mr. Seddon, upholsterer, of Alder-
gate-street, aged 24 years. She was
sitting alone by the fire, reading a
book, a coal flew out and caught
her clothes, which immediately bla-
zed into a flame. The young lady
ran down stairs, but finding no one
there, she went up again. The
maid-servants were so alarmed at
this shocking spectacle, that they
fainted, and the unfortunate young
lady was nearly consumed, before
any assistance could be given. She
lingered till this morning, and then
expired.

8th. At his house in Fenchurch-
street, Abraham Newman, esq.
He was one of the richest citizens
of London, and a happy instance
of the wonderful power of accumu-
lation by the ready pursuit of ho-

nourable

nourable industry. Without speculation or adventure, he acquired 600,000*l.* as a grocer. He retired from trade about four years ago; but, so forcible was his habit, that he came every day to the shop, and ate his mutton at two o'clock, the good old city hour, with his successors. He has bequeathed upwards of 100,000*l.* to each of his two daughters, Mrs. Calwall, of Portland-place, and Jane, married, May 22d, 1788, to William Thoyts, esq. of Sulhamstead-Abbot, Berks.

In an advanced age, at Bognor, Sussex, sir Richard Hotham, knt. formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark. To the spirit and liberality of this gentleman this country is indebted for the establishment of the new and fashionable watering-place called Hothampton, but better known by the name of Bognor-Rocks, which was erected entirely at his expense, and was solely his property. He is succeeded in his estates by his great nephew William Knott, esq.

14th. At Bladud's Buildings, Bath, William Melmoth, esq. aged 89 years. He was the son of William Melmoth, esq. author of "The Great Importance of a Religious Life," of which the numerous impressions sufficiently speak the praise. He was himself the author of 1. "Of Active and retired Life, an Epistle to Henry Coventry, esq." 2. The Letters of Pliny, the Consul, with occasional remarks, 2 vol. 8vo. 1747. 3. The Letters of sir Thomas Fitzelborne, 2 vol. 1748. 4. The Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero, to several of his Friends, with remarks, 3 vol. 8vo. 1753. 5. Cato, or an Essay on Old Age, by Marcus Tullius Cicero, with remarks, 8vo. 1773. 6. Lelius, or

an Essay on Friendship, by Marcus Tullius Cicero, with remarks, &c. 1777. 7. The Translator of Pliny's Letters vindicated from certain objections to his Remarks respecting Trajan's Persecution of the Christians in Bithynia, 4to. 1793. 8. Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate and Member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, (the author's father) 8vo. 1796."

Lately, aged 67, John Strang, esq. of Portland-place, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. also member of many of the learned and literary societies of Europe. Mr. Strang was many years British resident at Venice, where he formed one of the best collection of pictures, (particularly of the Venetian school) now in England; his library was also most extensive and splendid. By his will he has directed the whole to be sold to Thomas Gould, esq. his brother-in-law; Edward Nares, his nephew; and Mr. Alexander, his solicitor, as appointed trustees and executors. Several papers by him are published in the *Archæologia*.

17th. Chas. Thompson, bart. M. P. for the borough of Monmouth, vice admiral of the red, and third in command under admiral lord Bridport of the channel fleet.

18th. At Exmouth, Devon, after a short illness, aged 45, Dr. James Ford formerly physician of St. George's hospital.

21st. The countess of Portmore, youngest daughter of John, earl of Rothes, born Aug. 29, 1759.

At his house in Charles-street, Berkley-square, in his 69th year, the right hon. Charles Bingham, earl of Lucan, baron Bingham of Castle-bar, in the kingdom of Ireland, and a baronet of Scotland.

burgh, Mr. Gillespie, the Scotch snuff-maker. He put 40,000*l.* to be applied in building of an hospital for the maintenance of old men and

nam, the rev. Dr. Charles rebeudary of the first stall hedral, to which he was from a prebend of York

rester, John Howard, esq. of the late great Philan-

n Paul-street, Shoreditch, Mr. James Calvert, formerly Old-street, vinegar-merchant was the person who obtained first 20,000*l.* in the lottery thirty years since, but in late of poverty.

Elizabeth lady Gordon, re-samuel Gordon, bart. and of sir Jenison Gordon of n-Priory, and three daugh-

ht hon. Robert King, earl n, viscount Kingsborough, Kingston, of Rockingham, met. His lordship was the met, and second earl, of family (which has been is elevated to the peerage. ip was born in 1754; and, : decease of his noble fa-resented the county of arliament. He succeeded

Edward in 1797; and Dec. 5, 1769, Caroline, ghter of Richard Fitzge-sount Ophaly. His lord-est issue, George viscount ugh, born in April, 1771, eds to the earldom; Ro-rd; Edward; Henry; lady ; lady Jane; lady Caro-ied to the right hon. Ste-of Montcalmel, and has

issue lord Kilworth and others; lady Isabella Letitia. George the present and third earl of Kingston, before his father's decease, was member in parliament for the county of Roscommon, and succeeds to a clear estate of 26,000*l. per annum.* Caroline, countess of Kingston, has for some years been separated from her husband Robert, the late earl, through some unfortunate misunderstanding, and retired to Old Windsor, in England.

At Demarara, sir C. Lindsay, bart. commander of the Daphne frigate. He had dined on shore; and, though the night was dark and windy, could not be dissuaded from going off to his vessel in a very small boat he had ashore, and the Daphne at least ten miles out. The consequence was, the boat filled, and the service lost a valuable officer. Two men were washed on shore alive, one of whom died soon after. The body of sir Charles was also washed ashore.

April. Aged 43, Gregory Lewis Way, esq. author of a version of "Fables; or, Tales abridged from French Manuscripts of the 12th and 13th centuries." 8vo. 1796.

7th. Mr. John Churchill, apothecary, brother of the celebrated Charles Churchill.

10th. In his 61st year the hon. H. Hobart, brother to the earl of Buckinghamshire and member for Norwich.

In his 60th year, sir Robert Clayton, bart. member for Ilchester.

11th. Sir William Bowyer, bart. of Denham, Bucks, a captain in the army, who succeeded his father, sir William, 1766.

Mrs Elizabeth Hollier, of Pancras-lane. This lady, amongst other charitable legacies has bequeathed to St. Anne's Society 200*l.*

3 per

3 per cent Consols; Society of poor pious Clergymen 800*l.*; Orphan Working School 150*l.*; Horton Academy 200*l.*; Society for promoting religious Knowledge among the Poor 200*l.*; Corporation of St. Paul of the City 1100*l.*; Society for Relief of necessitous Widows and Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers 500*l.*; Lady Hertford's College at Chesham 1000*l.*; Missionary Society 200*l.*; Society for Relief of casual Poor 100*l.*; Society called *seigns Evangelica* 200*l.*; Society called the Congregational Society in London 200*l.* In money: Homerton Academy 200*l.*; Independent Fund 500*l.*; Society in Lalypot-lane for Relief of sick Poor at their own Dispositions 200*l.*; London Itinerant Society 100*l.*; Homerton Itinerant Society 200*l.*; Tabernacle in Abchurch-lane 100*l.*; Baptist Church 50*l.*; Living-in Charity 50*l.*; Brotherhood in fund 50*l.* And amongst other benefactors her friends, has given to the rev. John Gill, of Abingdon 20*l.*; rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Hoxton-square, 10*l.*; rev. John Newton, of Coleman-street 50*l.*; rev. Robert Winter, of Hillingdon, 20*l.*; to two poor pious clergymen 8*l.* each: William Parker, clrg. of South Lambeth 200*l.*; Mrs. Rachel Taylor, 50*l.* &c. &c. &c.

12th. The hon. Mrs. Cary, widow of the hon. gen. Cary, and mother of lady Ankerst and the late lady Russell.

19th. Lady Margery Murray, since to William the first earl of Mansfield, and since to the late earl.

The right hon. H. Yelverton, earl of Sussex, in the 70th year of his age.

21th. In his 80th year, the rev. Robert Seward, lord of Harborough. He was born Oct. 1, 1719, succeeded his brother Feb. 20,

1773, and in 1773 resigned ecclesiastical preferments.

21th. William Seward, clrg. and A. S. S.

In her 81st year, Elizabeth, daughter of Beauport, Charles Noel, duke of Devon, is Baroness Beauport, and Northampton lord Botetourt.

At Paris, the celebrated mathematician.

At Paris, in the 84th year of age, Charles Borda, an mathematician, and one of the new French weights and measures.

Lieutenant *du roi* de la Crene and Pina, a voyage to America in 1771, to ascertain the utility of certain instruments for determining the latitude and longitude. The account of this voyage was published by his inspection, with the title "Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi en 1771 et 1772, en divers pays de l'Europe et de l'Amerique, pour vérifier l'utilité de plusieurs instruments pour déterminer la Latitude et la Longitude du vaisseau que de l'Etat, &c. par M. M. V. la Crene, les Chevaliers et Pina," 1778, 2 vol. 4to.

author also of "Description du Cercle de Reflexion," and several physical and medical memoirs in different journals. He has been successively in the Académie de la Longitude, by C. Berthoud.

At Paris, aged 60 years, was, the Chevalier St. Germain, celebrated for fencing and bodily exercises.

23th. The rev. Mr. Vilmorin, 60 years chaplain to the king, which important office he

with truth be said, to the satisfaction of the numerous
 tes under whom he served.
 est a widow and 6 children
 at his death.

ie Cape of Good Hope,
 Harvey Aston, in a decl-
 ortunate quarrel with his
 induced him to go out on
 cessive days with the two
 of his regiment. In the
 duel he fell; major Allan
 antagonist. When the ec-
 ies and irregularities of this
 in, while in England, are
 ed, his fate will create but
 pride or concern. He ap-
 wever to be less in fault
 than on some former oc-

9th. Countess of Kerry.
 the second daughter of the
 er Daly, esq. of Quantbury,
 onty of Galway, in Ireland;
 on the deaths of her sisters,
 itess of Louth and viscount-
 gland, she inherited the
 of his very great estates in
 the adjoining counties.

ork, sir John Daly, M. D.
 ived the honour of knight-
 m the late duke of Rutland
 rd-lieutenant of Ireland.

John Tuston, M. P. bro-
 the earl of Thanet.

Robert McQueen, lord
 d, lord-chief-justice clerk
 and.

lered, lieut.-col. Shadwell,
 25th light dragoons. He
 native of Castlebar, in Ir-
 ad, by his merit as a soldier,
 n from the ranks; he was,
 ears since, adjutant to the
 of Wales's regiment of dra-
 was always deemed a strict
 arian; and to an indifferent
 ns to have sacrificed a life

fitted for higher duties in his coun-
 try's service.—The following facts
 transpired before the coroner's in-
 quest: That the colonel supposing
 two men, going along the Kentish
 road, near Wrotham, to be deserters,
 walked up to them, and began to ex-
 amine them, and, on receiving very
 impertinent answers, collared one of
 them, and asked him for his surlough:
 the ruffian replied, "I'll show you
 my surlough and be d—d to you";
 and, drawing a pistol from his per-
 taloon-pocket, shot the colonel im-
 mediately through the heart: that
 a farmer, who was fortunately go-
 ing about one of his fields adjoining
 the road, with his f-ying-piece see-
 ing the colonel fall, and the two
 men walk haſtily off, pursued them
 to the gate of a wood, when the
 murderer halted, and began to re-
 charge his pistol in great haste:
 whereupon the farmer leveled his
 gun at his head, and, though it was
 loaded only with small shot, wound-
 ed him so severely in his face, that
 he found no difficulty in securing
 him: that, some other persons now
 coming up, the other man was soon
 perceived and also taken. The ver-
 dict of the jury was wilful murder
 against both.

20th. Sir John Lambert, bart.
 of Watchel, Surrey, who had lately
 returned from Paris, where he resi-
 ded many years, as a banker.

June. Oliver Windsor Hickman,
 earl of Plymouth, lord Hickman, a
 vice-president of the Welsh charity,
 and P. R. S.; born May 30, 1751:
 succeeded his father 1771. His
 remains were interred in the family-
 vault at Howel grange, in the coun-
 ty of Worcester.

Mrs. Herbert, sister of the earl of
 Carnarvon, a lady-chamber-woman
 to her majesty.

7th. Of a dropsy, at the house of the Spanish consul, *Mons. de Lellis*, at Trieste, the French princess *Marie Victoire*, aunt to Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII. ; and born May 3, 1733. She arrived there from Corfu, on the 20th of May. The funeral was celebrated with due ceremony; and the sepulchral monument of her highness, in the cathedral church, has an appropriate Latin inscription.

Lady-dowager *Dungannon*, relict of the late lord viscount *Dungannon*, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. *Samuel Galton*, aged near 80. He was formerly a gun-maker of Duddleson, near Birmingham, and had acquired by his business a fortune of 200,000*l*.

26th. The right rev. *Edward Smallwell*, D. D. bishop of *St. David's* in 1783; and translated thence to Oxford in 1788; canon also of *Christ's Church*; and rector of *Batford* in the county of Gloucester.

July 4. Sir *John Anstruther*, of *Anstruther*, bart.

Sir *William Lee*, bart. of an ancient and distinguished family, in the county of Bucks. He was born in 1726.

In his 65th year, the right hon. sir *James Eyre*, knt. lord-chief-justice of the court of common pleas.

At *Bristol Hot Wells*, of a deep decline, *Anthony Morris Storer*, esq. of *Devonshire-street*, and *Parley*, Berks.

19th, Aged 77, lady *Betty Mackenzie*, fourth daughter, by his second wife, of *John*, duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, and married to *James Stuart Mackenzie*, second son of *James* second earl of *Bute*.

At his seat at *Knowle*, Kent, in his 55th year, the right hon. *John Frederick Sackville*, duke of *Devon*,

earl of *Middlesex*, baron *Buckingham* in *Sussex*, and baron *Cran Cranfield*, co. *Bedford*, he high steward of *Stratford Avon*, vice-admiral of the colony, colonel of the west regiment militia, lord-lieutenant of the county, lord-steward of his household, and K. G. He died his uncle, Jan. 6, 1769, 1790, married Miss *Arabel Cope*, daughter of the prebendary of *Liverpool*, by her marriage with sir *Charles Cope* surviving issue are, lady *Maryville*, born July 30, 1792; *John-Frederick*, earl of *Middlesex* who succeeds to the title and born Nov. 15, 1793; and *Elizabeth Sackville*, born Aug. 1795. His grace, previous to succeeding to the peerage, had held the county of *Kenilworth* filled the office of ambassador to France at the commencement of the revolution. On his return he was invested with the order of the garter, made lord-steward of his majesty's household, and lord lieutenant of the county of *Kenilworth* last situation he retained till a short period of his death succeeded by lord *Romney* was not distinguished for military or literary attainment. At the time his grace was quite fresh in the annals of gallantry. His remains were interred in the vault at *Witham*, *Sussex*.

The hon. Miss *Upton*, only daughter of lord *Templetown*.

25th. At *Athens*, on his death of a fever, which terminated in a few days, in his 32d year, *Twissell*, esq. of the Temple, London, B. A. and Trinity-college, Cambridge distinguished classical scholar

the university, he ob-
precedented honours by
ous prizes adjudged to
is classical compositions.
d by Dr. Parr, and other
d scholars, he published
n only twenty-two, a
f these pieces in an oc-
me, under the title of
es juveniles Præmiis Aca-
gnatæ." If this volume
lt, it is the occasional ap-
affectation in the author;
stance of which, among
may be remarked, that
ul Latin prose sometimes
natural, and even obscure,
fforts to introduce choice
d expressions which may
learning. He had re-
ad near four years, in the
which he had visited many
parts of Europe, particu-
a, and the Turkish em-

t. At Hamilton-palace,
his grace Douglas Hamil-
of Hamilton in Scotland,
randon in England, duke
erault in France, marquis
on, of Clydesdale, and of
earl of Angus, of Arran,
anerk, lord Macanshire,
Abernethey, and Aber-
in Scotland, and baron
d Hamilton in England,
nant of Lanerkshire, and
keeper of the palaces
odhouse and Linlithgow.
was born July 25, 1756;
pril 5, 1778, to Elizabeth
of the late Peter Burrell,
ckenham, Kent, sister to
s of Northumberland, to
efs of Beverley, and to
sir, deputy lord chamber-
gland; from this lady he
ed in February, 1797, at

her grace's suit. His grace's fa-
ther, James, sixth duke of Hamil-
ton, married, on Feb. 24, 1752,
Elizabeth, second daughter of John
Gunning, esq. of Ireland, (by his
wife Bridget, daughter of Theobald
lord viscount Mayo,) by whom he
had issue James George, late duke;
Douglas Hamilton, afterwards duke;
Elizabeth, married Edward, earl of
Derby, and died in 1797. The
duke died in 1758; and her grace
married secondly, John, duke of Ar-
gyle, then marquis of Lorn, and had
issue. Her grace was created a
pecrefs of England May 20, 1770,
by the title of baroness Hamilton,
of Hameldon, in the county of Lei-
cester. James George, the seventh
duke, succeeded his father in the
title Jan. 17, 1758, and also suc-
ceeded to the titles of marquis of
Douglas and earl of Angus, on the
death of Archibald last duke of
Douglas, who died without issue,
July 21, 1701. His grace being
lineally descended of William, earl
of Selkirk, eldest son, by the second
marriage, of William first marquis
of Douglas, and his grace dying
unmarried July 7, 1769, was suc-
ceeded by his brother, Douglas
Hamilton, late duke, whose death
we now commemorate. By the
second marriage of his mother Eliza-
beth Gunning duchess of Hamilton,
with the duke of Argyle, his grace
was brother to the marquis of Lorn,
and nephew to lord Coventry. Her
grace died Dec. 30, 1790, when
her barony of Hamilton descended
to her son, the late duke. His
grace is succeeded in the English
dukedom of Brandon, by lord Archi-
bald Hamilton, his uncle (being
son of the second duke of Brandon,
by his third duchess); and the son
of the earl of Derby by his grace's
sister

since it is known he had 000*l.* in the English funds, at home with him 100,000*l.* bills. He declared on his that he did not know any and that it was out of his name an heir to his great. Inquiries are set on foot: the proper heir; and a man, who says she is a scion by the mother's side, tried; but attempts are discover a nearer relation. 2, Philip Shelley Sidney, nshurst, in Kent. While a canoe, which he brought from Nova Scotia, it sud- set in the large pond be- castle. Notwithstanding three persons on the spot, am Mr. Sidney's brother, unate young gentleman, excellent swimmer, by ngled with weeds, sunk, ot found till nine hours ccident.

alace of St. Asaph, Mrs. fe of the bishop of St. id daughter of the late ward Hay, governor of

en, near Aix-la-Chapelle, w, the author of three in- ench works, intituled, "Re- the Americans, the Eryp- Chinese, and the Greeks," of Anacharsis Cloots.

continent, Madame Rossi, ated dancer, who per- few years since at the ife here.

, Le Monnier, the French . He was one of those on journey made to the north, or the admeasurement of principally rested.

The right hon. Nicholas lord Cloncurry, baron of Cloncurry, in the county of Kildare, and a baronet. His lordship was eldest son and heir of the late Patrick Lawles, esq. of Cloncurry, who left issue, beside the lord Cloncurry, one daughter, Mar- garet, countess of Clonmell, (who married, June 23, 1779, the right honourable John Scott, earl of Clon- mell, late lord-chief-justice of his ma- jesty's court of King's Bench in Ire- land, and has issue by his lordship, who died June 23, 1798. Thomas lord Earlsfort, now earl Clonmell, born August 15, 1783, and lady Char- lotte Scott, born May 11, 1787.) Lord Cloncurry, in the early part of his life, was of the Romish persua- sion.

Sept. 1st. Gen. Lascelles, colonel of the 3d or king's own regiment of dragoons, and groom of the bed- chamber to his majesty. He was a very respectable character through life. The celebrated Miss Catley,* who had been so distinguished in the circles of wit and gallantry, lived with him many years, and attached herself wholly to him, with the ut- most fidelity. It is believed that he at length privately married her.

Elizabeth countess Ferrers, wife of the present earl F. She has left one son, the present lord viscount Tamworth.

8th. Arthur Robinson, esq. for- merly treasurer to the prince of Wales, and lately managing the af- fairs of the dukes of York and Cla- rence. Returning from the North in a stage-coach, about three miles from Stone, in Staffordshire, the ve- hicle was upset, in a torrent, occa- sioned by the heavy rain, and Mr. Robinson, his wife, and servant,

for an account of this lady, see our Annual Register for 1789, p. 226.

L.L.

F

three

three out of six passengers, were drowned.

11th. At Cagnart, in his 37th year, Maurice Joseph Maria, duke of Montserrat, brother to the king of Sardinia, born Sept. 13, 1762.

Samuel More, esq. aged 74 years, secretary to the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce; a place which he had held with great ability upwards of 29 years.

John Kenrick, esq. a bencher of the Middle Temple, and formerly member for Blecheny.

20th. Lady Hales, wife of sir John Hales, bart.

24th. The lady of sir John Cox Hippelley, bart. daughter of the late sir John Stuart, bart. of Alan Bank, in the county of Berwick.

26th. The right hon. Willoughby Bertie, earl of Abingdon, and baron Norreys of Rycote; and high steward of Abingdon and Wallingford. He was born January 16, 1740; succeeded his father William, the third earl, June 20, 1760; married July 7, 1768, Charlotte, daughter of the late admiral sir Peter Warren, K. B. and had issue, (by her ladyship, who deceased Jan. 28, 1794.) lady Charlotte Bertie, born October 12, 1769; died Jan. 11, 1799. 2. Lady Amelia, born Jan. 6, 1774; died in May, 1781. 3. Willoughby, lord Norreys, born Feb. 8, 1779; died an infant. 4. Lord Norreys, now earl of Abingdon, born in April 1781. 5. Lady Louisa Anna Maria Bridget, born March 8, 1786; and another daughter, born October 18, 1788. He was educated at Geneva, and imbibed some of the democratic principles of that republic. He generally opposed the measures of administration; and his frequent

speeches in the house of peers peculiarly eccentric. In 1791 published "Thoughts on Mr. Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol on the Affairs of America," which was read with considerable applause and answered in a style of exquisite irony, by an anonymous writer, in another anonymous pamphlet. This pamphlet went through five editions, and was, in 1798, dressed a sixth time in "Debate to the collective Body of the House of England, in which the Secretary pointed out, and a Plan proposed for their Remedy and Redress." Letter to Lady Loughborough on the consequence of her Present the Colours to the Bloomfield Inns of Court Association, public Letter to the University of Oxford, 1798." It was customary with his lordship to send copies of his speeches to the different newspapers, which brought him in an agreeable situation; for, had one of them, made a violent attack on the character of Mr. Serjeant, the court of King's Bench sentenced him to a few months imprisonment, as the publisher of a libel.

In the 59th year of his age, sir William Withering, M. D. fellow of several royal societies of London, Edinburgh, and Lisbon.

Oct. 1st. In his 68th year, Count Leopold Pálffy, imperial chamberlain.

8th. Sir Tho. Hayward, knight, an officer of the Honourable gentleman pensioners; upon which he received the honour of knighthood in May last. He left a widow, who is daughter to the late sir James Harrington, of Perifound, in the county of

and an only daughter, who inherited the greatest part of the property by the will of her late uncle, John Thby, esq.

Bromley lord Montfort. Born Feb. 11, 1733, and died his father Jan. 1, 1755. died Feb. 29, 1772, Mary Anne, by whom he has left children.

20, The reverend sir John Anson, bart. and, Nov. 4, 1755, were interred in the family vault at Corfe-castle, of which he was rector, having, in the last, succeeded his father, who had enjoyed the rectory many years.

Mrs. Anne Howard, sister to the late lord Howe.

21, George Dunbar, bart. of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, died at Norwich.

He deliberated on an end to his existence in the street at noon-day, by running himself through the head.

22, Mary, lady Elizabeth Luttrell, daughter to the duchess of Cumberland, died.

23, The most famous of its kind, the *Obé Marini*, a Milanese, or of a poem, intituled, *Morning: or, The Fashionable*.

24, The cardinal Bathiany, legate of Hungary, who, in 1798, has appropriated 38,000 florins to the expenses of his funeral.

25, The late emperor has, among many other riches, bequeathed his stores and provisions, estimated at 100 florins to the emperor's treasury.

26, He has appointed his son, by the father's side, the prince Theodore Barthiany, heir of the family possessions. It is thought that the principality will remain vacant for two years, and that the crown will enjoy, during that period, its immense revenues.

Nov. 13th. Michael Dodson, esq. of Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, barrister-at-law. He was nephew of sir Michael Foster, and published an edition of his reports.

Right hon. lady Martha Dashwood, wife of the rev. James D. of that place, and sister of the hon. and rev. Francis Knollis, of Burthorne, in the county of Gloucester.

General George Morrison, colonel of the 4th or king's own regiment of foot, and the oldest staff-officer in the service, having been appointed quarter-master-general in November 1761.

18th. In her 72d year, Mrs. Parker, wife of Dr. William Parker, rector of St. James's, Westminster, and sister of the late lord Howard, on whose death she became a baroness in her own right, but never assumed the title.

23d. Lady Knatchbull, wife of sir Edward K. bart. M. P. for Kent.

Charles Erskine, earl Kellie, viscount Fenton, and a captain in the Fife-shire fencible cavalry. The late earl succeeded his brother Archibald, 8th earl, 1797, and is succeeded by Thomas Erskine, esq. of Cambo, his cousin. The earl of Kellie is the premier viscount of Scotland.

At Buckeburg, after a short and painful illness, in her 39th year, her serene highness Juliana Wilhelmina Louisa, princess dowager of Schaumburg Lippe, regent and guardian.

This princess was sister to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and one of the brightest ornaments of her sex and age. In many of her public and private actions she imitated the illustrious

illustrious Frederick the Great: like him, she rose early in the morning to work in her cabinet, in the affairs of state; and there was hardly a petty law-suit the judgement of which she did not revise. Like Joseph II. she travelled all over the Continent, for observation and instruction; the fruits of her travels she applied to the good of her small dominions, which travellers will find more cultivated and improved than the countries which surround it.

Sir John William de la Pole, bart. of Shute, Devon, and Colleton and Colcombe-castle, the residence of sir William.

Mark Robinson, esq. senior rear-admiral on the superannuated list; a gentleman of the most distinguished merit in his profession. He was born on St. Mark's day, 1722, O. S.; and, at the age of fourteen, entered into the service of his country.

Dec. 7th. Hon. lady Forbes, of Cragievar.

Lady Affleck, relict of sir E. Affleck, bart. late an admiral in the royal navy.

Sir David Ogilvy, bart. of Barras.

19th. Lady Mackworth, relict of sir Herbert Mackworth, bart. of Gnoll-castle, sister of the late Robert Trevellick, esq. and mother of Mrs. Drake.

In his 89th year, sir James Napier, knight, F. R. and A. S. S. and formerly inspector-general of his majesty's hospitals in North America.

Philip Affleck, esq. admiral of the white; a zealous and brave officer; a firm advocate, both in theory and practice, for the Christian religion; an honest man, and a faithfully affectionate friend. He was made captain in 1759, rear-admiral, 1787, vice-admiral, 1793, and full admiral, 1795.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Council, for the Year 1

Berkshire, James Sibbald, Sunninghill.

Bedfordshire, Robert T. Flitwick.

Bucks, George Morgan, Wotton-park.

Cumberland, John Hammett, Whitehaven.

Cheshire, Joseph Green, Warrington-Lancelyn.

Cambridge and Huntingdon, John Westwood, of Chatterton.

Devonshire, John Burdett, Exeter-cobstowe.

Dorsetshire, Henry Seymour, Handford.

Derbyshire, Joseph W. Aston-upon-Trent.

Essex, Capell Cure, of Chesham-hall.

Gloucestershire, John Colebourne.

Hertfordshire, Archibald of Watford.

Herefordshire, Sir Herbert, of Caldwell.

Kent, Samuel Chanter, Woodstock-house.

Leicestershire, Henry Rolleston.

Lincolnshire, Henry F. of Castle-Bytham.

Monmouthshire, Capel Pontypool.

Northumberland, Sir William Swinburne, of Capheaton.

Northamptonshire, Marquis of Northampton.

Norfolk, John Motteux, of Great Wells.

Nottinghamshire, Samuel, of Beesthorpe.

Oxfordshire, George Great Dew.

shire, Samuel Reeve, of

re, Thomas Dicken, of

shire, James Bennet, of
bury.

hire, Joseph Scott, of

George Rush, of Ben-

of Southampton, John
Hawley-house.

Robert Hankey, of Put-

Charles Pigou, of Frant.

eshire, Francis Fauquier,
Thorpe.

eshire, Edward Dixon,

e, Edward Hinxman, of
nford.

re, Sir Rowland Winn, of

NORTH WALES.

then, Richard Mansel Phil-
edgain.

ke, Gwynne Vaughan, of

Cardigan, Pryce Lovedon, of
Goverthan.

Glamorgan, John Goodrich, of
Energlyn.

Brecon, Edward Loveden Love-
den, of Langorle.

Radnor, John Boddenham, of
Discord.

NORTH WALES.

Carnarvon, Evan Lloyd, of
Porth yr Aur.

Anglesea, Hugh Wynne, of Beau-
maris.

Merioneth, Sir Thomas Mostyn,
of Corfygedol.

Montgomery, John P. Chichester,
of Gengrogfawr.

Denbigh, John Wilkinson, of
Brymbo-hall.

Flint, Thomas Mostyn Edwards,
of Kilken-hall.

*SHERIFF appointed by his Royal
Highness the Prince of Wales, in
Council, for the Year 1799.*

Cornwall, Edward John Glynn,
of Glynn.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

London Gazette, June 22.

Admiralty Office.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, to Mr. Nepean, dated Tigre, off Tripoly, in Syria, the 2d of April.

I Beg leave to transmit, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, a copy of my report to the right hon. earl St. Vincent, of the late events in this quarter.

Tigre off St. John d' Acre, 23d March.

My lord,

I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of information from Ghezar Pacha, governor of Syria, of the incursion of general Buonaparte's army into that province, and approach to its capital, Acre, I hastened, with a portion of the naval force under my orders, to its relief, and had the satisfaction to arrive there two days before the enemy made his appearance.

Much was done in this interval under the direction of captain Miller, of the *Theseus*, and colonel Polypeaux, towards putting the place in a better state of defence, to resist the attack of an European army; and the presence of a British naval force appeared to encourage and decide the Pacha and his troops to make a vigorous resistance.

The enemy's advanced guard was discovered at the foot of mount Carmel, in the night of the 17th, by the Tigre's guard-boats: their troops, not expecting to find a naval force of any description in Syria, took up their ground close to the water-side, and were consequently exposed to the fire of grape shot from the boats, which put them to the rout the instant it opened upon them, and obliged them to retire precipitately up the side of the mount. The main body of the army, finding the road between the sea and mount Carmel thus exposed, came in by that of Nazereth, and invested the town of Acre to the east, but not without being much harassed by the Samaritan Arabs, who are even more inimical to the French than the Egyptians, and better armed.

As the enemy returned our fire by musketry only, it was evident they had not brought cannon with them, which were therefore to be expected by sea, and measures were taken accordingly for intercepting them; the *Theseus* was already detached off Jaffa (Joppa.) The enemy's flotilla, which came in from sea, fell in with and captured the *Torride*, and was coming round mount Carmel, when it was discovered from the Tigre, consisting of a corvette and nine sail of gun-vessels, on seeing us they hauled
off

acrity of the ship's coming sail after them was worthy: our guns soon m, and seven, as per en-ruck; the corvette, con-aparte's private proper- small vessels, escaped, me an object to secure without chasing farther; s, consisting of the bat-artillery, ammunition, ic. destined for the siege ng much wanted for its he prizes were accord-ed off the town, manned s, and immediately em-assing the enemy's posts, s approaches, and co-ship's boats sent farther ut off his supplies and nveyed coastwise. They constantly occupied in s for these five days and and such has been the r crews, that they re-to be relieved, after ex-celusive labour at their rs.

y to say we have met ds, as per enclosed list, ever, is balanced by he part of the enemy, uragement given to the ps from our example, time that is gained for of a sufficient force to aparte's whole project have had reason to be ished with the gallan-erance of lieutenants lefield, Knight, Stokes, at Burton of the marines, petty officers and men orders.

honour to be, &c. &c.
 1) W. Sidney Smith.
 arl St. Vincent,
 r-in-chief.

List of the Gun-ressels composing the French Flotilla, bound from Alexandria and Damietta to St. John d'Acre, taken off Cape Carmel by his Majesty's Ship Tigre, Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, K. S. the 18th March, after a Chase of three Hours.

La Negresse, of 6 guns and 53 men; La Fondre, of 8 guns and 52 men; La Dangereuse, of 6 guns and 23 men; La Maria Rose, of 4 guns and 22 men; La Dame de Grace, of 4 guns and 35 men; Les Deux Freres, of 4 guns and 23 men; La Torride, taken in the morning of that day, and retaken, of 2 guns and 30 men.

Total—7 gun-boats, 34 guns, and 238 men.

These gun-boats were loaded, besides their own complements, with battering cannon, ammunition, and every kind of siege-equipage, for Buonaparte's army before Acre.

(Signed) W. S. Smith.

On-board the Tigre, off Acre, March 23.

N. B. The Marianne gun-boat was taken previously, and the transport, No. 1, subsequently, by the Tigre.

Return of the killed and wounded in the Boats of his Majesty's Ships Tigre and Theseus, and in the Gun-ressels employed against the French Army before Acre, from the 17th to the 25th of March.

Total—4 midshipmen and 8 seamen killed; 1 midshipman and 26 seamen wounded.

W. S. Smith,

On-board the Tigre,
 March 23.

London Gazette, August 3, 1799.

Admiralty-Office.

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Sidney Smith, Knight, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Acre, the 3d of May.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose you copies of my letters to earl St. Vincent, of the 7th of April and 2d instant, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty; as also a sketch of the position of the forces. The enemy have made two attempts since yesterday morning to force the two English ravelines, but were repulsed with loss. The works have now cannon mounted on them, and are nearly completed. We have thus the satisfaction of finding ourselves, on the 46th day of the siege, in a better state of defence than we were the first day the enemy opened their trenches, notwithstanding the increase of the breach, which they continue to batter with effect; and the garrison, having occasionally closed with the enemy, in several forties, feel greater confidence that they shall be able to resist an assault, for which they are prepared.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

W. Sidney Smith.

Tigre, St. Jean d'Acre Bay, April 7.

My lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that as soon as the return of fine weather, after the equinoctial gale, allowed me to approach this unsheltered anchorage, I resumed my station in the bay with the squadron under my orders. I found the enemy had profited, by our forced absence, to push their approaches to the counterescarp, and

even in the ditch of the N.E. of the town-wall, where they employed in mining the tow to increase a breach they had made in it, and which has found impracticable when they attempted to storm on the 1st. The Alliance and prize gun which had been caught in the breach had fortunately rode it out one; and captain Wilmot has so indefatigable in mounting prize-guns, under the direction of an able officer of engineers, Phelipeaux, that the fire they had already slackened that enemy; still, however, much to be apprehended from the effect of the mine, and a sortie was mined on, in which the British rines and seamen were to force their way into it, while the Turkish attacked the enemy's trenches from the right and left. The success of this morning, just before daylight; the impetuosity and the Turks rendered the attempt surprise the enemy abortive, in other respects they did it well. Lieutenant Wright, who commanded the seamen piece, notwithstanding he received a wound in his right arm, as he entered the mine with the party and proceeded to the bottom where he verified its direction destroyed all that could be seen in its then state, by pulling its supporters.

Colonel Douglas, to whom I have given the necessary stop order, enable him to command the British colonels, supported the fire in this desperate service with gallantry, under the increase of the enemy, bringing off Lieutenant Wright, who had scarcely left to get out of the enemy's

they were not dislodged, Janverin, midshipman of and the rest of the wound-action, altogether, speaks and says more than could me in praise of all con- feel doubly indebted to Douglas for having preserved friend, lieutenant Wright, I am happy to say, is not of by the surgeon. We never, to lament the loss and tried officer, major who commanded the Thernes, and fell gloriously on on, with two of the men command.

in wounded is 23, among lieutenant Beatty, of the ightly. The Turks brought Q heads, a greater number s, and some intrenching h wanted in the garrison.

attack on the enemy's fel- lel was not to be attempt- t a greater number of re- ops. The return of the at was well covered by the fire, captain Miller hav- an excellent position to

sult of our day's work is, ave taught the besiegers the enemy they have to so as to keep at a greater

The apprehensions of the re quieted as to the effect ne, which we have besides v to countermine with ad- and more time is gained rival of the reinforcements ected.

the honour to be, &c.

W. Sidney Smith.

earl St. Vincent,
admiral-in-chief, &c.

*Tigre, moored under the Walls
of Acre, May 2.*

My lord,

The enemy continue to make the most vigorous efforts to overcome our resistance in the defence of this place. The garrison has made occasional sorties, protected by our small boats, on their flank, with field-pieces, in which the most essential service has been performed by lieutenant Brodie and Mr. Atkinson, of the Theseus, and Mr. Joes, master of the Tigre, who commanded them.

Yesterday the enemy, after many hours heavy cannonade from thirty pieces of artillery brought from Jaffa, made a fourth attempt to mount the breach, now much widened, but were repulsed, with loss. The Tigre moored on one side, and the Theseus on the other, flank the town walls; the gun-boats, launches, and other rowing-boats, continue to flank the enemy's trenches, to their great annoyance. Nothing but desperation can induce them to make the sort of attempts they do to mount a breach practicable only by the means of scaling-ladders, under such a fire as we pour in upon them; and it is impossible to see the lives even of our enemies thus sacrificed, and so much bravery misapplied, without regret.

Our loss is as per list enclosed; and we have therein to lament some of the bravest and best among us. Captain Wilmot was shot on the 8th ult. by a rifleman, as he was mounting a howitzer on the breach: his loss is severely felt.

We have run out a ravelin on each side of the enemy's nearest approach, in which the marines of the Tigre and Theseus have worked under a heavy and incessant fire from the enemy, in a way that commands the

the admiration and gratitude of the Turks, as it is evident the flanking fire produced from them contributed much to save the place yesterday. Colonel Phelipeaux, of the engineers, who projected and superintended the execution, has fallen a sacrifice to his zeal for this service; want of rest and exposure to the sun having given him a fever, of which he died this morning: our grief for this loss is excessive on every account. Colonel Douglas supplies his place, having hitherto carried on the work under his direction, and is indefatigable in completing it for the reception of cannon. I must not omit to mention, to the credit of the Turks, that they fetch the gabions, fascines, and those materials which the garrison does not afford, from the face of the enemy's works, setting fire to what they cannot bring away. The enemy repair in one night all the mischief we do them in the day, and continue within half pistol-shot of the walls, in spite of the constant fire kept up from the ramparts, under the direction of lieutenant Knight.

I hope I need not assure your lordship that we shall continue to do our duty to the utmost of our power, in spite of all obstacles; among which, climate, as it affects health, and the exposed nature of our rocky anchorage, are the most formidable, since they are not to be overcome, when I trust the enemy are by our exertions.

I am, &c.

W. Sidney Smith.

11th Gloucester, early in the night,

commanded by Sir J. D. &c. &c.

Return of the killed and wounded belonging to the British Ship Tigre, Thefeus, and Alliance, at the Battle

from the Torn of Acre, against French besieging that Torn 7th Day of April.

Tigre—Lieutenant Wright Janverin, midshipman, and 1 wounded.

Thefeus—Major Oldfield, rines, and 2 private marines, lieutenant Beatty, of marines, James M. B. Forbes, midshipman (slightly), sergeant Cavanagh, private marines, wounded.

Alliance—One seaman, rines, wounded.

Total—One major and 2 marines, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 tenant of marines, 2 midshipmen, 1 sergeant, 6 private marines, 1 seaman, wounded.

W. Sidney
On-board his majesty's ship
off Acre, April 8.

Return of the Casualties, killed and wounded, belonging to his Majesty's Ships Tigre, Thefeus, and Alliance, between the 8th of April and 2d of May following, employed in the Defence of Acre.

Tigre—Mr. Edward Morrison, shipman, and James Maughdrew Wall, and Robert seamen, killed; lieutenant a contusion on his breast, Bolton, boatswain's mate, Hutchinson, William Pickard, Bailey, Joseph Hudson, Joseph Quez, and William Price, wounded.

Thefeus—John Rich, killed; John Chidlow, wounded.

Alliance—Captain Wilkes by a rifle-shot, as he was on a howitzer on the breach.

Total—One captain, 1 man, and 4 seamen, killed;

boatswain's mate, six sea-
l marine, wounded.

W. Sidney Smith,
his majesty's ship 'Tigre',
d'Acre bay, the 2d day

Gazette, August 17, 1799.

War-Office, August 13.

*Letter from Rear-admiral
 Nelson, K. B. to Evan Nepean,
 Bay of Naples, 27th of*

happy in being able to con-
vict their lordships on the pos-
sibility of the city of Naples. St.
ret in the hands of the
at the castles of Ovo and
took possession of last even-
ing his Sicilian majesty's co-
mmand flying on them.

*Another Letter from Rear-
 Lord Nelson, K. B. to Evan
 Esq. dated Bay of Naples,
 July.*

h I have the honour of
a copies of my letters to
commander-in-chief, and the ca-
granted to the French in

All the chief rebels are
ward his majesty's fleet.
I Gaieta will very soon
possession, when the king-
e liberated from anarchy

*Troudey, Bay of Naples,
 13th July.*

rd,
he pleasure to inform you
nder of fort St. Elmo (on
of the enclosed capitula-
open batteries of eight
g which time our heavy
are advanced within 150

yards of the ditch. The very great
strength of St. Elmo, and its more
formidable position, will mark with
what fortitude, perseverance, and
activity, the combined forces must
have acted. Captain Troubridge
was the officer selected for the com-
mand of all the forces landed from
the squadron. Captain Ball assisted
him for seven days, till his services
were wanted at Malta, when his
place was ably supplied by captain
Hallowell, an officer of the most
distinguished merit, and to whom
captain Troubridge expresses the
highest obligation. Captain Hood,
with a garrison for the castle of
Nuovo, and to keep good order in
the capital, an arduous task at that
time, was also landed from the squa-
dron: and I have the pleasure to
tell you, that no capital is more quiet
than Naples. I transmit you cap-
tain Troubridge's letter to me, with
returns of killed and wounded. I
have also to state to your lordship,
that although the abilities and re-
sources of my brave friend Trou-
bridge are well known to all the
world, yet even he had difficulties to
struggle with in every way. which
the state of the capital will easily
bring to your idea, that has raised
his great character even higher than
it was before.

I am, &c.

Nelson.

Right hon. lord Keith, com-
mander-in-chief, &c. &c.

Antignaro, near St. Elmo, July 13.

My lord,

Agreeable to your lordship's or-
ders I landed with the English and
Portuguese marines of the fleet on
the 27th of June; and after em-
barking the garrisons of the castles
Ovo and Nuovo, composed of French
and

and rebels, I put a garrison in each, and on the 29th took post against fort St. Elmo, which I summoned to surrender; but the commandant being determined to stand a siege, we opened a battery of three 36-pounders and four mortars, on the 3d instant, within 700 yards of the fort, and on the 5th, another of two 36-pounders. The Russians, under captain Baillie, opened another battery of four 36-pounders and four mortars, against the opposite angle, intending to storm it in different places as soon as we could make two practicable breaches in the work. On the 6th, I added four more mortars; and on the 11th, by incessant labour, we opened another battery of six 36-pounders within 180 yards of the wall of the garrison, and had another of one 18-pounder and two howitzers, at the same distance, nearly completed. After a few hours cannonading from the last battery, the enemy displayed a flag of truce, when our firing ceased; and their guns being mostly dismounted, and their works nearly destroyed, the enclosed terms of capitulation were agreed to and signed.

In performing this service I feel much satisfaction in informing your lordship, that I received every possible assistance from captain Ball for the first seven days, when your lordship ordered him on other service, and did me the honour to place captain Hallowell under my orders in his room, whose exertions and abilities your lordship is well acquainted with, and merit every attention.

Lieutenant-colonel Strickland, major Crewe, and all the officers of marines, and men, merit every praise I can bestow; as does Antonio Sal-

dineo de Gama, and the other men belonging to her majesty the queen of Portugal, readiness on all occasions of great honour. The very embarrassing situation of St. Elmo, our approaches difficult, it would have been reduced sooner; the ready acquiescence in all our demands, and the assistance received from the duke de Cadix, I beg may be made known to your lordship to his Sicilian majesty.

I feel myself also much indebted to colonel Tschudy for his assistance and exertions on all occasions.

I have the honour to be

J. T.

The right hon. Lord Nelson

Articles of Capitulation agreed to between the Garrison of St. Elmo and the Troops of his Majesty and his Allies.

Art. I. The French garrison of fort St. Elmo shall surrender themselves prisoners of war to his Britannic majesty and his allies, and shall not serve against the French republic, until released or exchanged.

II. The English grenadiers shall take possession of the gate in the course of the day.

III. The French garrison shall march out of the fort with their arms and drums. The troops shall lay down their arms on the outside of the fort; and a detachment consisting of British, Russian, Portuguese, and Italian troops, shall take possession of the castle.

IV. The officers shall retain their arms.

the garrison shall be embarked
the English squadron, un-
necessary shipping are provi-
convey them to France.

When the English grenadiers
possession of the gate, all the
of his Sicilian majesty shall
ered up to the allies.

A guard of French soldiers
placed round the French
to prevent their being de-
that guard shall remain un-
e garrison has marched out,
is relieved by an English
nd guard, to whom orders
given to strike the French
I hoist that of his Sicilian

All private property shall
red for those to whom the
certains; and all public pro-
all be given up with the
well as the effects pil-

The sick, not in a state to
ved, shall remain at Naples,
much surgeons, and shall be
ure of at the expense of the
. They shall be sent back
re as soon as possible after
covery.

ne at fort St. Elmo, the 22d
Messidor, in the seventh year
of the French republic, or
12th July, 1799.

) The duke Della Salandra,
captain-general of the
forces of his majesty
the king of the Two
Sicilies.

Thomas Troubridge, of
his majesty's ship Cul-
loden, and commander
of the British and Por-
tuguese troops at the
attack of St. Elmo.

Chevalier Belle, captain-
lieutenant, commanding

the troops of his Impe-
rial Russian majesty at
the attack of St. Elmo.
Jh. Mejau, commanding
fort St. Elmo.

*Return of killed and wounded at the
Siege of the Castle St. Elmo, which
surrendered July 12.*

Five officers, 32 rank and file,
killed.

Five officers, 79 rank and file,
wounded.

Foudroyant, Naples Bay,
July 13.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral
Lord Nelson, K. B. to Vice-admiral
Lord Keith, K. B. dated Foudroy-
ant, Naples Bay, July 13.*

My lord,

His Sicilian majesty arrived in
this bay on the 10th, and immedi-
ately hoisted his standard on-board
the Foudroyant, where his majesty
still remains with all his ministers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Nelson.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
September 3, 1799.*

*Downing-street, Sept. 2.
A Dispatch, of which the following is
a Copy, was this Day received by
the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
one of his Majesty's principal Se-
cretaries of State, from Lieutenant-
general Sir R. Abercrombie, K. B.*

Heider, Aug. 28.

Sir,

From the first day of our depar-
ture from England, we experienced
such a series of bad weather, as is
very

very uncommon at this season of the year.

The ardour of admiral Mitchell for the service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only for me to follow his example of zeal and perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected.

It was our determination not to depart from the resolution of attacking the Helder, unless we should have been prevented by the want of water and provisions.

On the forenoon of the 21st instant, the weather proved so favourable that we stood in upon the Dutch coast, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to sea by a heavy gale of wind.

It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began once more to clear up.

On the 26th we came to anchor near the shore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the morning, the troops began to disembark at daylight.

Although the enemy did not oppose our landing, yet the first division had scarcely begun to move forward before they got into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The enemy had assembled a very considerable body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callanroog, and made repeated attacks on our right with fresh troops.

Our position was on a ridge of sand-hills, stretching along the coast from north to south. Our right flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where sufficient ground on our right to form more than a bat-

talion in line; yet, on the the position, though singular not, in our situation, dangerous, having neither cavalry or artillery.

By the courage and perseverance of the troops, the enemy was worn out, and obliged to retire in the evening to a position two miles in his rear.

The contest was arduous, the loss has been considerable. We have to regret many officers lost to the service, and many soldiers either fallen or been disabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the remainder of the command of colonel Donald, consisting of the 55th regiments.

The regiments of major Coote's brigade, which had much engaged, were the 27th, 29th, and 85th regiments.

Major-general D'Oyley's division was brought into action towards the close of the day, and sustained some loss.

As the enemy still held the Helder with a garrison of nine hundred men, it was determined to attack it before day-break in the morning of the 28th, and the brigade of major-general Moore, supported by major-general Barrard's division, was ordered for this service; but by eight o'clock yesterday evening the Dutch fleet in the Mars was under way, and the garrison withdrawn, taking their retreat through the marshes towards dembliek, having previously destroyed some of the earthen batteries. About nine at night, major Moore, with the second division of the Royals, and the 92d regiment under the command of lord

possession of this important which he found a number of the best kind, artillery and field train.

part of the Dutch fleet near Diep, together with a magazine at Nieuve M into our hands; this a full detail of which it is in my power to send. This we have the satisfaction to see the flag flying in the Mars part of 5000 men, under the command of major-general Don, fighting under the batteries of the fort.

the course of the action was a misfortune to lose the lieutenant-general sir James from a wound he received in his arm, but not before he had performed himself the greatest heroic deed. I was fully sensible of the loss.

Major-general Coote is in the place with ability.

Macdonald, who commands the reserve, and who was engaged during the course of the action though wounded, did not desert.

lieutenant-colonel Maitland, returned from England, to go on another expedition; and major Kempt, my aide-de-camp and bearer of this letter, is going to leave to recommend to you and protection, will be able to give any farther information that may be required.

of the killed and wounded, we have been able to ascertain, and I am accompanied by this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Ralph Abercrombie.

With great respect and
honourable
believe me,
Yours,
&c.

*Head-quarters, Klein-Keeten,
August 28.*

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces, under the Command of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. in the Action of the Heider, on the 27th August, 1799.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 51 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 6 subalterns, 18 sergeants, 1 drummer, 334 rank and file, wounded; 26 rank and file, missing.

Return of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—Lieut.-colonel Smollett, of the 1st regiment of the guards, brigade-major of 1st brigade; lieutenant-colonel Hay, of the royal engineers; lieutenant Crow, of the 3d brigade of the 27th regiment of foot.

Wounded.—Lieutenant-general sir James Pulteney, bart. second in command; the hon. colonel John Hope, of the 25th foot, deputy adjutant-general; lieutenant-colonel Murray, of the 3d regiment of guards, assistant quarter-master-general; captain Arthur M'Donald, of the 5th West India regiment, assistant quarter-master-general; captain Manners, of the 82d regiment, aide-du-camp to major-general Coote; lieutenant Chapman and lieutenant Squire, of the royal engineers; captain Gunthorpe, of the 11th brigade of the grenadier battalion of the guards; captain Ruddock, of the 1st brigade of the 3d battalion of the 1st regiment of guards; lieutenant Swan of the 3d brigade, of the 2d (or queen's) regiment; lieutenant-colonel

colonel Graham, of the 5d brigade of the 27th regiment of foot: captain Wyatt and lieutenant Grove, of the 3d brigade of the 29th regiment of foot; major Otley, captain M'Intosh, lieutenant Traversé, lieutenant Berry, of the 5d brigade of the 85th regiment of foot.

The reserve—Captain Berry, captain Ellis, captain hon. G. M'Donald, of the 23d regiment of foot; colonel M'Donald, captain Brown, capt. Power, volunteer, John M'Gregor, of the 55th regiment of foot; 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 gunners of the royal artillery; 1 sergeant and 14 rank and file of the 92d regiment, drowned in landing.

N. B. The casualties in the general staff are noticed in the detail, but not in the body of the return.

Alex. Hope,

Lieutenant-colonel,

R. A. general.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 2.

Captain Hope, of his majesty's ship Kent, and captain Oughton, of his majesty's ship Isis, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch from admiral lord viscount Duncan, of which the following is a copy:

Kent, off Aldborough, 1st Sept.

Sir,

I transmit, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, a letter to me from vice-admiral Mitchell, giving a distinct detail of the great success with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown his majesty's arms. The boldness of the vice-admiral, in running in on an open shore with so numerous a fleet, and in so very unsettled weather, could only be equalled by the gallantry of sir Ralph

Abercrombie and his brave landing in the face of a most formidable opposition. During the conflict, on Tuesday, plainly perceive the vast superiority of the British troops over the enemy, though opposed by obstinacy; and, in justice to the land and sea service, I think that I never witnessed more unanimity and zeal than have I all ranks to bring the expedition to its present happy issue.

Finding the Kent, with 1 the Russian 74-gun ships, too much water to be able to get into the harbour, I have with them to this anchorage previous to my getting under way at eight o'clock on Friday. I had the pleasure to see vice-admiral Mitchell, with the merchant transports, and armed vessels, find a fair way of entering the harbour, and have no doubt but the whole of the fleet were in our possession on that day.

The dispatches will be sent by captains Hope and Mitchell, both able and intelligent officers, and who will give their more satisfactory information to our successful operations.

I shall now only add my congratulations to their lordships on this great event, which, by its consequences may be considered among one of the greatest that have happened during the war.

I am sir

P. S. The winds having become unfavourable has occasioned my anchoring here; but I think to Yarmouth as soon as the winds moderate.

*His, at Anchor off the Texel,
August 29.*

lord,
In my former letter I had the honour to write your lordship, I there declared the reasons that had determined sir Ralph Abercrombie and myself, not to persevere longer in our resolution to attack the Helder and port of the Texel, lest the wind became more favourable.

Fortunately, the gale continued all that morning, and although the heavy swell continued to set in, and the wind bore us northward, I thought it was not to be lost in making an attempt. The fleet, therefore, went up to take the anchorage, happy to see the transports, bombs, floops, and gun-boats, and their stations, to cover the troops, by three in the forenoon of that day, when the general made to prepare for landing. The general, however, not being prudent to begin disembarking on that day, it was determined to delay it until two in the afternoon of the 27th. The interim was occupied in making former arrangements more perfect, and by explaining to all the troops, individually, my ideas of the service, and the united exertions. The troops accordingly all in the forenoon of the 27th, and the signal-guns made to row towards the line of gun-brigs, floops and bombs, opened a warm directed fire to scour the beach, and a landing was effected without loss. After the first party landed on the shore, I went with sir Ralph Abercrombie, that I might direct the landing of the rest, and the aid of the different troops who appeared animated and cheerful.

but with one mind, the whole were disembarked with as great regularity as possible. The ardour and glorious intrepidity which the troops displayed, soon drove the enemy from the nearest Sand-hills, and the presence of sir Ralph Abercrombie himself, whose appearance gave confidence to all, secured to us, after a long and very warm contest, the possession of the whole neck of land between Kiek Down and the road leading to Alkmaar, and near to the village of Callanfloog.

Late that night the Helder Point was evacuated by the enemy, and taken possession of by our troops quietly in the morning, as were the men of war named in the enclosed list, and many large transports and Indiamen by us the next day. I dispatched captain Oughton, my own captain, to the Helder Point last evening, to bring off the pilots, and he has returned with enough to take in all the ships necessary to reducing the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which I am determined to follow to the walls of Amsterdam, until they surrender, or capitulate for his serene highness the prince of Orange's service.

I must now, my lord, acknowledge, in the warmest manner, the high degree of obligation I am under to your lordship, for the liberal manner in which you continued to entrust to my direction the service I have had the honour to execute under your immediate eye; a behaviour which added to my wish to do all in my power to forward the views of sir Ralph Abercrombie.

It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the bravery and conduct of the general and the whole army, or the unanimity with which our whole operations

tions were carried on; the army and navy, on this occasion, having (to use a seaman's phrase) pulled heartily together.

Where the exertions of all you did me the honour to put under my orders, have been so great, it is almost impossible to particularise any; but captain Oughton has had so much to do, from the first embarking the troops to the present moment, and has shewn himself so strenuous in his exertions for the good of the expedition, as well as given me much assistance from his advice on every occasion, that I cannot but mention him in the highest manner to your lordship; and at the same time express my wish that your lordship will suffer him to accompany whoever may bear your dispatches to England, as I think the local knowledge he has gained may be highly useful to be communicated to their lordships of the admiralty.

The manner in which the captains, officers, and seamen landed from the fleet, behaved, while getting the cannon and ammunition along to the army, requires my particular thanks; and here let me include, in a special manner, the Russian detachment of boats, from whose aid and most orderly behaviour the service was much benefited indeed.

I am also much indebted to captain Hope, for the clear manner in which he communicated to me your lordship's ideas at all times, when that to me by your lordship for that purpose, as every thing was better understood from such explanation, than they could otherwise have been by letter.

It is impossible for me to furnish your lordship, at present, with any

list of the killed, wounded, or of those the unfortunate drowned on the landing the troops, having no return made, but I am ve to say, that I was myself witness several boats oversetting in the in which I fear several lives lost.

I have the honour to be,
A. M.

Right hon. admiral lord viscount
Duncan, commander-in-chief
&c. &c. &c.

*A List of Men of War, &
Possession of in the Nicuere.*

Broederschap (guard ship)
guns; Vefwagting, of 64
Helder, of 32 guns; Venne
guns; Dalk, of 24 guns; N
of 24 guns; Hector, of 44
and about 13 Indiamen an
sports.

A. M.

Admiralty-Office, Septemb.

Dispatches, of which the
ing are copies, were this
received by Mr. Nepean, from
admiral lord Nelson, commander
his majesty's ships and vessels
Mediterranean:

*Foudroyant, Naples
1st August.*

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose
copies of my letter to the com-
mander-in-chief, with its several
and most sincerely congratulatory
lordships on the entire liberation
the kingdom of Naples from
French robbers, for by no
name can they be called, I
conduct in this kingdom
happy event will not, I am

ceptable, from being principally brought about by part of the his majesty's ships under, under the command of Trowbridge. His merits themselves; his own makes it my duty to state, that the chief merit due. The commendation bestowed on the excellent captain Hollowell not escape their lordship, any more than the excellent conduct of captain Colonel Strickland, captain to whom I ordered the rank of major, and all the officers and men of the marine to the party of artillery, officers and men landed from the galleon squadron.

I do not omit to state that captain, with a garrison of sea- Castel Nuovo, has, for weeks, very much contributed to the peace of the capital; and, I am told, was never at sea than under his direction.

I have sent captain Oswald, of the *Perseus*, with this letter, and lieutenant Henry Compton, who has served with me since 1796, as a lieutenant) into England; and I beg leave to recommend these two officers as highly deserving promotion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Nelson,

*Castel Nuovo, Bay of Naples,
1st August.*

My lord,
I have the honour to transmit you the enclosed of captain Trowbridge's report, and the capitulation of the city of Gaeta, &c. Too much credit cannot be given to captain Trowbridge, for his wonderful

exertion, in bringing about these happy events, and in so short a space of time. Captain Hollowell has also the greatest merit. Captain Oswald, whom I send to England with a copy of my letter, is an officer most highly deserving promotion. I have put lieutenant Henry Compton, who has served as a lieutenant with me from January, 1796, in the *Perseus* bomb, in his room, and whom I recommend to your lordship.

I sincerely congratulate your lordship on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from a band of robbers; and am, with the greatest respect, &c. &c.

Nelson.

Right hon. lord Keith, K. B.
commander-in-chief, &c.

*Culloden, Naples-Bay,
July 29.*

My lord,

Agreeable to your lordship's orders, I marched, on the 20th instant, with the English and Portuguese troops from Naples, and arrived at Caserta the following morning. After resting the people, we marched, and encamped near Capua. The Swiss under colonel Tschudy, the cavalry under general Acton, and the different corps of infantry under general Boucard and colonel Gams, took up their appointed situations; the former to the left of our camp, and the latter to the right of the river.

On the 22d, a brigade of pontoons was thrown over the river, to establish a communication; batteries of guns and mortars were immediately begun, within five hundred yards of the enemy's works; and on the 23d, the gun-battery of four 24-pounders, another with two howitzers, and two mortar-batteries,

G 2

were

were opened, and kept up a constant and heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy, from eleven pieces of cannon: on the 26th, trenches were opened, and new batteries began within a few yards of the glacis.

The enemy, on finding our approach so rapid, sent out the enclosed terms, which I rejected *in toto*, and offered, in return, the enclosed capitulation, which the French general agreed to, and signed the following morning at six o'clock. The French garrison marched out this morning, at three A. M. and grounded their arms, and proceeded to Naples, under the escort of 400 English marines, and two squadrons of general Acton's cavalry.

In performing this service, I feel much indebted to captains Hollowell and Oswald, to whose abilities and exertions I attribute the reduction of the place in so short a time, as they staid night and day in the field, to forward the erecting of the batteries. I also beg leave to recommend lieutenant-colonel Strickland and major Creswell, the officers and marines, for their constant and unremitting attention, as well as the officers and men of Her most faithful majesty, the queen of Portugal. The Russian forces, under captain Builie, rendered every assistance. Generals Action and Uscary, and colonel Garis, merit much for their zeal in cheerfully performing all the different services that arose. Colonel Tschudy's zeal merits great attention, for his constant readiness to send working parties to the batteries, as well as pushing his men forward on all occasions.

To M. Montfere, a volunteer gentleman, from the Sea Horse,

whom I had the honour to commend to your lordship's notice from Saint Eimo, I feel indebted great ability and assistance as engineer, which forwarded operations much.

Lieutenants Lowcay and who served as aides-du-camp have also great merit, as Mr. Greig, an officer in the service (serving as a volunteer majesty's ship under my command) whom I beg your lordship to commend to the court of Petersburg a promising officer.

Count de Lucci, chief etat-major, was unremitting attention. I have the honour to enclose to your lordship a return of the ordnance, stores, and provisions found in Capua, as well as a list of the garrison (not including the French), which were serving the French.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

(Signed) T. Troubridge

Right hon. lord Nelson,
K. B. &c. &c.

Articles of the Capitulation entered into between the Troops of His Majesty and His Allies, and the Garrison of Capua.

Article I. The French, Cisalpine, and Polonese, of shall surrender prisoners of war to His Neapolitan majesty allies, and shall not serve against the powers actually at war with the republic, until regularly changed.

II. The English grenadiers shall take possession of the two gates of the town, after the articles have been exchanged.

III. The French garrison shall march out of the town to

their arms, and with drums
The troops shall lay down
s and colours outside the
l a detachment of English,
Portuguese, and Neapoli-
s, shall take possession of
to-morrow night.
e officers shall retain their

garrison shall be embark-
ard the English squadron,
necessary shipping can be
for transporting it to
It shall be escorted, under
ntee of the English, to

hen the English grenadiers
taken possession of the
the subjects of his Sici-
ty shall be delivered up to

guard of French soldiers
ationed round the French
prevent their being de-
This guard shall remain so
until the whole of the gar-
have marched out, and
all have been relieved by
n officer and guard, to
ers shall be given to haul
French colours, and to
of his Sicilian majesty.
All private property shall
d to its proprietors, and
property given up with

e sick, who may not be
tion to be removed, shall
Capua, under the care of
geons, and be maintained
ense of the republic, and
ent to France as soon as
er their cure.

t Capua, the 6th Ther-
year of the French re-
8th July, 1799.)

Girardon, general of bri-
gade, commanding at
Capua.

Tho. Trowbridge, captain
of his majesty's ship
Culloden, and com-
mander-in-chief of the
forces employed at the
siege of Capua.

De Boucard, marshal
commanding his Sici-
lian majesty's troops.

Baillie, captain-lieutenant,
and commander of
his Imperial majesty's
troops, at the siege of
Capua.

_____, commander of
the Ottoman troops, at
the siege.

*Articles for the Surrender of the
Town of Gaeta.*

Article I. Considering that the
garrison of Gaeta has not been re-
gularly besieged, but only blockaded,
his majesty, the king of the two
Sicilies, will allow the troops of the
said garrison to march out of the
place with the honours of war,
taking with them their firelocks,
bayonets, swords, and cartouch-
boxes, without deeming them pri-
soners of war, on their being sent
to France.

II. In virtue of the preceding
article, the place shall be delivered
up, free of all pillage, and without
any part of the effects being removed
or injured, to the officer who shall
be appointed to take possession
thereof.

III. The French garrison shall be
allowed to remove all their effects,
being personal or private property;
but all public property shall be gi-
ven up with the place.

IV. No subject of his Sicilian
majesty shall be sent to France with
the French garrison, but the whole,
G 3 without

without exception, given up to the officer appointed to take possession of the place.

V. The sick belonging to the garrison shall be taken care of by their own surgeons, at the expense of the French republic, and shall be sent to France as soon after their cure as possible.

VI. A detachment of his Sicilian majesty's troops, and of his allies, shall take possession of the place two hours after this capitulation shall have been delivered; and the embarkation of the garrison shall have effect twenty-four hours after the gates are given up, according as may be agreed upon and settled between the respective commanding officers.

Done at Naples, the 12th Thermidor, seventh year (July 31, 1799).

(Signed) General Acton.

Nelson.

Girardon, general of brigade.

Return of the Cannon and the Garrison at Capua.

Ordnance from 2½ to 4 pounder—105 serviceable, 10 unserviceable.

French troops—190 officers, 2613 non-commissioned officers and privates.

12,000 muskets—111,000 musket cartridges, filled—67,348 pounds weight of powder.

Return of Cannon and the Garrison at Gaeta.

Ordnance—58 brass guns, from 24 to 18 pounders; 12 iron 6 ditto; 2 brass 4 ditto; 4 mortars, 12-inch; 9 ditto, 10-inch; with an immense quantity of powder and other garrison-stores.

French troops—83 officers, privates, besides rebels.

T. Trowb

London Gazette Extraordinary
Admiralty-Office, September
Lieutenant Collier, of his majesty's ship *Ifis*, arrived this day with patches from vice-admiral M. to Evan Nepean, esq. secretary to the admiralty, of which the following are copies.

Ifis, at Anchor at the Rea near the Vleiter, August 20 P. M.

Sir,

I have the very great satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the whole of the fleet near the Vleiter surrendered the squadron under my command without firing a gun, agreeable to the summons I sent this morning. The Dutch squadron was to be in obedience to the orders of his serene highness prince of Orange, and they may receive from the lords commissioners of the admiralty farther proceedings.

I have the honour to

Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. N.

Evan Nepean, esq.

Ifis, at Anchor at the Rea near the Vleiter, August

Sir,

It blowing strong from the west, and also the flood tide not send away my short letter this night; I therefore have, in compliance to request you will lay before my lords commissioners of the admiralty that on the morning of yesterday I got the squadron under way.

d immediately formed the title, and to prepare for

ing in, two of the line-of-
s, Ratvisan and America,
atona frigate, took the
e passed the Helder Point
Diep, and continued our
ing the Texel, in the chan-
eads to the Vleiter, the
adron lying at anchor in
e Red Buoy in the east-
course.

atona frigate got off and
; but as the two line-of-
did not, I closed the line.
f past ten I sent captain
f the Victor, with a sum-
he Dutch admiral, as it
uncan's wish that I should
d in her way she picked
f truce, with two Dutch
rom the Dutch admiral,
aptain Reinnie very pro-
ght them on-board; and
versation of a few minutes
ced to anchor in a line, a
ice from the Dutch squa-
eir earnest request. They
with my positive orders
r the position of the ships,
y thing whatsoever to
in one hour to submit,
consequences.

han the time, they return-
verbal answer, that they
according to the sum-
I should consider them-
officers) on parole, until
om the lords commission-
admiralty and the prince
s, for my farther proceed-

ow the honour to enclose
with the line of battle in
squadron advanced, a
summons to the Dutch

admiral, and also a list of the Dutch fleet.

Admiral Storey's flag is down, and I have sent an officer on-board each of his ships, to have an eye over and the charge of them, as they themselves requested that it should be so.

I have also furnished them with the prince of Orange's standard, many of them not having had it before, and they are now all under these colours.

To maintain quiet among their crews, I issued a short manifesto, of which I also enclose a copy herewith.

The animated exertions and conduct of the whole squadron are far above any praise I can bestow on them; but I shall ever feel most sensibly impressed on my heart their spirited conduct during the whole of this business. We have all felt the same zeal for the honour of our sovereign and our country; and although the conclusion has not turned out as we expected, yet the merit, I may say, in some measure, is still not the less due to my squadron; and if I had brought them to action, I trust it would have added another laurel to the navy of England in this present war. The Dutch were astonished and thunderstruck at the approach of our squadron, never believing it possible that we could so soon have laid down the buoys, and led down to them in line of battle in a channel where they themselves go through but with one or two ships at a time.

I have sent lieutenant Collier with these dispatches, who will give their lordships every information, as he has been employed in the whole of the communication with the Dutch
G 4

squadron,

squadron, and was also on shore with me as my aid-de-camp on the day of landing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. Mitchell.

P. S. Since writing the above, I received the Dutch admiral's answer in writing, which I enclose herewith.

Line of Battle, at No. m. August 30.

Glatten—Captain Charles Cobb, 54 guns, 543 men.

Romney—Captain John Lawford, 50 guns, 543 men.

Iris—Vice-admiral Mitchell, captain James Oughton, 50 guns, 543 men.

Veteran—Captain A. C. Dickson, 64 guns, 491 men.

Ardent—Captain T. Berts, 64 guns, 491 men.

Belliqueux—Captain R. Butler, 64 guns, 491 men.

Monmouth—Captain Geo. Hart, 64 guns, 491 men.

Overfield—Captain J. Barclay, 64 guns, 491 men.

Militant—Captain A. Miller, 65 guns, 672 men.

Melpomene, Latona, Shannon, Juno, and Lutine, frigates.

Given on-board the Iris, in the Vicer Channel. August 30.

A. Mitchell.

To —, captain of his majesty's ship the —, by command of the vice-admiral.

Iris, under Sail, on Line of Battle. August 30.

Sir,

I desire you will instantly hoist the flag of his serene highness the prince of Orange. If you do, you will be immediately considered friends of the king of Great Britain.

my most gracious sovereign, who take the consequences. Let it will be to me for the blood it may occasion, but it will be on your own head.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Your most obedient humble servant
(Signed) Andrew Mitchell
Vice-admiral and commander-in-chief of his majesty's fleet employed on the present expedition.

To rear-admiral Storey, or to the commander-in-chief of the Dutch squadron.

A List of the Dutch Squadron, as it appeared in the Track of the Vice-admiral Mitchell, August 30.

Washington—Rear-admiral Storey, captain Capelle, 74 guns.

Gelderland—Captain W. 68 guns.

Almiral du Ruyter—Huis, 68 guns.

Utrecht—Captain Kolf, 64 guns.

Cerberus—Captain De J., 64 guns.

Leyden—Captain Van B., 64 guns.

Batavier—Captain Van B., 64 guns.

Amphitrite—Captain S., 64 guns, under the Vicer.

Mars—Captain De Bock, 64 guns, under the Vicer.

Ambuscade—Captain R., 64 guns.

Galathea—Captain D., 64 guns.

A. M.

Iris, A.

The undersigned vice-admiral in the service of his majesty of Great Britain, charged

of the naval part of the to restore the stadtholder and lawful constitution in United Provinces guaranteeing majesty, having agreed to the summons of the summons Admiral Storey, the ships, after the ancient colours, will be red as in the service of the British crown, and orders of his serene high-hereditary stadtholder, captain-general of the Seven Provinces, has thought to give an account of this to the brave crews of the ships, and to summon them to behave in a peace-peace-peace manner, so that no may be represented by ; the undersigned will be in order of each of the ships to be in order, until the intention is majesty and his serene high-prince of Orange, as captain-general, shall be known, for the destination of these ships, of which dispatches will be immediately sent off. And to be aware, that in case their should not be so as may be from the known loyalty of the Dutch navy, serious house of Orange on on, any excess or irregularity be punished with the severity which the disorders may have merited merit.

(ed) Andrew Mitchell.

at the *Washington*, anchored at the *Vleiter*, 30th August.

al,

for your superiority, nor the at the spilling of human blood be laid to my account, I have the honour to shew to you,

to the last moment, what I could do for my sovereign, whom I acknowledge to be no other than the Batavian people and its representatives, when your prince's and the Orange flags have obtained their end. The traitors whom I commanded refused to fight; and nothing remains to me and my brave officers but vain rage and the dreadful reflection of our present situation: I therefore deliver over to you the fleet which I commanded. From this moment it is your obligation to provide for the safety of my officers and the few brave men who are on-board the Batavian ships, as I declare myself and my officers prisoners of war, and remain to be considered as such.

I am with respect,

S. Storey.

To admiral Mitchell, commanding his Britannic majesty's squadron in the Texel.

Ifis, at Anchor at the Red Eucy, near the Vleiter, August 31.

Sir,

Since my letter of the 29th, by captain Oughton, I received a letter from captain Winthrop, of the *Circe*, containing a more particular account of the men of war, &c. taken possession of in the New Diep, than I had then in my power to send, of which you will receive a copy herewith, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. Mitchell.

Evan Nepean, esq.

Helder, August 28.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that I this morning took possession of

of the New Diep, with the ships and vessels undermentioned, and also of the naval arsenal, containing 95 pieces of ordnance. A copy of the naval stores I will transmit you as soon as it can be made out.

I have the honour, &c.

R. Winthrop.

Ships. Urwachten, 66 guns.—Broederschop, 51.—Hector, 44.—Diuffee, 44.—Expedition, 44.—Constitutie, 44.—Bell Antionette, 44.—Unie, 11.—Helder, 32.—Follock, 24.—Minerva, 24.—Venus, 24.—Alarm, 24.

Dreighlerlain, Howda, Vreedslust, Indianen; and a sheer hulk.

Andrew Mitchell, esq.

*London Gazette Extraordinary, Sept. 2.
Dorning-Street.*

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from lieutenant-general sir Ralph Abercrombie, by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

*Head Quarters, Schager Brug,
September 1.*

From the 27th of August to the 1st of September, the troops continued to occupy the Sand Hills on which they fought. On that day the army marched and took post with its right to Petten, on the German Ocean, and its left to the Gude Sluys, on the Zuyder Zee, with the canal of the Zuype in front.

A better country is now open to us. We have found some horses and waggons, and a plentiful supply of fresh provisions.

The troops continue healthy, and behave extremely well.

The 11th regiment of dragoons are arrived, and have begun embark. The transports have been ordered to return to the Downs.

I have the honour to enclose with a return of the artillery, ammunition, and engineers' stores captured at the Helder.

To the right hon. Henry Dundas

*Helder, Aug. 29.
Return of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, taken on the 26th at the different Batteries and magazines at and near this Place.*

Brass ordnance, mounted.—24-pounders, 5 9-pounders, 13 3-pounders, 13 and 4 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitz 10-inch mortars.

Iron ordnance, mounted.—24-pounders.

Ditto, dismounted.—41 24-pounders, 56 9-pounders.

Round shot.—713 24-pounders, 2780 12-pounders, 164 9-pounders, 3192 6-pounders.

Case shot.—545 24-pounders, 77 8-inch, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers.

Fixed shells.—748 10-inch 8-inch, 324 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Empty shells.—117 10-inch 8-inch.

Round carcasses.—15 8-inch.

Cartridges (flannel till powder), 685 24-pounders, 108 6-pounders; and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers—(paper with powder), 11 24-pounders; (musket ball), 150; (graze ball), 150;—521 wheels of corned powder.

J. Whitworth, lieutenant-colonel, commander royal artillery
General sir Ralph Abercrombie

*Helder, August 31.
Engineers' Stores taken
of in the different Battle-
the Vicinity of the Helder.*

arrows 20, handbarrows
22, spades 30, wooden
, pallisades 2200, pieces
of 70, ditto timber 30,
bricks 3000, barrels of
very large proportion of
bundles of sticks, and

R. H. Bruyeres,
Captain royal engineers,
commanding.

*Gazette, Sept. 10, 1799.
Admiralty-Office.*

from captain Sir Sidney
his majesty's ship Tigre,
Nepean, esq. secretary to
Admiralty, with its enclosures,
the following are copies,
yesterday received at this

*Letter from Captain Sir
Sidney Smith, to Evan-
son, Esq.*

*board the Tigre, off Mount
Lebanon, June 16.*

Mr Eden has forwarded a
copy of your letter of the 4th
informing me of the sailing
French fleet from Brest. I
granted this fleet is bound
for the seas, to support Buona-
part's operations, not knowing that
his expedition to Syria has complete-
ly failed, as the enclosed dispatches
will inform their lordships.

Tigre, Acre, May 9.
My lord,
I have the honour to inform your
lordship by my letter of the 2d inst.

that we were busily employed com-
pleting two ravelins for the recep-
tion of cannon to flank the enemy's
nearest approaches, distant only ten
yards from them. They were at-
tacked that very night, and almost
every night since, but the enemy
have each time been repulsed with
very considerable loss. The enemy
continued to batter in breach with
progressive success, and have nine
several times attempted to storm,
but have as often been beaten back
with immense slaughter. Our best
mode of defence has been frequent
sorties to keep them on the defen-
sive, and impede the progress of
their covering works. We have thus
been in one continued battle ever
since the beginning of the siege, in-
terrupted only at short intervals by
the excessive fatigue of every indi-
vidual on both sides. We have been
long anxiously looking for a rein-
forcement, without which we could
not expect to be able to keep the
place so long as we have. The de-
lay in its arrival being occasioned
by Hassan Bey's having originally
had orders to join me in Egypt, I
was obliged to be very peremptory
in the repetition of my orders for
him to join me here: it was not,
however, till the evening of the day
before yesterday, the fifty-first day of
the siege, that his fleet of corvettes
and transports made its appearance.
The approach of this additional
strength was the signal to Buona-
parte for a most vigorous and per-
severing attack, in hopes to get pos-
session of the town before the rein-
forcement to the garrison could dis-
embark.

The constant fire of the besiegers
was suddenly increased tenfold, our
flanking fire from a float was, as
usual, plied to the utmost, but with
little effect.

less effect than heretofore, as the enemy has thrown up epaulements and traverses of sufficient thickness to protect him from it. The guns that could be worked to the greatest advantage were a French brass 18-pounder in the light-house castle, manned from the *Thésée*, under the direction of Mr. Seroder, master's mate, and the last mounted 21-pounder in the north ravelin, manned from the *Tigre*, under the direction of Mr. Jones, midshipman. These guns being within grape distance of the head of the attacking column, added to the Turkish musketry, did great execution: and I take this opportunity of recommending these two petty officers, whose indefatigable vigilance and zeal merit my warmest praise. The Turks had two 68-pound cannonballs, muzzled in two gorges, lying in the Mole, and worked under the direction of Mr. Bray, carpenter of the *Tigre*, (one of the bravest and most intelligent men I ever served with), the whole directed to the centre of the column with evident effect, and executed most admirably. Still, however, the progress of the grove of the mole was not arrested, the foremost of the column, toward the river, being entirely battered down, and the rest in the ditch, firing the event by which they perished. Delight flowed us the first of the land on the outer angle of the mole. The fire of the batteries was such that the Turkish companies, not being able to stand, and our troops now showing off to the advantage, many of the enemy being covered the whole of the mole, and the company of two traverses across the ditch, where they had continued until the day, which had been opposed to them during the

whole night, and which was seen, composed of sand and the bodies of their dead with them, their bayonets being visible above them. Bey's troops were in the Mole though as yet but half way. This was a most critical moment in the contest, and an effort was made to preserve the place till their arrival.

I accordingly landed the *Mole*, and took the crest of the beach, armed with pikes, and the enthusiastic gratitude of the men, women, and children of the night of such a reinforcement at a time, is not to be described.

Many fugitives returned to the breach, which we defended by a few brave Turkish most destructive missile were heavy stones, which the assailants on the head, or the foremost down the shore impeded the progress of the succession, however, ascend the hill, the heap of ruins the two parties serving as work for both, the muzzle barrels touching, the fire of the mortar is locked. Pacha hearing that the *Eng* on the breach, quitted his where, according to the Turkish custom, he was rewarded such as should be the heads of the enemy, at having market-cartridges own hands. The energetic company behind us, pulled with violence, saying, if a man died to his English was lost. This anecdote as to who should defend the mole, and the time was given the arrival of the first body

roops. I had now to
Pacha's repugnance to
ny troops but his Alba-
he garden of his seraglio,
very important post, as
the Terreq-plein of the
There was not above 200
inal 1000 Albanians left
s was no time for debate,
-ruled his objections by
; the Chifflik regiment of
armed with bayonets,
after the European me-
r sultan Selim's own eye,
by his Imperial majesty's
minands at my disposal.
m, animated by the ap-
f such a reinforcement,
ll on foot, and there be-
uently enough to defend
I proposed to the Pacha
of the object of his j-
opening his gates to let
a sally and take the as-
sault: he readily com-
I gave directions to the
get possession of the ene-
parallel, or nearest trench,
fortify himself by shifting
et outwards. This order
rly understood, the gates
ed, and the Turks rolled
ey were not equal to such
nt, and were driven back
rn with loss. Mr. Bray,
as usual, protected the
efficaciously, with grape
68-pounders. The fortie
good effect, that it obliged
y to expose themselves at
is parapets, so that our
ire brought down numbers
and drew their force from
ch, so that the small num-
ining on the lodgement
ed or dispersed, by our few
hand-grenades thrown by
age, and the man of the

Theseus. The enemy began a new
breach, by an incessant fire directed
to the southward of the lodgement,
every shot knocking down whole
sheets of a wall, much less solid than
that of the tower, on which they
had expended so much time and
ammunition.

The group of generals and aids-
du-camp, which the shells from the
68-pounders had frequently dis-
persed, were now re-assembled on
Richard Cœur de Lion's Mount.
Bonaparte was distinguished in the
centre of the semicircle; his gesti-
culation indicated a renewal of at-
tack, and his dispatching an aid-du-
camp to the camp, shewed that he
waited only for a reinforcement. I
gave directions for Hassan Bey's
ships to take their station in the
shoal water to the southward, and
made the Tigre's signal to weigh,
and join the Theseus to the north-
ward. A little before sunset, a mas-
sive column appeared advancing to
the breach with a solemn step. The
Pacha's idea was not to defend the
breach this time, but rather to let a
certain number of the enemy in, and
then close with them, according to
the Turkish mode of war. The
column thus mounted the breach
unmolested, and descended from the
rampart into the Pacha's garden,
where, in a very few minutes, the
bravest and most advanced among
them lay headless corpses, the sabre,
with the addition of a dagger in the
other hand, proving more than a
match for the bayonet; the rest re-
treated precipitately; and the com-
manding officer, who was seen
manfully encouraging his men to
mount the breach, and who, we
have since learned, to be general
Lafne, was carried off wounded,
by a musket-shot. General Rom-
baud

baud was killed. Much confusion arose in the town, from the actual entry of the enemy, it having been impossible, nay impolitic, to give previous information to every body, of the mode of defence adopted, lest the enemy should come to a knowledge of it by means of their numerous emissaries.

The English uniform, which had hitherto served as a rallying point for the old garrison wherever it appeared, was, now in the dusk, mistaken for French, the newly-arrived Turks not distinguishing between one hat and another in the crowd, and thus many a severe blow of a sabre was parried by our officers, among which colonel Douglas, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Jones, had nearly lost their lives, as they were forcing their way through a torrent of fugitives. Calm was restored by the Pacha's exertions, aided by Mr. Trotte, just arrived with Hassan Bey, and thus the contest of twenty-five hours ended, both parties being so fatigued as to be unable to move.

Buonaparte will, no doubt, renew the attack, the breach being, as above described, perfectly practicable for fifty men a-breast; indeed the town is not, nor ever has been, defensible, according to the rules of art, but according to every other rule, it must and shall be defended, not that it is, in itself, worth defending, but we feel that it is by this breach Buonaparte means to march to farther conquests. It is on the issue of this conflict that depends the opinion of the multitude of spectators on the surrounding hills, who wait only to see how it ends to join the victor, and with such a reinforcement for the execution of his known projects, Constantinople and even Vienna must feel the shock.

Be assured, my lord, the tude of our obligations does increase the energy of our attempt to discharge our duty, and though we may, and shall be overpowered, I can to say, that the French are so much farther weaker before it prevails, as to be liable to profit by its dear-bought victory.

I have the honour to be,
W. Sidne
Rear-admiral lord Nelson.

*Tigre, at Anchor
May 31*

My lord,

The providence of Almighty God has been wonderfully manifest in the defeat and precipitate retreat of the French army, the means of opposing its gigantic efforts against us being totally in our hands, to the production of such a result. The measure of our triumph seems to have been completed by the massacre of the Turkish prisoners at Jaffa, in cool blood, days after their capture: the plain of Nazareth has become the boundary of Buonaparte's military career.

He raised the siege of the 20th May, leaving all his artillery behind him, either to be thrown into the sea, wherever it is visible, and can be weighed. The circumstances which led to this event, I subjoin in the last dispatch of the 9th inst. as follow:

Conceiving that the ideas of the French, as to the supposed invincibility of these invaders, changed, since they had met with the checks which the besieged daily met with in their o

own of Acre, I wrote a letter to the princes and the Christians of mount and also sheiks of the calling them to a sense of and engaging them to supplies from the French sent them at the same of Buonaparte's impious on, in which he boasts overthrown all Christians, accompanied by a hortation, calling upon those between the friend-Christian knight and that principled renegado. This all the effect that I could they immediately sent me advisors, professing not only but obedience; assuring proof of the latter they put parties to arrest such untaineers as should be giving wine and gunpow-rench camp, and placing oners of this description posal. I had thus the

to find Buonaparte's camp northward effectually by a warlike people in an impenetrable country. Kleber's division had been moved towards the fords of , to oppose the Damascus was recalled from thence to turn in the daily efforts the breach at Acre, in every other division in fact failed, with the loss of best men, and above three-fourths of their officers. It seems hoped from this division,

by its firmness, and the fact it opposed in the form of a square, kept upwards of a week in check during a whole plain between Nazareth and Tabor, till Buonaparte

came with his horse artillery and extricated these troops, dispersing the multitude of irregular cavalry, by which they were completely surrounded.

The Turkish Chifflick regiment having been censured for the ill success of their sally, and their unsteadiness in the attack of the garden, made a fresh sally the next night, Soliman Aga the lieutenant-colonel, being determined to retrieve the honour of the regiment by the punctual execution of the orders I had given him to make himself master of the enemy's third parallel, and this he did most effectually; but the impetuosity of a few carried them on to the second trench, where they lost some of their standards, though they spiked four guns before their retreat. Kleber's division, instead of mounting the breach, according to Buonaparte's intention, was thus obliged to spend its time and its strength in recovering these works, in which it succeeded after a conflict of three hours, leaving every thing in *statu quo* except the loss of men, which was very considerable on both sides. After this failure the French grenadiers absolutely refused to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their unburied companions, sacrificed in former attacks by Buonaparte's impatience and precipitation, which led him to commit such palpable errors as even senseless could take advantage of. He seemed to have no principle of action but that of pressing forward, and appeared to stick at nothing to attain the object of his ambition, although it must be evident to every body else, that even if he succeeded to take the town, the fire of the shipping must drive him out of it again in a

short

short time; however, the knowledge of the garrison had of the inhuman massacre at Jaffa, rendered them desperate in their personal defence. Two attempts to assassinate me in the town having failed, recourse was had to a most flagrant breach of every law of honour and of war. A flag of truce was sent into the town, by the hand of an Arab dervise, with a letter to the Pacha, proposing a cessation of arms for the purpose of burying the dead bodies, the stench from which became intolerable, and threatened the existence of every one of us on both sides, many having died delirious within a few hours after being seized with the first symptoms of infection. It was natural that we should gladly listen to this proposition, and that we should consequently be off our guard during the conference. While the answer was under consideration, a volley of shot and shells on a sudden announced an assault, which, however, the garrison was ready to receive, and the assailants only contributed to increase the number of dead bodies in question, to the eternal disgrace of the general, who thus disloyally sacrificed them. I saved the life of the Arab from the effect of the indignation of the Turks, and took him off to the Tigre with me, from whence I sent him back to the general, with a message, which made the army ashamed of having been exposed to such a merited reproof. Sedition was now at an end, and all hopes of success having vanished, the enemy had no alternative left but a precipitate retreat, which was put into execution in the night between the 20th and 21st instant. I had above said, that the battering train of artillery (except the car-

riages, which were burnt) in our hands, amounting to 20. The howitzers and med ponders, originally conveyed land with much difficulty, and were necessarily employed to make a breach, were embarked in thirty vessels at Jaffa, to be conveyed coastwise, together with the wounded, among the 2000 wounded, which embarrassed the march of the army. This operation was to be executed. I took care, therefore, to prevent between Jaffa and Damietta, where the French army could get as far as the former place. The vessels hurried to sea, without being able to navigate them, and the vessels being in want of every necessary, even water and provisions, were steered straight to his majesty in full confidence of receiving succours of humanity, in which they were not disappointed. I sent them on to Damietta, where they will receive such farther aid as the situation requires, and which was out of my power to give them. Their expressions of gratitude were mingled with execrations against the name of their general, who, as they said, thus exposed them to peril rather than fairly and honourably renew the intercourse with the English, which he had begun by a false and malicious assertion that I had intentionally exposed the former prisoners to the contagion of the plague. To the honour of the French army, be it said, this assertion was not believed, and it thus recoiled on its author. The intention of it was to do away the effect of the proclamation of the Porte, which made on the soldiers, who held their hands above the heads of their works to receive the

on the breach. He can-
 nifinformation as his ex-
 id-du-camp, Mr. Hall-
 ng had free intercourse
 prisoners on board the
 n he came to treat about
 l having been ordered,
 late, not to repeat their
 of contentment at the
 going home. It was
 both sides, that when a
 recourse to such a final-
 the same time to such a
 re, as a malicious false-
 etter resources were at
 id the defection in his
 onsequently increased to
 pitch. The utmost dis-
 been manifested in the
 d the whole track be-
 e and Gaza is strewed
 ad bodies of those who
 under fatigue, or the
 unds; such as could walk,
 dy for them, not having
 ked. The rowing gan-
 yed the van column of
 ing army in its march
 each, and the Arabs ha-
 zar, when it turned in-
 oid the fire. We ob-
 smoke of musketry be-
 andhills from the attack
 of them, which came
 r boats and touched our
 very token of union and
 imael Pacha, governor of
 to whom notice was sent
 rte's preparation for re-
 ng entered this town by
 ie same time that we
 r guns to bear on it by
 was put to the massacre
 e already begun by the
 is. The English flag re-
 the consul's house (under
 Pacha met me,) serves
 I.

as an asylum for all religions and
 every description of the surviving
 inhabitants. The heaps of unbu-
 ried Frenchmen lying on the bodies
 of those whom they massacred two
 months ago, afford another proof
 of divine justice, which has caused
 these murderers to perish by the in-
 section arising from their own atro-
 cious act. Seven poor wretches
 are left alive in the hospital, where
 they are protected and shall be ta-
 ken care of. We have had a most
 dangerous and painful duty in dis-
 embarking here to protect the in-
 habitants, but it has been effectually
 done; and Imael Pacha deserves
 every credit for his humane exer-
 tions and cordial co-operation to
 that effect. Two thousand cavalry
 are just dispatched to harass the
 French rear, and I am in hopes to
 overtake their van in time to profit
 by their disorder; but this will de-
 pend on the assembling of sufficient
 force, and on exertions, of which
 I am not absolute master, though I
 do my utmost to give the necessary
 impulse, and a right direction. I
 have every confidence that the offi-
 cers and men of the three ships un-
 der my orders, who, in the face of
 a most formidable enemy, have for-
 tified a town that had not a single
 heavy gun mounted on the land
 side, and who have carried on all
 intercourse by boats, under a con-
 stant fire of musketry and grape,
 will be able efficaciously to assist
 the army in its future operations.
 This letter will be delivered to your
 lordship by lieutenant Cates, first
 of the Tigre, whom I have judged
 worthy to command the Thesée,
 as captain, ever since the death of
 my much-lamented friend and co-
 adjutor, captain Miller. I have
 H taken

taken lieutenant England, first of that ship, to my assistance in the Tigre, by whose exertions, and those of lieutenant Summers and Mr. Atkinson, together with the bravery of the rest of the officers and men, that ship was saved, though on fire in five places at once, from a deposit of French shells bursting on-board her.*

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Sidney Smith.

Right hon. lord Nelson, &c.

A Return of killed, wounded, and drowned, belonging to his Majesty's Ships Tigre and Theseus, between the 9th and 20th May, employed in the Defence of Acre.

Tigre—John Carter, seaman, killed; Thomas Smith, sergeant of

marines, Thomas Knight, Thompson, private marines, ed.

Theseus—Ralph Willett captain, Thomas Segbourne master, James Morrison, Forbes, Charles James Wet shipmen, 21 seamen, 1 boy, vate marines, killed; lie Summers, Thomas Atkinson, Robert Tarnish, surgeon, F Morris, chaplain, lieutenant ly, Charles Dobson, mid 30 seamen, 2 boys, 1 serg marines, 5 private marines, ed; 6 seamen, 3 private i drowned.

Total—1 captain, 1 school 3 midshipmen, 22 seamen, 3 private marines, killed; 2 nants, 1 master, 1 surgeon, lain, 1 midshipman, 30 sea boys, 2 sergeants of marines

* The accounts of the explosion on-board this ship which have hitherto a being extremely imperfect, a correspondent has favoured us with the following particulars of that event. They are extracted from the letter of the commander to sir Sidney Smith, dated in Syria-Bay, the 15th of May.

“ It is with extreme concern I have to acquaint you, that yesterday morning half past nine o'clock, twenty 36-pound shells, and fifty 18-pound shells, got up and prepared ready for service by captain Miller's order, the ship then *Cefaria*; when, in an instant, owing to an accident that we have not been discover, the whole was on fire, and a most dreadful explosion took place; was immediately in flames in the main-rigging and mizen-top, in the coc tiers, several places about the main-deck, and various parts of the ship; it was very imminent, and required an uncommon exertion of every one to get collected a body of fire as made its appearance, and I have the happiness to our exertions were crowned with success, the fire got under, and the ship miraculously preserved; and I here feel myself called upon to declare how much I am to all the officers and ship's company, but more particularly to lieutenant Summers, Mr. Atkinson, master, and the officers and men, whose assistance on occasion was truly great, and enabled us to get the better of so great a calamity. The loss, from the explosion, I lament to say, has been very great; and captain I am sorry to add, is of the number killed, which amounts to 26, 10 drowned, 45 wounded. The whole of the poop and after-part of the quarter-deck is blown to pieces, and all the beams destroyed; eight of the main-deck beams which fell down and jammed the tiller; all the wardrobe, bulk-heads, and entirely blown to pieces, and the ship left a perfect wreck; in short, a great deal of horror and devastation could not be produced; and we are all truly grateful to Almighty for his most signal preservation in saving us from a danger so imminent.”

es, wounded; 6 seamen,
narines, drowned.

esty's ship Tigre,
May.

W. Sidney Smith.

Gazette Extraordinary,
tember 14, 1799.

ning-street, September 13.

*, of which the following is
Q, was received this Morn-
the Ship Sarah Christiana.*

*a Letter from the Earl of
ston, to the Right Hon.
Dundas, one of his Majesty's
l Secretaries of State, dated
George, May 16.*

ly I received the enclosed
rom lieutenant-general
ntaining the details of the
Seringapatam: they re-
omment, and I am per-
t no solicitation is neces-
lucce you to recommend
parable army, which has
s glorious triumph, to the
notice of his majesty, and
laufe and gratitude of their
I also enclose a copy of
il orders that I issued on
us occasion.

Seringapatani, May 7.
ord,

4th instant, I had the ho-
ldress to your lordship a
e; containing, in few
ic sum of our success,
ave now to report more

e of our batteries, which
batter in breach on the
l, had, on the evening of

the 3d instant, so much destroyed
the walls, against which it was di-
rected, that the arrangement was
then made for assaulting the place
on the following day, when the
breach was reported practicable.

The troops intended to be em-
ployed were stationed in the trenches
early in the morning of the 4th,
that no extraordinary movement
might lead the enemy to expect the
assault, which I had determined to
make in the heat of the day, as the
time best calculated to ensure suc-
cess, as the troops would then be
least prepared to oppose us.

Ten flank companies of Europe-
ans, taken from those regiments ne-
cessarily left to guard our camps,
and our outposts, followed by the
12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments,
and three corps of grenadier sepoy,
taken from the troops of the three
presidencies, with 200 of his high-
ness the Nizam's troops, formed
the party for the assault, accom-
panied by 100 of the artillery, and
the corps of pioneers, and support-
ed in the trenches by the battalion
companies of the regiment De Meu-
ron, and four battalions of Madras
sepoy. Colonel Sherbrooke, and
lieutenant-colonels Dunlop, Dal-
rymple, Gardiner, and Mignan,
commanded the several flank corps;
and major-general Baird was en-
trusted with the direction of this im-
portant service.

At one o'clock, the troops moved
from the trenches, crossed the rocky
bed of the Cavery under an ex-
tremely heavy fire, passed the glacis
and ditch, and ascended the breaches
in the *fausse braye* and rampart of the
fort, surmounting, in the most gal-
lant manner, every obstacle which
the difficulty of the passage and the
relisance of the enemy presented to

oppose their progress. Major-general Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by colonel Sherbrooke, the other by lieutenant-colonel Dunlop: the latter was disabled in the breach, but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works: two of his sons were there, who, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

It was soon after reported, that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen.* Syed Scheb, Meer Saduf, Syed Gofa, and many other of his chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted, to stop the confusion at first unavoidable, in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants and their property, in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The princes were removed to camp. It appeared to major-general Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he created immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found. Late in the evening, in one of the gates, under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the family, and interred, with the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

The strength of the fort is such,

both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the efforts of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the army I have expressed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose. I trust your lordship will be satisfied with their services to the favourite of their king and country.

I am sorry to add, that the loss of the returns of our army, found to have been much greater than I at first imagined.

On the 5th instant, Arduas, the elder of the princes, with his hostages with lord Cornwallis, rendered himself at our outposts, demanding protection. Keheeb, the brother of Tippoo, before sought refuge with Meer Behauder. A. Cowl-Nayyer, yesterday dispatched to Fudder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers, and Meer Kummer Khan have also been sent to Seringapatam; no answer yet been received, but they will return shortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ali Reza, one of the vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to lord Cornwallis, arrived from Meer Kummer Khan, to ask my orders. He is a horse, now under his command. Reza was commissioned to say that Meer Kummer Ode would make no conditions, but was ready to submit to the generosity of the English.

* For an account of this imaginary tyrant, see our head of Character.

Chapue, and most of
are prisoners: they
tions from the French
captain Caldwell, of the engineers,
and captain Prescott, of the ar-
tillery.

he honour, &c.
igned) George Harris.

*Return of killed, wound-
ing, at the Assault of
am, on the 4th of May.*

killed—2 captains,
, 3 sergeants, 1 drum-
rank and file.

ided—1 lieutenant-co-
tains, 8 lieutenants, 3
nductors, 12 sergeants,
and 228 rank and file.
ing—1 sergeant, and
le.

killed—13 rank and

inded—1 jemidar, 2
nd 31 rank and file.

ng—2 rank and file.

icers killed and wounded
the Assault.

lieutenant Mather, of
captain Owen, of the
companies, lieutenant
73d, lieutenants Far-
ergrast, Hill, and Shawe,
captain Cormick, of the

—Lieutenants Turner,
and Skelton, of the
nant-colonel Dunlop,
nt Laurence, of the
nant Webb, of the
ment; captain Lardy,
nt Matthey, of the
nent, flank companies;
awe, of the 76th, serv-
12th; captain Mac-
ant Thomas, ensigns
uthrie, of the 73d;

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
September 16, 1799.*

Downing-street.

*A Dispatch, of which the following is
a Copy, was this Morning received
from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph
Abercrombie, K. B. at the Office
of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
one of his Majesty's principal Se-
cretaries of State.*

*Head-quarters, Schagen Brug,
September 11.*

Sir,

Having fully considered the posi-
tion which the British troops had
occupied on the 1st instant, and
having in view the certainty of
speedy and powerful reinforce-
ments, I determined to remain until
then on the defensive.

From the information which we
had received, we were apprized of
the enemy's intention to attack us,
and we were daily improving the
advantages of our situation.

Yesterday morning, at daybreak,
the enemy commenced an attack on
our centre and right, from St. Mar-
tin's to Petten, in three columns,
and apparently with their whole
force.

The column on the right, com-
posed of Dutch troops, under the
command of general Daendels, di-
rected its attack on the village of
St. Martin's.

The centre column of the enemy,
under the orders of general de Mon-
cean, likewise composed of Dutch
troops, marched on to Crabbendam
and Zuyper Sluys.

Colonel George Smyth, Captain Ross, lieutenants John Charles Devroeux, Christison, lieutenant and Daniel South, of the 1st of the 20th regiment of Grenadier-lieutenant L. Ferdinand, of the 2d battalion of Grenadier Regiment of foot.

Alex. Hope,
Lieutenant adjutant-general.

Gazette, Sept. 21, 1799.

Downing-street, Sept. 19.

Of which the following is a Copy, this Morning received from Field-marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State.

*Field-marshal, North Holland,
September 14.*

I acquaint you with my place yesterday evening sailed from Deal, on the thirty-first frigate, on Monday the 9th instant.

On shore I had great pleasure in witnessing the disembarcation of eight battalions of Russian troops, consisting of the command of lieutenant-general D'Hermann, which arrived at Revel in the course of the day and yesterday afterwards saw their march towards the city occupied by the British.

I have great pleasure in informing you that, from the beginning in every respect, the consequences may be expected from their co-operation with his Majesty's arms in this

country: lieutenant-general D'Hermann seems to enter most heartily into our views, and I form very sanguine hopes of receiving essential assistance from his zeal and experience.

I understand that Sir Ralph Abercrombie has made you acquainted with his having repulsed the enemy in an attack made upon him on Tuesday last. I proceed to join him at his quarters at Schagen immediately.

I have had the pleasure to meet the hereditary prince of Orange here. His serene highness is occupied in arranging into corps a large body of deserters from the Batavian army, and volunteers from the crews of the Dutch ships of war, which have proceeded to England. Every assistance shall be given to his serene highness to render these corps an efficient addition to our forces.

I am, Sir, yours,

Frederick.

The right hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
September 24, 1799.*

Downing-street.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received from Field-marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

*Head Quarters, Schagen Brug,
September 20.*

Sir,

In my dispatch of the 16th instant, I acquainted you with my intention

H 4

of

of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, the moment that the reinforcements joined.

Upon the 19th, every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns, in the following order :

The left column, under the command of lieutenant-general sir Ralph Abercrombie, consisting of

Two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons,

Major-general the earl of Chatham's brigade,

Major-general Moore's brigade,

Major-general the earl of Cavan's brigade,

First battalion of British grenadiers of the line,

First battalion of light infantry of the line,

The 23d and 55th regiments, under colonel Macdonald, destined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee, marched at six o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

The columns upon the right, the first commanded by lieutenant-general D'Hermann, consisting of

The 7th light dragoons,

Twelve battalions of Russians, and

Major-general Manners' brigade; the second, commanded by lieutenant-general Dundas, consisting of

Two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons,

Two brigades of foot guards, and

Major-general his highness prince William's brigade; the third column, commanded by lieutenant-general sir James Pultreney, consisting of

Two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons,

Major-general Don's brigade,

Major-general Coote's brigade, moved from the positions they occupied at daybreak the morning of the 19th.

The object of the first

column was to drive the enemy from the heights of Cammer Dey villages under these heights finally to take possession of I the second was to force the position at Walmenhuyzen a reldam, and to co-operate with the column under lieutenant D'Hermann; and the third to take possession of Ouds-Carpe head of the Lange Dyke, a road leading to Alkmaar.

It is necessary to observe the country in which we here presented in every direction formidable obstacles. The columns upon their left occupied the high sand-hills which extend from the sea in front to the town of Bergen were intrenched in three intermediate villages. The column which the columns, under lieutenant-generals Dundas and sir James Pultreney, had to move for the taking of the fortified posts of Walmenhuyzen, Schoreldam, and the Lange Dyke, is a plain intersected every four hundred yards by broad wet ditches and canals. The only two or three roads which led to these places were destroyed, and abatis were placed at short distances.

Lieutenant-general D'Hermann's column commenced its attack at half past five, and was conducted with the greatest spirit and gallantry, at half past six o'clock in the morning, and succeeded in so great a measure as to be in possession of Bergen the whole country which lay between this village the principal position the enemy was placed in. Russian troops, advancing with intrepidity which overcame every formidable resistance which they were to meet, had no

order which was necessary to give the advantages they had gained; and they were, in consequence, after a most vigorous resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen. I am much concerned to learn that lieutenant-generals D'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made prisoners, the latter dangerously wounded, and fell back upon Schoreldam, which village they were also obliged to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by major-general Anners's brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of the enemy.

Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with lieutenant-general Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuysen, by major-general D'Oyley's brigade of 1000, and by the 35th regiment, under the command of his highness the Prince of William. The action was continued by these troops for a considerable time with success; but the want of ammunition on the part of the Russians, and the exhausted state of the whole corps ended in that particular situation, which rendered them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and Zuyper Sluys.

As soon as it was sufficiently light, an attack upon the village of Walmenhuysen, where the enemy was strongly posted with cannon, was made by lieutenant-general Dundas, with two battalions of Russians, who formed a separate corps, destined to co-operate from Krabbendam in the attack, commanded by major-general Sedmoratzky, very gallantly defended the village on its left flank, and, at the same time, it was engaged on the right by the 1st regiment of guards. The grenadier battalion of the guards had been pre-

viously detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of lieutenant-general D'Hermann's column, as was the 3d regiment of guards, and the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, to keep up the communication with that under lieutenant-general sir James Pulteney. The remainder of lieutenant-general Dundas's column, which, after taking possession of Walmenhuysen, had been joined by the 1st battalion of the 5th regiment, marched against Schoreldam, which place they maintained under a very heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged on their right had retired at the conclusion of the action.

The column under lieutenant-general sir James Pulteney proceeded to its object of attack at the time appointed; and after overcoming the greatest difficulties and the most determined opposition, carried by storm the principal post of Oude Carpsel at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occasion the 40th regiment, under the command of colonel Spencer, embraced a favourable opportunity which presented itself of highly distinguishing themselves.

This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army, under the command of general D'Endels. The circumstances, however, which occurred on the right rendered it impossible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the highest credit on the general officers and troops engaged in it; and made it necessary to withdraw lieutenant-general sir James Pulteney's column from the position which he had taken within a short distance of Alkmaar. The same circumstances led to the necessity of recalling the corps under lieutenant-

nant-

nant-general sir Ralph Abercrombie, who had proceeded without interruption to Herculæ, of which city he had taken possession, together with its garrison.

The whole of the army has therefore re-occupied its former position.

The well-grounded hopes I had entertained of complete success in this operation, and which were fully justified by the result of the three, and by the first successes of the fourth attack upon the right, add to the great disappointment I must naturally feel on this occasion; but the circumstances which have occurred I should have considered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, both of his majesty's and the Russian troops, who have fallen.

The gallantry displayed by the troops engaged, the spirit with which they overcame every obstacle which nature and art opposed to them, and the cheerfulness with which they maintained the fatigues of an action which lasted, without intermission, from half past three o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to describe or to extol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their king and country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this first attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the distinguished merit of those who fell, I have much consolation in being enabled to state that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate success, so far from militating against the general object of the campaign, promise to be highly useful to our future operations. The capture of 60 offi-

cers and upwards of 5000 in the destruction of 16 pieces of cannon, with large supplies of ammunition, which the interposition of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loss of the enemy in the field has been far superior to our own; and in addition to it is material to state, that 15,000 of the allied troops I avoidably no share in this action.

In viewing the several circumstances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid reflecting on the obligations I owe to the brave officers and soldiers of the army, and also to mention my great satisfaction at the conduct of our generals his highness prince W. D'Oyley, Manners, Burrard, and Don, to whose spirited exertions the credit gained by the battle is greatly imputed.

Captain sir Home Popham, and the several officers of my staff, who rendered me most essential assistance, I feel also much indebted to the spirited conduct of a detachment of seamen, under the direction of Home Popham and captain Frey of the navy, in the capture of three gun-boats, each carrying 12-pound carronade, which rendered considerable effect on the canal; nor must I omit to express my acknowledgments to the Russian major-generals Essen, Moratzky, and Schutorff.

I transmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, sir, yours,

Frederick

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loss sustained

ops, I can only observe, understand their loss in killed, and missing, amounts to men.

Quarters, Schagen Brug, September 20.

the killed, wounded, and of his Majesty's Forces under Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the night of the 19th of September.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 majors, 15 subalterns, 20 serjeants, 345 rank and file, 22 serjeants, 5 drummers, 1 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners.

1st battalion of guards.—Lieutenant-colonel Morris and captain, killed; colonel Wynne, captain Neville, wounded. 2nd battalion of the 1st guards.—Lieutenant-colonel Cook, wounded; lieutenant-colonel Dawkins and captain, wounded and taken prisoner; captain Henry Wheatley, wounded; ensign D'Oyley, wounded and taken prisoner.

3rd battalion of the Coldstream Guards.—Lieutenant-colonel Cunningham, wounded.

4th battalion of the 17th foot.—Lieutenant-colonel Cockburne, captain and Knight, wounded; lieutenant-colonel Wickham, missing, supposed to be dead; lieutenant Wilton and captain, wounded.

5th battalion of the 17th foot.—Lieutenant-colonel and lieutenant Saunderson, killed.

1st battalion of the 40th foot.—Ensign Elcomb, killed; major Wingfield, captains Dancer, Thompson, Gear, Myers, and lieutenant Williams, wounded; captain O'Donnell, missing.

2d battalion of the 40th foot.—Captain Trollope, wounded, since dead; captains Dancer and Thornton, and lieutenant Macpherson, wounded.

1st battalion of the 5th foot.—Lieutenant-col. Stephenson, wounded; lieutenant Harris, wounded, since dead.

1st battalion of the 35th foot.—Lieutenant-colonel Oswald and major Hay, wounded; major Petit, wounded, and taken prisoner; captain Manary, ensigns Wilkinson, Deane, and Jones, wounded.

1st battalion of the 9th foot.—Lieutenant Woodford and quartermaster Holles, killed; lieutenant Smith, wounded, and taken prisoner; lieutenants Grant and Rothwell, wounded.

2d battalion of the 9th foot.—Captain Balfour, killed; lieutenant-colonel Crew, wounded; ensign French, wounded, and taken prisoner; ensign Butter, missing.

56th regiment of foot.—Captains King and Gilman, and lieutenant Prater, wounded.

N. B. Lieutenant Rowad, of the royal navy, wounded; 4 seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded.

350 rank and file of the 1st battalion of the 55th regiment cannot exactly be accounted for, from the nature of the action, and from the regiment being sent immediately to the Helder in charge of prisoners; but it is much feared that nearly 100 are killed, and the remainder wounded and missing.

The

The Return of the Royal Artillery, received since the general Return was closed.

Five gunners, 4 gunner-drivers, 3 additional gunners, killed.

First lieutenant Eligie, wounded, and taken prisoner.

Volunteer John Douglas, wounded.

Eight gunners, 6 gunner-drivers, 4 additional gunners, wounded.

Seven gunners, 9 gunner-drivers, missing.

(Signed) Alex. Hope,
Assistant adjutant-general.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
October 8, 1799.*

Doxening-street, October 7.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received late this Evening from Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-quarters, Zuyper Sluys,
October 4.*

Sir,

The inclemency of the weather which prevailed at the time of writing my last dispatch, and which, as I therein explained, alone prevented me from putting the army in motion, having, in some measure, subsided, and the necessary previous arrangements having been made, the attack was commenced on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the 2d: and I have now the happiness to inform you, that, after a severe and obstinate action, which lasted from six in the morning till the late hour at night,

the distinguished valour of the British troops, and the Russian troops, prevailed throughout; and the enemy, being entirely defeated, the night from the position he occupied on the Lake of the Koe Dyke at Bergen, the extensive range of far between the latter place and the North-Sea. The points of a well-fought battle were contested, were from the front of Egmont, extending the sandy desert or hills to above Bergen, and it was by the British columns, in command of those distinguished officers general Abercrombie and lieutenant-general Dundas, whose exertions as well as the gallantry of the troops they led, cannot be surpassed by any former British valour.

On the night of this day, the army lay upon the ground, and yesterday moved forward and occupied the positions of the Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, and Hoof, and Egmont-op-Hoof.

The enemy's forces, according to the best information I am able to obtain, consisted of 25 and 30,000 men, of which a very small proportion were Dutch. General Daendels commanded the latter, and the French troops, who were continually reinforcing the British, and whose loss has been very great, were commanded by general Vandamme, and Boutet.

From the continuance of the action, and the obstinacy with which it was contested, the victory has been gained without loss. At present I am not in a

urns; but I have the
 say, that no officer of
 en. The British army
 major-general Moore's
 ed in two places, and
 army, major-general
 ing also wounded; but
 y to say, that their
 ot of a nature to lead
 end that I shall long be
 the assistance of their
 gallantry. It is im-
 ie at this moment to do
 merits of the other ge-
 nerals of the allied army
 ished themselves, as I
 until to-morrow paying
 of praise to them, and
 s generally, as well as
 tails of the battle of the
 My attention is seriously
 making the arrange-
 are necessary for occu-
 vard position in front of
 and Wyck-op-Zee, to
 he enemy has retreated.
 no doubt that the extent
 which will now be under
 on of the allied army,
 l from French tyranny,
 l an opportunity to its
 itants of declaring them-
 he town of Alkmaar,
 he seat of the states of
 land, has opened its gates
 ops, and a considerable
 the Dutch troops have
 to the prince of Orange's

that you may be in pos-
 ach information, as want
 I not at present allow me
 charge my aid-du-camp,
 Fitzgerald, with this dis-
 e is entirely in my confi-
 I request leave to re-
 him to his majesty as an

officer of superior merit and intel-
 ligence.

I am, sir, yours,
 Frederick.

Right hon. Henry Dundas,
 &c. &c. &c.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
 October 24, 1799.*

*Downing-street.
 Dispatches, of which the following
 are Copies, were this Afternoon re-
 ceived from Field Marshal his Royal
 Highness the Duke of York, by
 the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
 one of his Majesty's principal Secre-
 taries of State.*

*Head-quarters, Alkmaar, Oct. 6.
 Sir.*

I dispatched my aid-du-camp,
 captain Fitzgerald, on the 4th in-
 stant, with an account of the suc-
 cess obtained over the enemy on
 the 2d; and circumstances at that
 moment not enabling me to give
 the particulars of that day's action.
 I shall now enter into a detail of the
 occurrences which then took place.
 The disposition I have already tran-
 smitted to you of the intended attack,
 will show that it was determined
 that a vigorous effort should be
 made on the left of the enemy,
 where the French troops were posi-
 ted and concentrated about Bergen,
 a large village surrounded by exten-
 sive woods, through which passes
 the great road leading to Haerlem,
 and between which and the sea lies
 an extensive region of high sand-hills,
 impassable for artillery or carriages,
 difficult and very embarrassing from
 their depth and broken surface for
 cavalry, and exceedingly forbidding.

from

from all these and other circumstances, to any movements being attempted in them by a large body of infantry. Behind these sand-hills, and to the enemy's right, through the whole extent of North Holland, lies a wet and low country, every where intersected with dykes, canals, and ditches, which it rested with the enemy to occupy and strengthen in whatever manner and in whatever points he pleased, and thereby to prevent our making any successful attempts against his right. His centre was supported by the town of Alkmaar, and water communication gave him, in every direction, the advantage of drawing from and profiting by the resources of the country. The delays, which the unusual severity of the weather at this season, and the whole of our situation, rendered inevitable, enabled him to improve his position by new works, which bore a formidable appearance, and threatened much resistance. Under all circumstances, it was evident, that it was only by a great advantage gained on the enemy's left that we could drive him back, and force him to evacuate North Holland, thereby materially bettering our situation, by opening the sphere of our resources and future exertions. The combined attacks were therefore made in four principal columns: the first on the right, under general sir Ralph Abercrombie, consisting of major-general D'Oyley's brigade, major-general Moore's ditto, major-general earl of Cavan's ditto, colonel McDonald's reserve, nine squadrons of light dragoons, commanded by colonel lord Paget, and one troop of horse artillery, marched by the sea-beach against Egmont-op-Zee,

with a view to turn the enemy's left flank. Of the second, consisting of Russian troops, commanded by major-general D'Essen, the greater proportion marched by the Slaper Dyke through the village of Groete and Schorel upon Bergen by the road which all the way to the foot of the sand-hills of Camperdown, about 300 feet high, presenting a steep face to the coast, much wooded, but from their summit more gradually sloping toward the sea. Part of this column, under major-general Sedmoratzky, detached from the Zuyper Sluys, were destined to cover the left flank of the remainder of the Russian troops moving under the sand-hills to co-operate with the brigade under major-general Burrard in the attack of Schoreldam, and to combine their attack upon Bergen with the troops upon their right. The third column, under the command of lieutenant-general Dundas, consisted of major-general earl of Chatham's brigade, major-general Conditto, major-general Burrard's brigade, and one squadron of the 11th dragoons. Major-general Conditto's brigade was ordered to follow the advanced guard of sir Ralph Abercrombie's column from Petten, to the left at the village of Camperdown and proceeding under the hill to take the Slaper Dyke in rear and clear the road to Groete and the heights above it, for that of the Russian column which rested by the Slaper Dyke, whose march major-general Conditto was to cover during its progress towards Bergen by detaching the required number of troops into the sand-hills. The fourth column, under major-general lord Chatham's brigade, was ordered to follow that part of the Russian

with spirit; that they were soon at the foot of the enemy's position; and, having taken the hill, without losing a moment, pursued their advance with vigour as to drive the enemy totally from the sand-hills. This was the last event which took place on the side of Bergen; and, as the close of the day was fast approaching, colonel M'Donald, with two battalions, was sent to the support of general sir Ralph Abercrombie. The heights of the sand-hills, surrounding Bergen for about three miles, remained crowned and possessed by eleven British battalions.

General sir Ralph Abercrombie had marched, according to the disposition, along the beach, with major-general D'Oyley's, major-general Moore's, and major-general lord Cavan's brigades, the cavalry and horse-artillery (the reserve, under M'Donald, not having been able, owing to the great extent of the sand-hills, to rejoin him, after turning to the left at Campe). The main body of sir Ralph Abercrombie's column had proceeded without meeting with much resistance in the early part of the day, but was nevertheless much inconvenienced, and his troops harassed, by the necessity of detaching continually into the sand-hills to his left, to cover that flank against the troops whom the enemy had placed in the sand-hills. The admirable disposition, however, which he made of his troops, and their determined spirit and gallantry, enabled him to arrive within a mile of Egmont. Here he was seriously opposed by a very considerable corps of French infantry, which occupied Egmont-op-Zee and the high sand-hills in its front, and who had formed a very strong corps of cavalry and artillery to their left.

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of his line had now it very near to the colonel M'Donald, advancing rapidly, the considerable re-experienced, and engaged with the enemy, lining a sand-hill crosses the downs in that direction, and probably had moved and Egmont-op-Zee view of turning lieutenant Dundas's right flank: lieutenant Dundas thereupon sent the 29th regiment on to M'Donald, closing from Bergen to though the enemy's and steep and formidable and rapid attack the advance of the as the signal for the but of it to move forward which was done with

the road upon Schorel, whilst major-general Coote's brigade was rapidly driving the enemy from the ridge of sand-hills above that village and to its right. Colonel McDonald's corps had moved considerably to the right, with a view to connect itself with the right column, and continued warmly engaged with the enemy, who were in very considerable force in the sand-hills.

After some delay the enemy were driven, about eleven o'clock, by the Russian troops, and by the gun-boats and major-general Burrard's brigade upon their left, from Schorel and Schoreldam, between which major-generals D'Ellen's and Sedmoratzky's corps took post, and continued the remainder of the day engaged in a cannonade with the enemy, posted in the village of Bergen, and between it and the Koe Dyke. Schoreldam was occupied by major-general Burrard, whence he continued his attack (in conjunction with the gun-boats) upon the enemy, who were still posted on the Koe Dyke. In this situation it became necessary to make a great effort to clear the summit of the sand-hills of the enemy, who occupied them in great numbers, and for a great visible extent quite beyond Bergen. The left of major-general Coote's brigade was then placed upon Schorel, and the right of it, which was still it was supposed by very considerable intervals, and extended a long way to the sand-hills. The 8th regiment, being on the right, and considerably advanced, was warmly engaged with the enemy, who showed a disposition to come upon the right of the brigade. It therefore became necessary for major-general Burrard to move his brigade from the plain

into the sand-hills, to the major-general Coote's, left battalion (the 31st,) to move under the hills parallel with the right of major-general Coote's. This movement was admitted, and major-general Burrard's brigade having a some distance behind the front, and outflanking it two battalions, the line was ordered to advance at a brisk pace to heights about three quarters of a mile distant across a thral and then by a gradual ascent to the summit of the sand-hills. The 8th regiment at the same time moved forward and drove the enemy before it, who, being thus taken in rear, retired precipitately to the left, and took post on the summit of the heights which they occupied between Bergen and the Koe Dyke, whilst the remainder of major-general Coote's brigade moved forward to the left of major-general Burrard's.

The 8th regiment took a favourable situation on the heights, so as to block up the avenue and guard the heights which leads through Bergen to the village of Bergen, and the plain about it, was apparently in great numbers, but the lieutenant-general's corps not being able alone to take the attack of the enemy's works, or to bring cannon to the sand-hills, the enemy retired from the village in force, and opened a brisk fire of cannon and musketry from the heights occupied by them, and by which the latter were retarded. A considerable body of the enemy advanced along the

spirited attack to regain the post of the 85th, then back with loss, and it gallantly maintained during the rest of the other attempts of the large body of the enemy seen moving to their battalions of major-general brigade were marched right of lord Chatham's, and extend the line. A regiment, posted at the end of another avenue from the front, was attacked by a confederate force issuing from the woods: having, however, by a charge, driven the enemy back, no farther attempt was made by them from that time past three P. M.) to prevent general Dundas's

formation of his line had now taken place very near to the front of colonel M'Donald, who was advancing rapidly, and making the considerable reinforcements he had experienced, and was firmly engaged with the enemy, lining a sand-hill which crosses the downs in a circular direction, and which probably had moved on and Egmont-op-Zee in the view of turning lieutenant-general Dundas's right flank: general Dundas thereupon ordered the 29th regiment on the right of colonel M'Donald, close to the beach, from Bergen to the front, although the enemy's position was steep and formidable, and rapid attack

The advance of the 29th was the signal for the right of it to move forward, which was done with

such spirit, that they were soon at the bottom of the enemy's position; and ascending the hill, without stopping, they pursued their advantage with such vigour as to drive the enemy totally from the sand-hills. This was the last event which took place on the side of Bergen; and, as the close of the day was fast approaching, colonel M'Donald, with two battalions, was sent to the support of general sir Ralph Abercrombie. The heights of the sand-hills, surrounding Bergen for about three miles, remained crowned and possessed by eleven British battalions.

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left upon the beach. The engagement was maintained, during several hours, with the greatest obstinacy; and in no instance were the abilities of a commander, or the heroic perseverance of troops in so difficult and trying a situation, more highly conspicuous. Animated by the example of general sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the general and other officers under him, the troops sustained every effort made upon them by an enemy then superior in number, and much favoured by the strength of his position. Late in the evening, the enemy's cavalry having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British horse artillery on the beach, and having been charged by the cavalry, under colonel lord Paget, was driven, with considerable loss, nearly to Egmont-op-Zee: his efforts then relaxed considerably upon the right; and general sir Ralph Abercrombie having soon after been joined by the reinforcements under colonel M'Donald, took post upon the sand-hills and the beach, within a very short distance of Egmont-op-Zee, where the troops lay upon their arms during the night. Lieutenant-general sir James Pulteney had assembled the greater part of his corps in front of Drixhoorn, whence he threatened an attack on Oudt Carispel, in and near which was placed the principal force of the enemy's right, and could at the same time have supported any part of the line which might be attempted. Lieutenant-general sir James Pulteney, seconded by the active exertions of the general officers and troops under his command, executed, with his usual ability, that part of the disposition with which he was intrusted, and effectually prevented the enemy

from sending any detachment to his left.

On the 3d, at daybreak the enemy evacuated their fortified posts at Oudt Carispel, Lange Dyke, retiring upon Pancras and Alkmaar: the posts were very soon after occupied by lieutenant-general sir James Pulteney.

The enemy still continued in the woods and town of Bergen, and appeared with cannon, and other force, on that side of it next to Koe Dyke. They had, however, withdrawn the greater part of their force, during the night, and at mid-day the village was taken possession of by the 85th regiment. About one, general sir Ralph Abercrombie entered Egmont-op-Zee, and in the evening the British army under major-general D'Essé entered the village. (As I have already stated) the British army halted the preceding day, at Egmont-op-te-Hooff. Major-general Burrard, who, when the enemy retired from Bergen, had advanced to Koe Dyke, was ordered in the evening to occupy, with a detachment from his brigade, the town of Alkmaar, which had been evacuated by the enemy, and had entered nearly at the same time with the British patrols from his and lieutenant-general sir James Pulteney's army. The exhausted state of the British army from the almost unparalleled exertions and fatigues which it had undergone, prevented its taking that advantage of the enemy's retreat to Beverwyck, Wyck-op-Zee, which, in any other country, and under any other circumstances, would have been the consequence of the operation. The army upon the 2d.

loss sustained by the ene-
ports are so various, that
venture to say any thing
but, from all circum-
have reason to think it
exceeded 4000 men. Seven
cannon, and a great pro-
tumbrils, were taken.
ers having been imme-
t to the Helder, I cannot
give any statement of
er, but I do not believe
a few hundred men.

Divine Providence this
ory, obtained over the
to be attributed to the
and persevering exertions
e at all times been the
tics of the British soldier,
on no occasion were ever
ently displayed; nor has
len to the lot of any ge-
ave such just cause of ac-
ment for the distinguish-
he that day experienced
officers under his com-

in sufficient terms, ex-
bligations I owe to gene-
alph Abercrombie, and
general Dundas, for the
er in which they conduct-
pective columns, whose
in no small degree to be
to their personal exer-
example. The former
orses shot under him.

also state my warm ac-
ments to lieutenant-ge-
se, major-generals lord
Cooté, D'Oyley, Bur-
Moore, for their spirited
n this occasion, and the
rich they shewed in the
their respective brigades.

by his ability and per-
ion, very materially con-

tributed to the success of his co-
lumn; and although severely wound-
ed through the thigh, continued in
action for nearly two hours, until a
second wound in the face obliged
him to quit the field. Much praise
is due to major-general Hutchinson,
for the manner in which he led the
5th, or lord Cavan's brigade; and
I hope it will not be considered as
an improper intrusion, if I take this
occasion to express my sincere re-
gret that an unfortunate blow from
a horse, in going into action, by
fracturing his leg, should have de-
prived me of his lordship's services.
Colonel M'Donald distinguished
himself by his usual spirit and ability
in the command of the reserve, as
did lord Paget, who commanded
the cavalry upon the beach, and
whose exertions are deserving of
every praise. Nor must I omit ex-
pressing my thanks to lieutenant-
colonels Whitworth and Smyth,
who commanded the artillery of
reserve, and to major Judson, of
the horse-artillery. The detach-
ment of seamen, under the com-
mand of captains Goddard and Jur-
coing, were, upon this, as upon a
former occasion, of the most essen-
tial service, in the direction of the
gun-boats. The conduct of major-
general Knox, who was attached to
the column of Russian troops, was
such as to afford me the greatest sa-
tisfaction.

I enclose the returns of the loss
of the British and Russian troops,
and must repeat my sincere regret
that the advantages we have ob-
tained (however brilliant), have
been so dearly bought. In closing
this dispatch, I cannot deny myself
the pleasure of expressing my appro-
bation of the staff of my army, and

in particular of the exertions and abilities shewn by lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, deputy quarter-master-general.

I am, &c.

Frederick.

Right hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

*Head-quarters, Alkmaar,
October 6.*

Total Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Battle of Bergen, fought on the 2d of October.

Total—1 major, 5 captains, 5 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 215 rank and file, 44 horses, killed; 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 22 captains, 39 subalterns, 1 staff, 46 sergeants, 7 drummers, 980 rank and file, 78 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 3 drummers, 178 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

Return of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Staff—Major-general Moore, of the 4th brigade; lieutenant-colonel Sontag; major Calcraft, of the 25th light dragoons, aid-de-camp to colonel lord Paget; captain W. Gray, of the queen's regiment, brigade-major of the 3d brigade; lieutenant Charles Jackson, of the 40th regiment, acting on the staff with the Russian army. wounded.

15th light dragoons—Lieutenant-colonel Erskine, wounded.

Royal artillery—Captain Nichol, wounded, since dead.

Grenadier battalion of the line—Captain Leith, of the 31st regiment of foot; captain Pratt, of the 5th regiment; lieutenant Stafford, of the 31st regiment; lieutenant Philpot, of the 35th regiment; volunteer Barrington, wounded; captain O'Neil, wounded, and missing.

Light infantry battalion of the line—Captain Robertson, of the 35th regiment of foot; captain Hitchman, of the 3d battalion of the 4th foot, wounded.

27th foot—Captain Archibald M'Murdo, adjutant and lieutenant George Tuthil, quarter-master and ensign John Ryan, ensign W. T. Brazier, wounded.

29th ditto—Captain White, lieutenant Tandy, lieutenant Rowan, lieutenant Bamfield, wounded.

85th ditto—Lieutenant Nether, killed; lieutenant-colonel Rea, captain Bowen, captain M'Intosh, lieutenant Keilly, wounded.

2d battalion royals—Captain Barnes, captain Hunter, lieutenant Ainslie, lieutenant Frazer, lieutenant Edmonstoun, lieutenant Paton, ensign Birmingham, wounded; lieutenant Hope, wounded and taken prisoner.

25th foot—Captain-lieutenant J. Weir Johnston, lieutenant Hugh M'Donald, killed; major S. V. Hinde, captain George Callander, captain F. P. Scott, captain F. C. Carew, lieutenant Alexander W. Light, lieutenant James Peat, lieutenant John A. Grant, lieutenant John Austin, wounded.

49th foot—Captain Archer, ensign Ginn, killed; major Hutchinson, captain Sharp, captain Robin, lieutenant Urquhart, ensign Hill, wounded; lieutenant Richard Johnston, missing.

-Captain James Camp-
grenadiers, killed; co-
Cameron, lieutenant
eutenant M'Neil, lieu-
wounded.

-Captain Wm. M'In-
nt Alexander Frazer,
rdon, M'Hardy, killed;
is of Huntley, captain
n, captain Alexander
tain Peter Grant, lieu-
zer, lieutenant Charles
ant Donald M'Donald,
es Cameron, ensign
erson, ensign James
ded; captain John
unded and taken pri-

n of 17th ditto—Lieu-
t, lieutenant Morrison,

n of the 40th foot
after Philips, wound-

n of the 20th foot—
lett, wounded.

on of ditto—Ensign
ed.

—Captain M'Niver,
e Gitte, ensign Hall,

m of the 4th foot—
. Carruthers, wound-

—Ensign P. King,

Lieutenant A. M'Lean,
William Keith, wound-

Major William Lumf-
ieutenant W. H. Dix-

—Lieutenant Rowad,
, wounded.

Alex. Hope,
stant adjutant-general.

*Head-quarters, Egmont-op-Hooff,
October 5.*

*Return of the killed, wounded, and
missing, of the Russian Forces,
under the Command of his Royal
Highness the Duke of York, in the
Battle of Bergen, on the 2d of
October.*

Total—170 killed or taken pri-
soners, and 423 wounded.—50 horses
killed.

*Head-quarters, Alkmaar,
October 7.*

Sir,

The enemy, after the action of
the 2d, having taken up the posi-
tion between Beverwyck and Wyck-
op-Zee, I determined to endeavour
to force him thence before he had
an opportunity of strengthening, by
works, the short and very defensi-
ble line which he occupied, and to
oblige him still farther to retire, be-
fore he could be joined by the re-
inforcements, which I had informa-
tion were upon their march.

Preparatory, therefore, to a ge-
neral forward movement, I ordered
the advanced posts, which the army
took up on the 3d instant, in front
of this place, of Egmont-op-te-Hooff
and Egmont-op-Zee, to be pushed
forward, which operation took place
yesterday morning. At first little
opposition was shewn, and we suc-
ceeded in taking possession of the
villages of Schermerhoorn, Acher
Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of a
position on the sand-hills near Wyck-
op-Zee; the column of Russian
troops, under the command of ma-
jor-general D'Ellen, in endeavour-
ing to gain a height in front of their
intended advanced post at Baccum,

(which was material to the security of that point), was vigorously opposed, and afterwards attacked by a strong body of the enemy, which obliged general sir Ralph Abercrombie to move up in support with the reserve of his corps. The enemy on their part advanced their whole force; the action became general along the whole line, from Limmen to the sea, and was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides until night, when the enemy retired, leaving us masters of the field of battle. The conflict however has, I am concerned to state, been as severe, and has been attended with as serious a loss (in proportion to the numbers engaged), as any of those which have been fought by the brave troops composing this army since their arrival in Holland. The gallantry they displayed, and the perseverance with which they supported the fatigues of this day, rival their former exertions. The corps engaged were,

Major-general D'Oyley's brigade of guards.

Major-general Burrard's ditto.

Major-general earl of Chatham's brigade.

Major-general Coote's ditto.

Major-general the earl of Cavan's brigade, commanded by major-general Hutchinson.

The reserve, under the command of colonel M'Donald.

Part of the 7th and 11th light dragoons.

And seven battalions of Russians.

To general sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the other general officers in command of the brigades before mentioned, as also to colonel M'Do-

nald, my warmest acknowledgments are due, for their spirit and judicious exertions during the affair; nor ought I to omit praise due to colonel Clep commanding four companies of 3d, and one of the Coldstream regiments of guards, who, by a gallant charge, drove two battalions of enemy from the post of Acher, making 200 prisoners. I have much to regret, that in the course of the action major-general Hutchinson received a musket-shot in the thigh, which, however, is not serious. I have not yet received any reports of the killed and wounded, but I am apprehensive the number of British is not less than 500, and that the loss of the troops, as far as I can understand, amounts to 1200 men. I shall as early as circumstances permit, transmit particular returns.

The loss of the enemy, upon this occasion, has been very great, in addition to their killed and wounded, 500 prisoners fell into our hands.

I am, &c.

Fr

Right hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

*Head-quarters, Schage
October 9.*

Sir,

I have already acquainted you with the result of the action of the 6th instant, which terminated successfully to the allied arms, the same time pointed out the necessity of the movement which produced this affair. From the prisoners taken, upon the 6th I learnt the certainty of the enemy having been reinforced 1

2d, by two demi-battalions amounting to about 6000 men and of their having the position of Beveridge strongly fortified in the points which it would be necessary to carry, before it could be attacked. It should be stated, that the British retired a large force behind, in an almost inaction, covered by an infantry, and the *debouchés* were strongly fortified, behind the hands of the enemy; and as our army advanced, it was placed in our rear. It would have been in vain to state the state of the ruined condition of the British and total want of the supplies, arising from the various difficulties presented the most serious. Having maturely considered the circumstances in which we are thus placed, and in my duty on a point of importance, to consult with Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the lieutenant-generals of this army, I not but consider, and was unanimous on the point, that it would be for the general cause to withdraw the troops from their advanced position in order to wait his majesty's instructions. I must again represent to the distinguished command of the army; which, whilst under the pressure of uncertainties, never for a moment be actuated by the feelings for the success of the cause, and the honour of the arms. As there are no results resulting from our pre-

sent situation, upon which you may require particular information, and such details as cannot be brought within a letter, I have thought it necessary to charge my secretary, colonel Brownrigg, with this dispatch, who will be able to explain fully all matters relating to this army. I transmit a return of killed, wounded, and missing, of his majesty's and the Russian troops, in the action of the 6th instant. I most heartily lament that it has again been so serious, and that so many brave and valuable men have fallen.

I am yours,
Frederick.

Right hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing,
of his Majesty's Forces, under the
Command of his Royal Highness
the Duke of York, in the Action of
the 6th of October.*

Total—2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 83 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 7 captains, 23 subalterns, 1 staff, 23 sergeants, 666 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 5 captains, 11 subalterns, 13 sergeants, 2 drummers, 569 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant-colonel Philip Bainbridge and ensign M'Curtis, of the 11th battalion of the 20th regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-colonel Dickson, of the 2d battalion of the 4th ditto.

Lieutenant Forster, of the 3d battalion of the 4th ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Grenadier battalion of line—Lieutenant Dunn, of the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment of foot; lieutenant Hamilton, of the 1st battalion of the 5th ditto.

Light infantry battalion—Lieutenant Alexander, of the 3d battalion of the 4th foot; lieutenant Nicholson, of the 2d battalion of the 35th ditto; ensign Parsons, and volunteer J. M'Innis, of the 1st battalion of the 9th ditto.

Colonel Maitland and ensign Burke, of the 3d battalion of the 1st guards.

Surgeon Babington, of the 1st battalion of the 3d ditto.

Major Campbell, captain Newman, lieutenant Stevens, and ensigns Fevel and Humphries, of the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment of foot.

Captains Masters, Wallace, and Torrence; and ensign Drurie, of the 2d battalion of the 20th ditto.

Captain-lieutenant John Wardlow; lieutenants Bennet, Pulcail, Sankey, and M'Intosh, of the 63d regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-colonel Hodgson; ensigns Johnson, Carruther, and John Nicholls, of the 1st battalion of the 4th ditto.

Captains Gilman and Palman; lieutenants Deare and Wilson; ensigns Highmore and Archibald, of the 2d battalion of the 4th ditto.

Majors Wynch and Horndon, of the 3d battalion of the 4th ditto.

Ensigns Williams, Johnson, and King, of the 31st regiment of foot.

Names of Officers missing.

Lieutenant-colonel Lake, of the 3d battalion of the 1st guards.

Lieutenant-colonel Chley; major Pringle; captain dail, Brodie, Gillmore, lieutenants Gasley, Wilson Wilbraham; ensigns Brown Hill, Anderson, M'Pherson of the 2d battalion of the

Captain Williamson; ensign, of the 3d battalion of

Alex. H

Assistant adjutan

N. B. 7th light dragoon and file, 2 horses, killed; 7 file, 6 horses, wounded; 2 file, 1 horse, missing.

15th ditto—2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

The returns did not close the 10th.

11th light dragoons—7 horses prisoners of war, above return.

*Head-quarters, Zuy
October 1*

*List of the killed, wounded
and missing, of the Russian Forces
Command of his Royal Highness
the Duke of York, in the
the 6th October.*

Total—382 killed, or
prisoners, and 755 wounded.
(Signed) D'Essen, major

London Gazette, October 1

Downing

*Dispatches, of which the following
Copies, have been received
Right Honourable Henry
one of his Majesty's privy
secretaries of State, from
General Trigg and
the Right Honourable Lord
Seymour, Commanders-*

*'s Land and Sea Forces
ard and Windward Cha-
ls.*

*-quarters, Paramaribo,
August 23.*

me very particular sa-
ave the honour of ac-
u, that the colony of
ndered to his majesty
unt; and that the Bri-
ook possession of Fort
dam, the principal for-
following day.

ng your instructions of
June by Lord Hugh
ost no time in making
ments as were neces-
sing troops from Gre-
t. Lucia, which, with
osed taking from Mar-
ld complete the num-
to be employed in the
this settlement,

ral conceiving it advi-
atch captain Ekins in
te to examine this coast,

any vessels getting in
ence, it afforded me an
of sending lieutenant-
ley, commanding engi-
e such observations as
ful on the occasion.

ps being assembled at
embarked the 30th of
on-board the different
ted to receive them;
dron, consisting of two
ships and five frigates,
all craft carrying stores
ns, put to sea on the

1th of this month, we
ast to windward of the
n, and fell in with the
rigate, which had been
from Martinique for

the purposes I have already men-
tioned. She was afterwards, on the
12th, and again on the 14th, or-
dered to reconnoitre the coast, and
ascertain with precision the strength
of the post at Bram's Point, which
defends the entrance of the river.
This service was executed by lieu-
tenant-colonel Shipley with great
zeal and judgement; and, had it
been necessary to effect a landing,
his observations would have proved
of the most essential service.

Captain Ekins, of the *Amphitrite*,
and lieutenant Senhouse, command-
ing the *Requin*, were generally em-
ployed as parties of observation, and
have great merit for the zeal and
activity which they evinced in the
execution of the fatiguing and ar-
duous duty entrusted to them.

The Squadron stood in towards
Surinam on the 16th inst, and came
to anchor off the mouth of the river
that afternoon, when it was agreed
between lord Hugh Seymour and
myself to summon the colony to
surrender, which was accordingly
done in the evening. But, as the
governor requested forty-eight hours
to consider the proposals, his an-
swer was not received till the 18th,
which was delivered by a deputa-
tion from the colony, composed of
some military officers and gentle-
men, inhabitants of the settlement,
who were empowered to treat with
us generally on the terms proposed,
but not authorized to conclude the
capitulation finally, the ratification
of the several articles being reserved
for the governor.

It being impossible, from the shal-
lowness of the water, to proceed up
the river with the line-of-battle ships,
a disposition was made on the morn-
ing of the 19th to remove the troops
from the *Prince of Wales* and *In-
vincible*

vincible to the small craft, which was immediately effected; when they, with four frigates, (the admiral and myself being in one of them) got under way, and in the afternoon anchored two miles above the entrance of the river. A detachment of the 60th regiment was then landed, and took possession of the redoubts and battery at Bram's Point, called Peit Keyn, which had been previously abandoned.

In the situation now described, the Squadron continued till the night of the 20th instant, when the capitulation was returned finally ratified and confirmed by the governor, which enabled us to proceed on the following day with the ships and small craft lying within the river, to Fort New Amsterdam, which was then taken possession of by 400 men of the 5th battalion of the 60th, under the command of major Dorfner, the acting adjutant-general, major Thomas having also landed with this detachment.

The garrison of Fort New Amsterdam consisted of about 750 men, 500 of whom were the Walloon guards, and 250 Dutch troops, who were allowed to march out with the honours of war.

On the 22d inst. the redoubt Leyden, and battery Frederici, the redoubt and battery Purmerent, fort Zeelandia, and the town of Paramaribo, the capital of this settlement, were taken possession of by the British troops in his majesty's name.

It became impossible, from the distance of the river Marawina and Suramina, to take immediate possession of the several posts therein situated; but the troops who formerly occupied them having since entered into his majesty's service,

now hold them for the British government.

I am very happy to be to add, that the troops of this colony, as well as the inhabitants, evince the utmost satisfaction and appear perfectly contented happy in the change that has taken place.

I have also great pleasure in acquainting you that our troops are in perfect health, which is a great measure to be attributed to the attention they received from the navy whilst on-board ship.

My knowledge of the officers and men employed on this expedition warrants me in saying, that there has been occasion for greater exertions than were found in former times; his majesty would have had reason to be satisfied with the conduct of his vices; as it is, many must be content to have their merits rewarded till some more trying occasion presents itself; for this we must acknowledge, that the acquisition of this valuable colony is to be attributed to the steady enterprise of the people of the advantage of having the exercise of their rights, the execution of their laws, the enjoyment of their property secured by the British government to the abhorrence in which we have long held French power and French oppression, rather than to the effect of our exertions and dread of our force. For our common causes, I am persuaded his majesty will find the inhabitants become his majesty's subjects, and the military will enter into his service faithful servants.

I am particularly indebted to vice-admiral lord Hugh Seymour for his cordial co-operation in the whole of this undertaking, and have great pleasure in ack-

igations to the navy in
rious arrangements since
in the West Indies, on
ry other occasion, I have
y essential assistance from
dge and experience of
as, the acting adjutant-
quired by his having
greater part of the last
wars in this country.

I have the honour to
you a return of the ord-
l in the several forts and

harged my aid-de-camp,
wne, with this dispatch,
ve the honour of giving
ther information as may
relative to the surrender
y.

e honour to be, &c.

T. Trigge, lieutenant-
general.
on. Henry Dundas,
, &c. &c.

llows a return of ord-
munition, and stores, in
t forts and batteries in
of Surinam, to a confi-
unt.]

ad-quarters, Paramaribo,
August 23.

we have the honour to
you a copy of the articles
ion on which this colony
to his majesty, together
pers relating to the par-
eaf.

the honour to be, &c.
Tho. Trigge, lieute-
nant-general.
Hugh Seymour, vice-
admiral.
Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

*By Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge
and Vice-admiral the Right Ho-
nourable Lord Hugh Seymour,
Commanders-in-chief of his Britan-
nic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces
employed at the Windward and
Leeward Islands.*

A squadron of his Britannic ma-
jesty's ships being arrived upon the
coast of Surinam with a very con-
siderable military force, we seize
the first moment to offer terms so
evidently for the advantage of the
colony placed under your command,
that we trust they will immediately
be subscribed to; and particularly as
the similar mark of our sovereign's
gracious disposition has been pro-
ductive of every possible happiness
and advantage to your late sister
colony of Demerara.

We have sent captain William
Cayley, senior captain of the squa-
dron, and lieutenant-colonel the ba-
ron de Rottenberg, commanding a
battalion on this expedition, with
these terms for your consideration,
and shall wait twenty-four hours
for your decision on this subject.
Should the offer made on our part
in the name of his Britannic majesty
not be accepted, you must yourself
be answerable for the effusion of
blood and the loss of property which
may be the consequence of terms
not being attended to in time, which
are formed for the general welfare
of the colony over which you are
placed, as well as the comfort and
happiness of its individuals.

(Signed) Tho. Trigge, lieute-
nant-general.
H. Seymour, vice-
admiral.

Dated on-board his majesty's ship
Prince of Wales, off Bram's
Point, August 16.

Articles

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge, and Vice-admiral the Right Honourable Lord Hugh Seymour, Commanders-in-chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Islands, and Jurian François Priderici, Governor-general of the Colony of Surinam and its Dependencies, Major-general of Infantry, and Commander-in-chief by Sea and Land in the said Colony.

According to which the said colony and its dependencies shall be put under the immediate protection of his Britannic majesty, in conformity to the summons which has been sent by the said commanders-in-chief, dated on-board his majesty's ship the Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, the 16th August, 1799, and the additional articles proposed by the said governor-general, and agreed to by the said commanders-in-chief the 19th August, 1799.

Art. I. The colony of Surinam, with its dependencies, shall immediately be placed under the protection of his Britannic majesty, and shall quietly and peaceably submit to his government.

II. The inhabitants of the colony shall enjoy full security to their persons, and the free exercise of their religion, with the immediate and entire possession of their private property, whether on-shore or afloat, such only being excepted as may appear to belong to the subjects of the king of Spain or to those of the French republic; the ancient laws and usages which have hitherto been observed in the colony respecting property continuing in force.

III. All ships of war, artillery, provisions, and stores, in the public

magazines and warehouses as the effects of every d belonging to the public, given up to his Britannic the state they now are, re being immediately taken appointed for this purpose of the contracting parties

IV. All the debts of t which may exist at the n these terms being accede be cleared by the prod taxes and imposts of the sa or by its revenues.

V. No change whatso take place in the laws of t without it shall hereafter the mutual advantage, and the concurrence of the pa rested on that subject.

VI. In case the colony remains in the posses Britannic majesty at the c of a general peace, it sh every right and every c privilege enjoyed by the l colonies in the West Indies.

VII. The troops now lony of Surinam, as well a cers belonging to the differ serving under its present ment, may, if they wish it, to his Britannic majesty's f the same footing with re appointments and pay as t his army, provided they oath of allegiance and fide majesty, and engage to l where their services ma quired. Scanen will lik admitted into his Britannic service, and will be sure every possible encouragen

VIII. The persons em the civil administration lony, who shall be recomr their good conduct, ma questing it, continue in

while their behaviour is such that it accords with the fidelity and allegiance to his majesty, which they will be bound to take: but the command of the troops must be placed in the hands of the British officer to be named by his majesty, as commander-in-chief of the troops employed in the West

(ed) Tho. Trigge, lieutenant-general.

H. Seymour, vice-admiral.

Friderici.

board his majesty's ship the *Surinam*, in the river Surinam, the 20th of August, 1799.

and Explanations proposed by the Excellency the Governor-general of the Colony of Surinam, Friderici, respecting the Articles of Capitulation proposed by the Excellencies Lieutenant-general Thomas Trigge and Vice-admiral the Right Honourable Lord Seymour, &c. &c. &c.

That the offer made respecting the secure enjoyment of property shall be confirmed, without other exceptions than those contained in the summons.

Already agreed to.

That the trade of neutral ships shall be continued on the footing on which it now is, without other exceptions than those with respect to the Americans, whom the inhabitants of the colony have great obligations.

Already agreed to, as far as necessary to place the colony on the same footing as Demarara. The proposal in favour of the Americans

cannot be acceded to, but shall be transmitted to the British government, whose favourable disposition towards America cannot be doubted.

III. That the officers and soldiers who are desirous of entering into the service of his Britannic majesty shall be employed during the present war in the defence of this colony, and that those who do not choose to enter into his majesty's service shall be allowed to remain in the colony as private persons, or go to any other place.

Answ. This request cannot be granted consonantly with our instructions; but it is so reasonable, and is at the same time so much what the commander-in-chief wishes, that there can be little doubt but the object of the troops on this point will be accomplished. The troops which have been raised and continued at Demarara is a proof of this. The latter part of this article, respecting the soldiers who do not wish to enter into his Britannic majesty's service, is granted.

IV. That vessels and every thing necessary shall be provided to transport the Walloon guards now in the service of this colony to one of the ports of Spain in Europe; and that in other respects they shall be treated according to the stipulations entered into with them.

Answ. Being uncertain of the number to which the Walloon guards amount, and ignorant of the means of transporting them from the colony, it is impossible to fix upon any precise conveyance for them; but the spirit of the request will be conformed to, and 150 or 200 of them shall immediately be removed either to Spain, or to one of its colonies; it being

being understood that both officers and men are to be considered prisoners of war, and that they are not to serve against Great Britain until regularly exchanged.

V. That the troops at present under the orders of the governor-general of the colony, shall, on giving up the forts in which they are, march out with the honours of war, and ground their arms on the glacis of the forts, by command from their own officers; and that they shall in other respects be treated with the attention they have deserved by their good conduct and attention to the colony.

Ans. Granted.

VI. The usual honours of war, of firing their guns before they strike their colours, shall be allowed to the men of war in the colony.

Ans. Granted.

VII. In what time is the article relative to private property to be understood?

Ans. On the subject of property it will be right to observe, that the habitations as well as property of individuals will be equally respected, whether they are present in the colony or not; such only being excepted from our protection as are now serving against Great Britain. Property of that description will be put in sequestration, until instructions are received from the British government on that subject. The same rule will be observed towards French proprietors who may be resident in France or any of its dependencies.

(Signed) Tho. Trigge, lieutenant-general.

H. Seymour, vice-admiral.

Friderici.

London Gazette, October

Dorning

Lieutenant-colonel Clinch de-camp to his royal highness the duke of York, arrived this day at the office of the right honourable Henry Dundas, with dispatches which the following are c

Head-quarters, Sch

October 2

Sir,

In my late communication represented to you the circumstances under which I found it necessary to withdraw the army from its forward position in front of the city, and which I trust appeared to his majesty sufficient to warrant the measure.

The season of the year, already assumed here the winter, gave me, from this additional reason to apprehend any attempt towards a prolongation of the campaign in this country could not be attended with advantages, whilst the necessity of covering the troops in the forward district of the country in the precarious state of supplies expected in that season, the conviction I felt that it was an advisable measure to be taken to remove with the army to England; an operation which though it might have exposed the army to some loss in its execution I judged in my mind preferable to any other which could be adopted.

Under this impression, considering that serious loss might result from delay, I have been obliged to conclude an armistice,

vice-admiral Mitchell, al Brune, commanding and Batavian armies, of conditions are enclosed, although they provide up a large number of war, now in our hands, will not be thought by an inadequate compensation of valuable lives which have been lost, after the object hitherto directed them, promised success; and only means which pre-empt themselves of ensuring a settlement, were those of resort to a destructive measure of bombardment from the sea, which, as it has involved the inhabitation of the northern part of this island in ruin for a series of years, it has been highly regrettable to the feelings, as well as to the character and practice of the British nation.

Confident that the motives here detailed will excite his majesty for having without waiting for previous orders from home, and that I have the satisfaction of knowing his conduct in this respect is in accordance with his majesty's gracious commands.

I am, &c.

Frederick.

Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c.

TRANSLATION.

Agreed upon between Major-General Knox, duly authorized by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-chief of the British and Russian Armies, and Citizen Brune, General and Adjutant-general, authorized by Citizen

Brune, General and Commander-in-chief of the French and Batavian Army.

Art. I. From the date of this convention all hostilities shall cease between the two armies.

II. The line of demarcation between the said armies shall be the line of their respective out-posts, as they now exist.

III. The continuation of all works, offensive and defensive, shall be suspended on both sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.

IV. The mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at other positions within the line now occupied by the combined English and Russian army, shall be restored in the state in which they were taken, or (in case of improvement) in their present state, and all the Dutch artillery taken therein shall be preserved.

V. The combined English and Russian army shall embark as soon as possible, and shall evacuate the territory, coasts, islands, and internal navigation of the Dutch republic, by the 30th of November, 1799, without committing any devastations, by inundations, cutting the dykes, or otherways injuring the sources of navigation.

VI. Any ships of war or other vessels which may arrive with reinforcements for the combined British and Russian army, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.

VII. General Brune shall be at liberty to send an officer within the lines of the Zuyp and to the Helder, to report to him the state of the batteries and the progress of the embarkation. His royal highness the duke of York shall be equally at liberty

liberty to send an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to satisfy himself that no new works are carried on on their side. An officer of rank and distinction shall be sent from each army respectively, to guarantee the execution of this convention.

VIII. Eight thousand prisoners of war, French and Batavians, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored without conditions, to their respective countries. The proportion and the choice of such prisoners for each, to be determined between the two republics. Major-general Knox shall remain with the French army to guarantee the execution of this article.

IX. The cartel agreed upon between the two armies for the exchange of the prisoners, taken during the present campaign, shall continue in full force till it shall be carried into complete execution; and it is farther agreed, that the Dutch admiral de Winter shall be considered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaar, the 18th of October, 1799, by the under-signed general officers, furnished with full powers to this effect.

(Signed) J. Knox, major-general.
Rostollan.

London Gazette, Nov. 16, 1799.

Admiralty-Office.

A Letter from the Right hon. Lord Nelson, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Palermo, 1st October, introduces the following.

Civita Vecchia, Oct. 5.

Sir,

I am to request you will inform

4

their lordships, that I took possession of Civita Vecchia, Come Tolsa, on the 29th and 30th with 200 marines and that the Culloden and Minota have already embarked and off near 3000 of the enemy wait for transports to get remainder, which I suppose 2000 more.

General Bouchard takes possession of Rome at the same time same treaty; all public property be restored: their lordships rely on every exertion on my part the capitulation in full trust I shall succeed.

I have the honour to be
T. Tro
Evan Nepean, esq.

Civita Vecchia

Sir,

In obedience to orders from Nelson, I have the honour to inform you, for their lordship's information, a copy of the articles of capitulation I have made with the French general Garnier, to clear the state. As I knew the French had all the valuables of the Roman state packed up ready for embarkation on the coast at Civita Vecchia a deep bay, with hard winds and heavy sea, which rendered the blockade from being as was necessary to prevent my from carrying off those valuable articles, I therefore thought it best to grant the liberty to have, to get them out of the country, where they have committed every excess possible.

I trust what I have done will meet their lordship's approbation.

I beg you to represent to their lordships, that I received assistance from captain Le

Rome and arranged the
 , and taking possession of
 , with general Bouchard,
 ability and exertion, and
 y satisfaction.

the honour to be, &c.

T. Trowbridge.

ean, esq.

*Proposed for the Convention
 the General of Division
 , Commander-in-Chief of
 each Troop, and those of
 d other Allies now in the
 Republic in a State of Siege,
 umodore Trowbridge, com-
 his Britannic Majesty's
 v, lying off Civita Vecchia,
 part of Great Britain and
 es.*

Considering that neither
 1 troops, nor the troops of
 s at Rome, Civita Vec-
 posts within the jurisdic-
 ase places, have been re-
 sieged by the troops of
 majesty or those of his
 said majesty consents that
 of France and the Italian
 se troops serving with
 also all persons attached or
 to those forces, together
 wives and children, shall
 Roman territory, in order
 to France and to the ports
 Franca, or Antibes, on
 els to be provided for that
 y the commanding officer
 itish forces; it is, how-
 be understood, that the
 roops, and other persons,
 mbarked, shall be properly
 by the English govern-
 ring the whole of their
 and that the expense at-
 rich victualling shall here-
 LI.

after be accounted for by the French
 republic.

Answer. Considering that Civita
 Vecchia, Corneto, Tolfa, and all
 the Roman state, under the com-
 mand of general Garnier, has not
 been regularly besieged, but block-
 aded, I will grant to the troops of
 the respective garrisons to march out
 of these places with all the honours
 of war, to have their muskets,
 swords, and bayonets, and not to
 be considered as prisoners of war,
 on their being sent to France or
 Corsica, as may be most conveni-
 ent. The French general shall be
 allowed to take from the public
 stores at Rome provision for the
 march to Civita Vecchia.

Proper provisions shall be put on
 board for the voyage, to be paid
 for by the government of France
 hereafter.

II. The troops above-mentioned
 shall assemble at Civita Vecchia
 within eight days after the accept-
 ance of the present convention, and
 remain there under their own guard,
 with the honours of war, until the
 arrival or junction of the transports
 in which they are to be embarked;
 and when the number of vessels ne-
 cessary for that purpose shall be as-
 sembled, the said troops shall file
 off and embark accordingly, with
 drums beating, colours flying, a
 lighted match, and two field-pieces,
 or howitzers, with their apparte-
 nances; and be also allowed to carry
 away their firelocks, bayonets, side-
 arms, and cartouch-boxes, together
 with all the effects belonging to
 each individual of the said troops,
 who shall moreover not be consid-
 ered as prisoners of war.

Answer. The transports are ready.
 St. Angelo and its dependencies
 under general Garnier's orders on
 K the

the other side Tofsi, to be delivered to the regular troops under marshal Bourcard.

The French garrison shall march out with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, in forty-eight hours after the capitulation is signed; but no field-pieces or howitzers allowed; only muskets, bayonets, swords, and cartouch-boxes, and not to be considered as prisoners of war.

III. Twenty-four hours after the present convention shall have been signed and accepted, a detachment of 100 men shall land from his Britannic majesty's ships; 100 of whom to be stationed at Civita Vecchia, and afterwards to occupy the horn-work at the Roman gate, conjointly with a like number of French troops; the remaining 300 to march to Rome, accompanied by a French detachment: and, on their arrival at that city, to be put in possession of the gate of Cavalligiera, and the hospitals; at which two places an equal number of French troops shall also be stationed, until the complete evacuation of Rome.

Answer. Civita Vecchia and Corneto to be put in possession of the British troops as soon as possible after the signing these articles as a courier can come from Rome; and the garrison to be embarked and sent to France.

General Bourcier will have directions to give a sufficient guard of regular troops to escort the garrisons of Rome and its dependencies.

IV. The sick, belonging to the French and their allies, not in a condition to be conveyed, shall be allowed to remain at Rome and Civita Vecchia, and be considered as under the immediate protection of his Britannic majesty and his allies, sub-

ject, however, to the domestic superintendence of a French commissary, and be treated and taken care of as heretofore, by their usual medical attendants, &c. who shall be permitted to continue with them at the two places above-mentioned.

Whatever expense may attend the victualling of the said sick shall be reimbursed to the proper persons by the French republic: and on the recovery of the sick they shall be conveyed by sea to the nearest port of France, together with the medical and other persons who may have attended them in the hospitals, and whose presence at Rome or Civita Vecchia may no longer be necessary, after the whole of the sick shall be recovered.

Answer. The sick belonging to the French garrisons shall be assisted by their own surgeons, at the expense of the French republic, and shall be sent to France when they are well.

V. With a view to the due execution of the preceding article, an assistant shall be appointed to the commissary of war, at Rome, for the purpose of enforcing the French regulations in the different hospitals; and seeing that the sick are treated according thereto; and he shall correspond, as far as relates to these particulars, with the commanding officer of the English troops, and their allies, who may happen to be at Rome or Civita Vecchia. The French general shall nominate an officer to take charge of the depot which may be formed at Civita Vecchia for the convalescents, according as they shall be discharged from the hospitals.

Answer. The general may leave such assistants to the sick as he may think necessary.

VI. The

French troops and their baggage, for Civita Vecchia shall be provided with the conveyances for their baggage, with a sufficient number of mules for the removal of the baggage, as may be judged by the commanding officer to be in a condition to do so. The like means of conveyance shall be provided for the several public accountants of the troops or civil officers, such as civil commissioners, treasury, civil and military appointments, &c. shall be provided by the officer commanding the English troops, and who shall have entered Rome in conformity to the terms of their convention; and the said commanding officer, in regard to the requisitions to be made to him by the commanding officer of war entrusted with the management of this service, shall be divided of the French

General Bourcard will provide the boats, &c. for the transport of the French baggage. Angelo and its dependents shall be provided with the baggage that may be required. Especial care shall be taken to convey such sick and wounded soldiers as may be in a condition to be removed, to Civita Vecchia by waggons, &c. cannot be immediately, they shall be removed at the first opportunity to

French troops and their baggage shall proceed to Civita Vecchia in the course of two days, or stated marches: they shall march on the first day for Rome, and on the second proceed to their destination; they shall be provided from the storehouses at

Rome, with the supplies necessary for their subsistence during their march: and the officer commanding the English troops, and their allies, shall provide the means of conveying those supplies.

Answer. Answered before.

VIII. All private property, whether moveable or otherwise, belonging to the French or their allies in the Roman territory, shall be respected, and remain at the disposal of themselves or their agents.

Answer. Private property never molested.

IX. All description of property as well as objects of art, belonging to the French republic, throughout the whole extent of the Roman republic, shall be also respected; and the French nation have liberty to leave one or more persons at Rome, for the purpose of arranging and preserving the several articles, until the French government shall take such measures relative to this matter as may appear most consistent with the national interests.

Answer. Public property was never before demanded in the long course of service I have seen, of course, wholly inadmissible.—Public property must be given up.

X. The cavalry corps belonging to the French and their allies shall be allowed to return to France by land, taking their horses with them, as also their arms and baggage: they shall be escorted by a detachment of 50 mounted Austrian troops, or their allies, as far as the advanced posts of the nearest French army. All French officers, or the officers of the allies of France, who shall be desirous of following the above-mentioned cavalry corps, with their horses, servants, carriages, and baggage, shall be at liberty to do so.

and the necessary lodgings, provisions, and forage for this little column, during its journey, be provided by means of the interposition and good offices of commodore Trowbridge, with the persons in authority belonging to those governments through whose territories the troops may pass.

Answer. Cavalry-horses, being public property, must be delivered up. The remainder of the article inadmissible.

XI. An officer of artillery shall be appointed by each party to draw up a report of the ordnance and other military stores and ammunition remaining in the garrisons of the castle of St. Angelo, Civita Vecchia, Corneto, and the surrounding towers; and an officer of experience shall also be appointed on each side to make a report as to the actual state of the above fortresses, with a view to their surrender, and likewise that of the plans and charts in their dependency.

Answer. Agreed.

XII. Such citizens of Rome and other persons as shall now form, or may have heretofore formed a part of the constituted authorities of the Roman republic; and those also who shall have served the republican cause, by their patriotic works, or taken up arms for that purpose, shall be at liberty to depart with the French troops and on the same terms as they do, or remain in the Roman territory, free from all kind of molestation, on account of their political opinions or avocations, during the time they shall have exercised either their civil or military functions.

Answer. As long as the Romans conduct themselves with propriety, and are obedient to the laws, they

will not be molested. Such Romans as choose to embark with the persons, have my full leave, taking them their private property.

XIII. Commodore Trowbridge on the part of his Britannic majesty and his allies, engages, on the faith of the English, that no individuals within the Roman territory shall be incommode'd or persecuted on account of their opinions; that their persons and property shall alike be respected; and that they moreover be at all times allowed the necessary passports to enable them to leave the Roman territory with entire liberty to make any transfer or disposition of their property as they may think fit.

Answer. Answered before.

XIV. Any neutral vessels may be in the port of Civita Vecchia, shall be allowed to be employed as transports for the conveyance of the troops, and be afterwards permitted to return to their former employments; and vessels belonging to the republics of France and Holland which may also be at the port mentioned, shall be employed in a like manner, and not held subject to confiscation as prizes.

Answer. Proper transports provided.

XV. Two covered vessels (is, vessels not subject to examination) shall be allowed, and taken from amongst those above-mentioned, belonging to the French and Roman republics.

Answer. Inadmissible.

XVI. The storehouses of Civita Vecchia shall remain in the possession of the French, until they shall be on the point of embarkation, and the French general allowed to take therefrom the supplies necessary for the division, pa-

ie will not suffer any permit more to be taken than the army may re-

As long as the garrison : storehouses may be : more of any species of : be issued than the usual

ie French ambassador to : republic shall enjoy, in : ple manner, the privi- : ng to his character, ac- : e rights of nations, and : to leave Rome, and re- : nce either by land or : g with him whatever : arriages he may judge

his own personal ac- : , and the convenience : is attached to the em- : l as for the conveyance : ts and the diplomatic : ould the ambassador pre- : vance by sea, he shall, : h his effects and those : ns in his suite, and : s of the embassy, be : n board an English : of the ports of Villa : bes, or Toulon.

icle are understood to : ended the secretary of : secretaries and other : hed to the embassy, and : osing the suite of the

The members of the : tion from the French : iding at Rome: their : persons attached to such : shall also be understood : ithin the description of : prehended in this arti- : ey (the said members) : erty to take away with : apers appertaining to : tion, together with their : d effects, and those of

the other persons belonging to the : said commission.

Answer. A proper English vessel is ready for the reception of the am- : bassador and his suite, to carry him : to France, with the baggage.

Public papers, belonging to the : Roman state, to be delivered to : general Bourcard.

No public papers to be taken : away which in any shape are belong- : ing to the Roman state.

The agents to be sent to France, : by sea.

XVIII. The town of Ancona, : being under a separate command, : shall not be understood as compre- : hended in the present convention.

Answer. The places to be given : up are understood to be those under : the command of general Garnier ; : Ancona is excepted.

XIX. The articles of the present : convention shall not be construed : as affecting or tending in any respect : to prejudice the sovereign rights : or independence of the Roman re- : public.

Answer. Not understood.

XX. In case of any difficulty : arising, with respect to the interpre- : tation of the articles of this conven- : tion, such articles shall be explained : in favour of the French and their : allies.

Answer. Agreed.

Done and concluded at a council : of war the 10th Vendemaire, eighth : year of the French republic, one : and indivisible.

(Signed) T. Trowbridge.
P. Garnier.

The foregoing treaty was made, : concluded, and agreed upon, be- : tween us, the above-signed, in order : to its having full and entire effect, : according to the answers of commo- : dore Trowbridge, placed under the

respective articles proposed by general Garnier.

On board the Culloden, the 5th Vendemaire, eighth year of the republic, 20th September, 1799.

(Signed) P. Garnier.
T. Trowbridge.

Additional Articles to the Convention made between General of Division Garnier, Commander in the Roman Republic in a State of Siege, and Commodore Trowbridge, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Forces before Civita Vecchia.

Art. I. His Britannic majesty's troops shall take possession of the fort and town of Civita Vecchia, the 7th Vendemaire (20th September,) in the afternoon. The French troops of the garrison will remain in the barracks, as it will be mentioned hereafter; they will be allowed at the gate of the barracks a guard of honour of their own nation.

The British troops shall take possession of Corneto the 8th Vendemaire (30th September) in the morning; the French troops at Corneto will be at Civita Vecchia the same day, to be placed in the barracks as above. His Sicilian majesty's troops shall take possession of Rome and of fort St. Angelo the 8th Vendemaire (30th September,) two hours after midnight, in a sufficient number, and shall be placed according to the dispositions that may be proposed by general Garnier to general Bourcard, so as to assure the tranquillity of the town, and protect the evacuation of the French. The French shall begin to evacuate Rome the 8th Vendemaire (30th September;) a second column shall march

out the next day, and the third, which will be the last, shall set out the day after.

They shall also repair to Montecori the day after their departure, and the day preceeding they will arrive at Civita Vecchia.

They will take with them in the route 2 field-pieces and 1 howitzer, which they will deliver to the British commodore as soon as they arrive at Civita Vecchia.

Agreed.

II. General Garnier, or for him the French commandant of the city of Rome, agreeably with general Bourcard, shall continue to give the French and the Romans, in the suite of the army, public orders to regulate their evacuation, until the departure of the last French column.

Agreed.

III. The 9th Vendemaire (or the 1st of October,) the French troops in the barracks of Civita Vecchia shall be so embarked, that their barracks may be occupied by the first column coming from Rome, arriving the same evening at Civita Vecchia. This column shall be embarked the next day, to give room in the evening to the second column. This shall embark the 11th Vendemaire (4th October,) to make way to the third column, which shall embark the day after their arrival.

The sick shall be embarked the last, and the most commodious vessels shall be kept for them.

Agreed.

On board the Culloden, the 5th Vendemaire, (or 27th September, 1799.)

(Signed) T. Trowbridge.

London

the, November 23, 1799.

Downing-street.
which the following is a
been received by Lieute-
ant the Honourable Alex-
ander, Deputy Adjutant-Gen-
eral Sir James Pulteney, Bart.
of his Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales, transmitted
to the Right Honourable
the Secretary of State.

Swan Cutter, at Sea,
November 20.

From time to time report-
 for the information of
 his Highness, the commander-
 in-chief, the progress which had
 taken place in the embarkation and
 the British and Russian
 troops were left under my
 in the province of North
 Holland I am now happy to
 report, that the last of them
 departed yesterday morning, when,
 being fair, the whole of
 the war and transports re-
 maining at Texel left that port.
 The property belonging to the army
 was sold off, excepting a small
 quantity of damaged provisions,
 arms, and about 300
 chests of little value, for
 which there was no tonnage; of
 the rest alone were saleable,
 and at so small a price, that
 it was better to distribute the
 proceeds among the dis-
 tress in and near which
 they had been cantoned, to be
 than any of the inhabitants
 have suffered from the
 consequences of war.

Dutch Indianmen, and
 which it was impossible

for us to remove in their present
 state, but which might have been
 fitted out as ships of war by the
 enemy, were completely disabled
 and rendered useless for any farther
 purpose, through the exertions of a
 detachment of seamen, under the
 direction of captain Bovar. The
 desire of complying most strictly
 with the articles of the agreement
 entered into between his royal high-
 ness and general Brune, prevented
 their being blown up, which could
 not have been done without endan-
 gering the navigation of the Nieuwe
 Diep. Vice-admiral Dickson, as
 well as myself, made it our study to
 comply in this, as in every other
 instance, with the articles of agree-
 ment, and must do the French gene-
 ral the justice to say, that he seemed
 actuated by the same spirit. Previ-
 ous to quitting the Helder, I had,
 in obedience to his royal highness's
 instructions, discharged every just
 demand of the inhabitants of the
 country which had been occupied
 by the army; and I was happy to
 find that very few claims were
 brought forward beyond those
 which it was in my power to satis-
 fy. The embarkation of the troops,
 difficult from the multiplicity of the
 arrangements required, and some-
 times arduous from the state of the
 weather, was carried on with the
 utmost zeal and activity by vice-ad-
 miral Dickson, and the officers and
 seamen under his command. I feel
 particularly indebted to captain
 Lawford, of his majesty's ship Ron-
 ney, who was left on shore, and
 had the immediate direction of the
 embarkation, for his exertions, and
 his attention to every branch of his
 majesty's service, and to captain
 Woodrifle, principal agent of the
 transport-service, for his great zeal
 in

in the execution of the duties of that situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

James Pulteney.

The hon. col. Hope, adjutant-general, &c.

P. S. Three armed vessels have been left to cruise off the Texel, to give warning to any British ships of our having evacuated the port. It was agreed by the French general, that if any should arrive previous to the expiration of the month, they should as a matter of course, be allowed to depart.

Supplement to the Account of the Armistice concluded between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and General Brune, published in the Gazette of the 20th ultimo.

*Head-quarters, Schagen Brug,
October 15.*

General,

The late hour at which your letter reached me last night, prevented my sending sooner to Alkmaar major-general Knox, the officer alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date. He is entirely in my confidence, and is fully authorized to treat and conclude with you on the subject respecting which he has received my instructions.

(Signed) Frederick, duke of York,
Commander-in-chief of the combined English and Russian army.

To general Brune, commander-in-chief, &c.

*Head-quarters, Schagen Brug,
October 15.*

By virtue of the authority, and in obedience to the order of his

royal highness the duke of York, commander-in-chief of the combined English and Russian army, major-general Knox will have the honour of communicating with general Brune, commander-in-chief of the French and Batavian army, and of stating to him, that in consequence of the difficulties arising from the very unfavourable and unusual state of the weather at this season, we have judged it expedient to re-occupy the position of Zuyp: that in this situation, with cantonments amply adequate to the amount of our forces, having an uninterrupted and certain means of keeping up our communication with England, and matters as we are of the Helder, the Texel, the Zuyder Zee, and the ocean, it depends upon us either to await the period when a favourable change of weather and circumstances may enable us to renew offensive operations, or to withdraw our army by degrees, and without risk, from this country, retaining possession of such detached points as might be judged most favourable for annoying the enemy, or for securing real advantages to ourselves. In the event of our recurring to this last-mentioned measure, it will become our duty to neglect no means which can contribute to the preservation of the brave troops intrusted to our care; and for this purpose (however distressing; however ruinous to the inhabitants and to the country the alternative may be) we shall be compelled to avail ourselves of those dreadful expedients which it is in our power to adopt. Having perfectly at our disposal the sea-dykes, both towards the ocean and the Zuyder Zee, as well as the interior dykes,

, we should in that case be led to the terrible necessity of attacking the whole country of Holland, and of adding to calamity every destructive evil must necessarily result from an attempt to force or interrupt our trade.

We should, under such circumstances, also be constrained to make use of the ample means we possess for obstructing the navigation of the North Sea henceforth impracticable by obstructing the Mars Diep, destroying the Nieuwe Diep; upon which so many years of labour, and such immense sums, have been expended. Our system of carrying on war having on all occasions been governed by the most liberal principles, necessity and the strongest sense of duty could alone induce us to adopt a system repugnant to the sentiments which have directed the conduct of the British nation. From these considerations, and from our persuasion that general Brune and the Dutch government must be actuated by similar views, and equally desirous to prevent an useless effusion of blood, the amicable arrangement of a truce, which is, perhaps, the object of both parties, and from our anxiety in case of a different result, to be justified to the whole universe, whatever destruction may in consequence devolve upon this country; we propose and offer to general Brune, and to the Batavian Republic, that the English and Russian troops shall evacuate, before the end of November next, all the towns, the islands, and the interior of Holland, without committing any act detrimental to the great sources of its navigation,

or leaving the country under any insurrection.

For this purpose, we propose that a suspension of hostilities should take place until the next 1st May, or 1st June: That during that interval we shall remain in the possession of all the points, and shall not be bound to evacuate any part of the country, we occupy at this moment, and that the lines of the respective advanced posts shall also be that of separation between the two armies; and that the same shall not, under any pretence, be passed by the troops of either, even in the event of our choosing to retire from any part of our present position, or of our putting it altogether. That during the above-mentioned interval no hostilities shall be allowed, nor any operations be carried on, with respect to the conduct of either of the parties within the limits of their relative possession: and that all the rights of war (every act of hostility excepted) shall continue mutually in force: That we will grant to the persons and property of the inhabitants of the country occupied by us every protection consistent with discipline, in the circumstances in which we are placed, and all the advantages which the conduct generally observed by British troops entitles them to expect on such an occasion. If these proposals are agreed with the writers, and are conformable to the intentions of general Brune, there can be no difficulty whatever in carrying them into execution in three days from the date hereof.

By order of his royal highness the commander-in-chief.

(Signed, H. Taylor, Sec.

The

The French and Batavian Armies.

Equality.

Liberty.

*Head-quarters, at Alkmaar,
the 15th of October, the 9th
Year of the French Republic.*

*Brune, General-in-Chief, to the Duke
of York, Commander-in-Chief of
the combined English and Russian
Army.*

General,

Major-general Knox, who was instructed to confer with me on your part, upon the subject of a note which he has delivered, signed by your secretary, will communicate my answer contained in an explanatory note.

(Signed) Citizen Brune,
General-in-chief of the combined
French and Batavian army.

*Head-quarters, at Alkmaar,
the 15th of October, the 9th
Year of the French Republic.*

The duke of York, commander-in-chief of the English army, proposes that a cessation of hostilities shall take place, in consequence of the approach of the inclement season. He promises to withdraw from the Batavian territory, between the present period and the end of November next, the whole army under his command; and consents that no carnage shall be committed, no sluices opened, or dykes broken up, on condition of his retreat not being molested by the French and Batavian army. These motives would not have been brought forward by the duke of York, if he had considered himself possessed of means suffi-

cient for advancing into the country in that case he would have had the facility of extending his quarters, of procuring subsistence, and, of placing himself beyond the reach of the inconvenience from the unfavourable season. He ought consequently to look for advantages in an arrangement proportionate to the insufficiency of the forces under his command. The terms proposed by the duke contain nothing but what is the necessary result of a cessation of hostilities. It can scarcely be supposed that the duke of York would cause the dykes to be destroyed, the country to be inundated, the villages to be burnt, for the purpose of committing such violence; as such conduct is contrary to the laws of war, and must draw upon him the reprobation of all Europe and of his own country. It appears therefore evident that the duke of York would consent to such measures as may be useful to his own army, and not detrimental to ours; but we look upon such accidents as inseparable from the state of war. No object of advantage to us appears to result from the proposals which have been made. Since, however, the sufferings of humanity consider the consideration of the duke of York, general Brune is to meet this honourable feeling in doing so, declares that, allowing stipulations, on which he offers to consent to a suspension of hostilities, are so obviously just, he cannot depart from them.

I. The Batavian fleet, which was surrendered to admiral Mitchell, and admiral Storey, shall be retained for the service of the Batavian republic with

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TO MAINTAIN THE CONFIDENTIALITY
OF THE NAMES OF SOURCES
WHICH ARE USED IN THE
CONDUCT OF ITS INVESTIGATIONS
AND TO PROTECT THE IDENTITIES
OF SUCH SOURCES FROM
DISCLOSURE TO THE PUBLIC
AND TO OTHER AGENCIES
OF THE GOVERNMENT

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troops comprising the
and Russian army. As the
succession, and as far as
ible. All the British ships
quit the Trench, and all
n and Russian troops be
from the seas, coasts, and
the Batavian republic,
20th of November next,

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. Finally, the fifth step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

His great object, the duke of York, commander-in-chief of the British English and Russian army, was to get at Brest, even if it cost him all of the French and British army, on arrangements made to the advantage of both parties, originating in his desire to prevent the further effusion of blood, and to preserve his country from the terrible effects of an inundation, as also from the destruction of the bay of its ports, involving the total ruin

of the principal channels of its interior navigation and commerce. In answer to which, general Brune observes, that he cannot imagine his royal highness will recur to measures not less revolting to humanity, than repugnant to the character of the British nation, and to the general feeling of all Europe. Devastation or destruction is certainly incompatible with the character and with the uniform conduct of the English nation; and as little does either accord with the disposition of his royal highness the commander-in-chief; but there are duties peremptorily prescribed by the nature of particular situations, the odium of which must fall, not on those who execute, but on such as render the measure necessary, by rejecting the conditions of a just and honourable agreement. Deeply impressed with what is due to his country on the one hand, and to the claims of humanity on the other; persuaded, likewise, that general Brune is equally guided by these sentiments, his royal highness has taken his proposals into consideration, and consents to abide by the agreement as it stands in the answers annexed to the different articles.

Major-general Knox, who is charged therewith, is authorized to sign and conclude this agreement, as well as to arrange any points of detail which may arise out of it. It being the duty of every officer commanding his Britannic majesty's troops to make an exact report of whatever relates to his command, his royal highness the duke of York will of course lay before the British government every communication which has taken place between his royal highness and general Brune.

*Articles proposed in the expedition
Note of General Brune*

Ans. to Art. I. His royal highness will on no account treat this article, the execution of it must be evident to both parties as impossible.

Ans. to Art. II. This appears to rest upon a supposition that the combined army must should its embarkation be upon. It is by no means a fact that such would be the result, as, in the event of the army being on the campaign during winter, the loss of a certain number of men must naturally be expected. His royal highness, influenced by consideration, agrees to provide for the name of the British government that 5000 French and Batavian prisoners, the proportion of each regulated according to the terms of the article, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. No farther in this article can be said.

Ans. to Art. III. The batteries of the Helder will be generally considered, in an armed state. None of the Dutch artillery shall be carried away.

Ans. to Art. IV. On no account will it be consented that the French shall be withdrawn from the works of the Zuypp, until every thing requisite to render its defence easy and complete is arranged at the Helder. It is evident, that it cannot be that any delay should take place in this respect. No addition made to the works at the Zuypp shall be properly authorized or admitted from time to time, until a full and complete statement and report upon this

on of general Brune; I detachment will be approach, or to take than they already are. It must be farther that, on his part, general will not allow any offensive preparations on, and that the French army shall remain in advanced posts which it present, which shall also of separation between ies respectively.

Art. V. The embarka- English and Russian take place with all position; and at this season any unnecessary delay y be avoided as much but to prevent any disagree discussion upon this proposed, that the hostilities shall be limited of the month of November to secure sufficient complete evacuation of , which, however, shall sooner, if practicable.

Art. VI. The ships of her vessels immediately with reinforcements for ed English and Russian which may hereafter be not land their troops, but to sea again as soon as

Art. VII. Hostages shall ally given, to be selected officers of rank of the , to guarantee the execution of his agreement.

of his royal highness the York, commander-in-the combined English Russian army.

(Signed) H. Taylor, sec.

Alkmaar, October 17.

Sir,

I have seen general Brune, and have talked over with him fully all the articles on which I have received his royal highness's instructions. I have found the greatest disposition on the part of general Brune to enter fairly into the subject. In respect to the essential article of the fleet, general Brune has already received a letter from the Dutch directory, to make the delivery of it a *sine qua non*; and I much doubt whether there is any chance of his being brought to give way on this point, at least without some assurance that his royal highness would forward the demand to his court. In respect to the other very essential article of the prisoners, after much conversation. I brought the general to lower his demands to 8000 men, beyond which he cannot recede. Every other point can be amicably settled. I beg his royal highness's orders on these points; and I hope to receive them by noon to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Knox.

To the hon. colonel Hope, adjutant-general, &c.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, October 18.

Sir,

His royal highness the commander-in-chief, in his instructions to you of yesterday's date, having declared that every paper or proposal from general Brune, and consequently that relative to the whole Dutch fleet, will of course be regularly transmitted to England, can give no other answer than what you are already empowered to make, viz. "His royal highness will, on no account, treat upon this article; the execution

execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible." If general Brune expects any thing farther to pass on that subject, the sooner the negotiation is put an end to the better. In regard to the number of prisoners, if every other point is clearly and immediately decided upon, his royal highness may be induced to relax; if not, it is unnecessary to enter farther into the subject; and he directs you to finish the negotiation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Alex. Hope,
Deputy adjutant-general.

To the hon. major-gen. Knox, &c.

*Alkmaar, October 18,
Three P. M.*

Sir,

I have received your letter, and have the pleasure to inform you that every thing is settled to his royal highness's satisfaction; in consequence of which general Brune has given immediate orders to all his posts that all hostilities shall cease, and that no farther work of any kind shall be carried on; he requests his royal highness will be pleased to give similar orders without loss of time, as a report has just been made that some houses have been set on fire on the road leading to Herenhuyzen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Knox.

To the hon. colonel Hope,
adjutant-general, &c.

P. S. General Brune has sent off to Amsterdam, to direct that nothing hostile shall be attempted on the part of the Postils there fitted out; and he begs that similar notice may be sent to Admiral Mitchell.

New Constitution of the French Republic.

TITLE I.

Article 1. The French nation is one and indivisible.

Its European territory is divided into departmental and cantonal districts (*arrondissemens*).

2. Every man of the age of twenty-one years complete, born or resident in France, who has his name to be inscribed upon the civic list of his communal, and who has dwelt for that for a year within the territory of the republic, is a French citizen.

3. A foreigner becomes a citizen when, after having attained the age of twenty-one years complete, and after having declared his intention of settling in France, he has resided in it ten years without interruption.

4. The character of French citizen may be lost—

By naturalization in a foreign country;

By the acceptance of a pension or of pensions offered by a foreign government;

By affiliation with any foreign corporation, which would infer a change of birth; by condemnation to corporal or ignominious punishment.

5. The exercise of the rights of a French citizen is suspended in the case of a man's being an insolvent debtor, or of a direct heir keeping up an onerous title, the successor of a bankrupt, in whole or in part.

By a man's acting as a domestic, attached either to a private person or the business of an individual;

By a man's being in a judicial interdiction, accused of contumacy.

order to exercise the rights of citizenship in a communal district, a person must have fixed in it his domicile or place of abode by a certain date, and at the same time must not have lost it by a certain date.

The citizens of every communal district are to point out, by ballot, those they conceive most fit to manage the public affairs. The person so pointed out forms a list, the number of which is to be equal to a tenth of the number of citizens having a right to vote. The members of this list are to be chosen as the permanent functionaries of the district.

The citizens, comprehended in the communal lists of a department, are to point out a tenth part of their own number. Hence is formed a second list, called departmental, from which are to be chosen the permanent functionaries of the department.

The citizens whose names are on the departmental list, shall point out a tenth of their own number.

Thus there is a third list, called communal, which comprehends the citizens of the department eligible to perform communal functions.

The citizens having a right to vote at the formation of any of the lists mentioned in the three pre-

articles, are to be called every three years to supply the place of those upon the lists who have died, or who are absent on any other cause than that of a public employment.

Every citizen at the same time may be called to appear and appoint as their permanent functionaries those whom they have chosen to appear and appoint as their permanent functionaries in whom they have placed their confidence.

12. No person can be erased from any of the lists, but by the votes of an absolute majority of the citizens having a right to vote on its formation.

13. A person is not to be erased from one list of eligible persons, solely because he is, at a given period, member of another list, inferior or superior.

14. Inscription on a list of persons eligible, is not necessary but for those public offices, for which this condition is expressly required by the constitution of the law. All the lists of eligible persons shall be formed in the course of the year 9.

TITLE II.

Of the Conservative Senate.

15. The conservative senate is composed of eighty members, irremovable, and for life, who shall be forty years of age at least.

For the formation of the senate, there shall at first be named sixty members. This number shall be increased to sixty-two in the course of the year 8; to sixty-four in the course of the year 9; and thus be gradually increased to eighty, by the addition of two members during each of the ten first years.

16. The appointment of the senator is made by the senate itself, which chooses one out of three candidates presented; the first by the legislative body, the second by the tribunate, and the third by the chief consul.

The senate may choose one of two candidates, in the case that one of them is proposed by two of the presenting bodies. The senate must not admit a person who is proposed, on the same occasion, by all the three authorities.

17. The

17. The chief consul quitting his station, either on the expiration of his functions, or in consequence of resignation, becomes a senator by immediate right, and of necessity.

The two other consuls, during the month which follows the expiration of their functions, may take a place in the senate, and are not obliged to avail themselves of this right.

They do not possess this right at all when they quit their consular functions by resignation.

18. A senator is for ever ineligible to any other public function.

19. All the lists made up in the departments in virtue of the 9th article, are to be addressed to the senate. They compose the national list.

20. Out of this list the senate chooses the legislators, tribunes, consuls, judges of cassation, and commissioners of accounts.

21. It is to maintain or to annul all the resolutions referred to it as unconstitutional by the tribunate or the government. The lists of eligible persons are comprehended among such resolutions.

22. The revenues of certain national domains to be fixed upon, are to be liable to the payment of the expenses of the senate. The annual salary of each member is to be taken out of these revenues. It is to be equal to the 20th of that of the chief consul.

23. The sittings of the senate are not to be public.

24. The citizens Sieyès and Roger Ducos, the consuls quitting their functions, are appointed members of the conservative senate. They shall assemble along with the second and third consuls nominated by the present constitution. These four

citizens shall appoint the members of the senate, which shall then complete itself, and proceed to the functions intrusted to it.

TITLE III.

Of the Legislative Power

25. No new laws shall be promulgated, but when they shall have been proposed by the government, communicated to the tribunate, and decreed by the legislative body.

26. The projects which the government proposes shall be drawn up in articles. In every discussion of these projects the government may withdraw. It may produce them in an amended or modified state.

27. The tribunate is to be composed of one hundred members, at least twenty-five years of age, and are to be renewed by a third every year, and are ineligible as long as they continue in the national list.

28. The tribunate discusses the project of a law; and votes on its adoption or rejection.

It is to send three speakers chosen out of its own number, to explain and defend its motives in either case before the legislative body.

It may refer to the senate, that solely, on the ground of unconstitutionality, the lists of eligible persons, the proceedings of the legislative body, and those of the government.

29. It may express a censure respecting laws made, or decrees made, respecting abuses of power, correction, respecting impositions to be attempted in all the branches of the public administration.

g matters criminal or
ed to the courts.

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e of the present article
ssary consequence, and
any constituted autho-

the tribunate adjourns
appoint a committee
o fifteen members, au-
assemble it, if thought

egislative body is com-
tee hundred members,
of age at least. They
by a fifth every year.
ys contain at least one
each department of
ember quitting the le-
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e lapse of a year; but
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sitting of the legislative
ommence every year on
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rivate ballot, and with-
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ed in its presence by the
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t.

sittings of the tribunate
of the legislative body
ublic. The number of
both shall not exceed
ed in each.

salary of a tribune is to
francs (625 l.); that of a
0,000 francs (416 l.)

1.

36. Every decree of the legisla-
tive body, upon the tenth day after
its passing, shall be promulgated by
the chief consul, unless during that
interval he has appealed to the se-
nate on the ground of unconstitu-
tionality. This recourse shall not
exist against laws promulgated.

38. The first renewal of the le-
gislative body shall take place only
in the course of the year 10.

TITLE IV.

Of the Government:

39. The government is confided
to three consuls, chosen for ten years,
and re-eligible indefinitely.

Each of these is elected individu-
ally in the capacity of first, second,
or third consul. In the first instance
the third consul shall be appointed
only for five years.

For this time the following are
appointed: general Buonaparte,
chief consul; citizen Cambaceres,
now minister of justice; and citizen
Lebrun, member of the committee
of elders, third consul.

40. The chief consul has functions
and prerogatives peculiar to himself;
in which his place may be tempora-
rily supplied, when the case occurs,
by one of his colleagues.

41. The chief consul promulgates
laws. He makes and revokes at
pleasure appointments of members
of the council of state; mini-
sters, ambassadors, and other ex-
ternal superior agents; the offi-
cers of the army by sea and land;
members of local administrations,
and commissioners of the govern-
ment to the different courts. He
appoints all the civil and criminal
judges, except the justices of peace,
and judges of cassation, without the
power of revocation.

1

42. In

42. In the other acts of the government, the second and third consuls have deliberate voices. They sign the proceedings, to shew that they were present; and, if they please, they may insert their own opinions, after which, the decision of the chief consul is sufficient.

43. The salary of the chief consul shall be 500,000 francs for the year 8 (about 20,833*l*.) The salary of each of the other two consuls shall be equal to three-tenths of that of the chief consul.

44. The government proposes laws, and makes regulations necessary to carry them into execution.

45. The government directs the receipts and expenses of the state agreeable to the annual law, which shall determine the amount of each. He is to superintend the coining of money, of which the law alone shall regulate the issue, fix the title, the fashion, and weight.

46. If the government is informed that any conspiracies are devising against the state, it may decree summonses of appearance and warrants of arrests, against those who are presumed to be the authors or accomplices. But if after the lapse of ten days after their arrest, they are not liberated, or put in a state for trial, in the regular form, the minister who signs the warrant shall be guilty of arbitrary imprisonment.

47. The government shall take measures for the internal security and external defence of the state. He stations the forces, military and naval, and regulates the manner of their being employed.

48. The national guard in activity is subject to the direction of the public administration. The sedentary national guard is subject only to the dispositions of the law.

49. The government is to maintain political relations abroad, manage negotiations, make preliminary stipulations, cause, sign, and conclude all treaties of peace, alliance, truce, neutrality, commerce, and other conventions.

50. Declarations of war, treaties of peace, alliance, commerce, are proposed, discussed, and promulgated like laws.

Only discussions upon these subjects, both in the tribunate and legislative body, are to take place in a secret committee, when the government desires it.

51. The secret articles of treaties cannot destroy the public faith.

52. Under the direction of the consuls, the council of state is authorized to draw up preliminary laws and regulations of public administration, and to remove obstacles which may arise in the execution of administration.

53. It must be out of the question of state that the speakers named by the government to stand before the legislative body be taken.

These speakers are never more than three, to support the sanction of a law.

54. The ministers propose and execute laws and regulations of public administration.

55. No act of government has effect if it is not signed by a minister.

56. One of the ministers is specially intrusted with the action of the public treasury to secure the receipts, to transfer of sums, and the disbursements authorized by law; he causes or causes to be made, no other disbursements except in virtue, 1st, of a

rence of funds which
sed for a distinct spe-
se; 2d, of an arrêté of
ent; 3d, of a warrant
minister.

ed accounts of the ex-
minister, signed and cer-
shall be made public.

government can elect
as counsellors of state
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scribed on the national

al administrations, esta-
r for each commercial
r more extensive por-
tory, shall be subordi-
ministers. No person
or continue a member
ministrations unless he
retained upon one of
tioned in the 7th and

TITLE V.

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or more judges of the
elected immediately by
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s of adverseness to re-
to submit themselves to
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il matters, there are to
in the first resort, and
of appeal. The law
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tters of misdemeanour
re corporal or ignomi-
nent is inflicted, there
st jury to admit, or to
culation; if admitted,

a second jury is to declare the fact
to be proved: the judges then form
a criminal tribunal, and adjudge the
punishment. Against their decision
there is no appeal.

63. The place of public accuser
before a criminal tribunal is to be
filled by the government commissary.

64. Offences, (*delits*) which do
not incur corporal or ignominious
punishment, are to be judged by
tribunals of correctional police, with
power of appeal to the criminal
tribunals.

65. There will be established, for
the whole of the republic, a tribu-
nal of cassation, that is to pronounce
upon motions for cassation against
judgements in dernier resort, pro-
nounced by the tribunals on motions
of appeal from one tribunal to
another, grounded upon legitimate
suspicion, or upon reasons that re-
gard the public safety, where the
plea of one party is set up against
a whole tribunal.

66. The tribunal of cassation does
not take cognizance of the grounds
of a cause; but it annuls the judge-
ments passed in consequence of pro-
ceedings in which either the due
forms have been violated, or which
contain any express infraction of the
law, and it refers the grounds of the
cause to the proper tribunal that is
to take cognizance of them.

67. The judges who preside in
the tribunals of first resort, and the
government commissaries that are to
act in these courts, are to be taken
from the communal, or from the de-
partmental list.

The judges who preside in the tri-
bunals of appeal, and the commis-
saries who act in these courts, are to be
taken from the departmental list.

The judges who compose the tri-
bunal of cassation, and the commis-

faries acting in these courts, are to be taken from the national list.

68. All judges, except the justices of the peace, are to retain their functions for life, unless they be pronounced to have forfeited them, or unless they be already on the list of those who are deemed ineligible to hold such functions.

TITLE VI.

Responsibility of the public Functionaries.

69. The functions of the members, whether of the senate, the legislative body, the tribunate, or those of the consuls and counsellors of state, leave no room for responsibility.

70. Personal offences incurring corporal or ignominious punishment, committed by a member, whether of the senate, the tribunate, the legislative body, or the council of state, are to be prosecuted before the ordinary tribunal, after a deliberation of the body to which such a defendant may belong, shall have authorized such a proceeding.

71. Ministers who may be accused of private offences, incurring corporal or ignominious punishment, are to be considered as members of the council of state.

72. Ministers are responsible, 1st. for every act of government which they sign, that is declared unconstitutional by the senate; 2^d. for the inexecution of the laws and the regulations of the public administration; 3^d. for the particular orders they may issue, should these orders be contrary to the constitution, to the laws or regulations.

73. Where such cases occur as are stated in the foregoing article, the tribunate is to impeach the mi-

nister in virtue of an act upon the legislative body is to decide in the usual forms, after having or summoned before them for impeachment. The minister is brought to trial, by act of the legislative body, is to be tried by a high court, with power of appeal or recurrence to an cassation.

The high court is to consist of judges and of juries: they are to be chosen by, and from an tribunal of cassation; the members are to be taken from the national list, whole agreeably to the law prescribed by the law.

74. The civil and criminal in case of offences derogating from their functions, are to be prosecuted before the tribunals to which they may be referred by the tribunate after having annulled decrees.

75. The other agents of government, besides the minister, are to be prosecuted for acts contrary to their functions, but only after a decision of the council of state. In such cases the prosecution is to be carried on before the tribunals.

TITLE VII.

General Disposition

76. The house of every inhabitant the French territory is to be an inviolable asylum.

During the night no one is to have the right to enter such house but in case of fire, or inundation, or other quest made for such persons as are the inhabitants of the house.

During the day it may be entered for some special object prescribed by a law, or by an order of a public authority.

In order to give effect to the law which authorizes the arresting of a person, it is necessary, 1st, that the law formally express the motives of the arrest, and the law by virtue of which it has been ordered; 2d, that the order should be issued by a functionary formally invested with this power by the law; 3d, that it must be notified to the person arrested, and that a copy of it be also left him.

A keeper or jailor cannot receive or detain any person till after the name is transcribed into his register, and that orders the arrest. This must be an order issued according to the forms prescribed by the preceding article, or by a warrant apprehending the person, or a copy of accusation, or a sentence pronounced.

The keeper or jailor is bound to execute any order free him from his obligation) to bring forward the person so detained before the civil magistrate, who inspects the police of the prison, as often as the same may be required by such magistrate.

Access to the person imprisoned cannot be refused to his relations and friends, furnished with a certificate to that effect by the civil magistrate, who shall be always bound to give such order, unless the keeper or jailor can shew an instruction from the judge to keep the person in perpetual confinement.

All those who, not being authorized by the law to arrest a person, shall issue, sign, or execute, an order for such arrest: all those who, in the case of an arrest authorized by the law, shall receive or detain the person arrested in any place of confinement not publicly designated out as such;

and all the keepers and jailors who shall act contrary to the sense of the three preceding articles, shall be held guilty of the charge of arbitrary imprisonment.

82. All measures of rigour employed in arrestations, imprisonments, or executions, except such as are ordained by the laws, are to be held as crimes.

83. Every person has the right of addressing private petitions to every constituted authority, and more especially to the tribunate.

84. It is of the essence of the public force, to obey; no armed body can deliberate.

85. Military offences are to be submitted to special tribunals, and to particular forms of trial.

86. The French nation declares, that pensions shall be granted to all military persons wounded in the defence of the country, as also to the widows and children of military men who may be killed in the field of battle, or who may die in consequence of their wounds.

87. National rewards shall be decreed to such warriors as shall render distinguished services to the republic in fighting for its defence.

88. A constituted body cannot open a deliberation but in a sitting, of which at least two-thirds of its members shall be present.

89. A national institute is appointed to collect discoveries, and to advance the perfection of the sciences and arts.

90. A commission of national accounts shall regulate and verify the entry of the receipts and expenditure of the republic. This commission is to consist of seven members chosen by the senate from the nation list.

91. The administration of the French colonies is to be determined by special laws.

92. In cases of revolt in the armed force, or of disturbances that threaten the safety of the state, the law may suspend, in such places and for such time as it may determine, the powers of the constitution.

The suspension may be provisionally declared in similar emergencies by an arrêté of government during an adjournment of the legislative body, provided that this body be summoned to meet at the shortest period, by an article of the said arrêté.

93. The French nation declareth, that it will in no case whatever permit the return of the Frenchmen who have deserted their country since the 14th of July, 1789, and are not comprehended in the exceptions that have been made to the laws enacted against the emigrants: it also forbids any new exception upon this point.

The property of the emigrants is irrevocably confiscated to the profit of the republic.

94. The French nation declareth, that after a legal sale hath been made of the national domains, from whatever source they may come, the legal purchaser cannot be dispossessed of them, except where a third party (if such case should occur) puts in a claim of indemnity from the public treasury.

95. The present constitution shall immediately be presented for the acceptance of the French people.

Done at Paris, the 22d Frimaire (December 13,) 8th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

[Here follow the signatures of

the members of the legislative missions, and of the consuls.]

*Report of the Committee of
of the British House of Commons
printed the 15th of March*

The committee of secretaries, to whom the several papers were presented (sealed up) by Mr. Secretary Dundas, on the 23d day of January, 1799, in his majesty's command, were referred, and who were directed to examine the matters therein contained, and to report the same, as they appeared to them, to the house. They proceeded, in obedience to the orders of the house, to the examination of the matters referred. They have been prevented from sooner laying before the house the result of their examination, from the extent of the business which came before them, and cause some of the recent transactions which they have could not, with propriety, be disclosed at an earlier period.

In the whole course of the enquiry, your committee had the clearest proofs of a system of design, long since adopted: upon by France, in concert with domestic traitors, and up to the present moment unabated perseverance, to overthrow the laws, constitution, and government, and every existing civil or ecclesiastical, both in Britain and Ireland; as well as to dissolve the connection between the two kingdoms, so necessary to the security and prosperity of both.

The chief hope of success in this design has rested on the negotiation of those destructive

originally produced the solution, with all the calamities since experienced in France, and now extending over a large part of Europe. This effectual engine, employed for this purpose, has been the means of political societies, and description before in any country, and in- with public tranquillity, the existence of regular . The effects of this operating in its fullest have been unhappily felt in the distractions of Ireland. The is known to have preyed for all the different by which France has been subverting so many of the empires of Europe, and reducing many independent states to anarchy and subjection. In this manner measures have been taken, and although they have not been defeated, by the pressure of the legislature, by the efforts of his majesty's government, still more by the general courage and loyalty of the nation, have not been abandoned. The influence is still employed in acting, not only to sustain those societies, whose treasonable purposes attracted the notice of the government, but to extend their correspondence to every part of this country, Ireland, to France, and to the continent, where secret societies are established to institute new societies, directed precisely on the same objects, and directed by the same objects, whose influence in Ireland has produced such pernicious and formidable effects; and of

which, the consequences might have proved fatal to that kingdom, if they had not been averted, in a season of the greatest difficulty, by the wisdom, firmness, and exertion of his majesty's government, and the parliament of Ireland. The extent and uniformity of this systematic conspiracy are equally striking. The formation and structure of all these societies, in this country, in Ireland, and on the continent, are similar; their views and principles are the same, as well as the means which they employ to extend their influence. A continued intercourse and concert has been maintained from their first origin to the present moment; sometimes between the societies themselves, sometimes between their leading members; and a frequent communication has been kept up with the government of France; to which they appear to look as their protector and ally, and which has repeatedly furnished an asylum to those, who, on account of their principal share in these criminal transactions, have become fugitives or outlaws from the British dominions.

In stating the grounds of this opinion, although your committee will have much and important new matter to lay before the house; yet they will also be obliged to recall to the recollection of the house, many particulars which have already been brought under the consideration of parliament, but on which new lights have been thrown by the events which have since occurred, and by the subsequent intelligence which has been received. The information which has been produced to your committee, on the whole of this subject, has been most ample and extensive. The indis-

penable necessity of secrecy, with respect to the sources of many parts of that intelligence, must be felt by the public, as resulting from consideration of good faith as well as public safety. They are convinced, that the early and uniform defeat of all attempts to disturb the public tranquillity of the Kingdom, is, in a very great degree, to be ascribed to the vigorous and laudable diligence of the persons filling those departments of his majesty's government to which this duty has peculiarly belonged. They appear, during a long period of time, to have obtained early and accurate information of the chief designs and intentions of the conspirators; and the striking manner in which the most important particulars of the secret intelligence thus procured, have, in a great variety of instances, been completely confirmed by events now so known to the world, and by the conduct of the parties concerned, certainly is a source of great credit to your country, and a source of great satisfaction to the public mind.

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by which they act; and the extreme danger which such a system would produce, whenever it is fully established. It is this has given exertion, confidence, and force to the insurrection; which has enabled the conspirators to form themselves into one body, common bond of union, under a sense of fidelity and secrecy; and themselves, in the first insurrection of treason, and, finally, to the perpetration of atrocious crimes. This thus united and combined, itself, by its labors, every part of the kingdom was enabled to involve in a general confederacy, a very large description of individuals of every class, connected with each other by a pledge of secrecy, consciousness of guilt, and sense of personal danger from the violation of the laws of the country. From the noblest and most powerful of the nation, who were first in the rank of officers, dignities, and honors, and applied to the same ranks in the conspiracy, to the lowest and preventing

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riven into the towns, wholly to quit the head of this ex-iracy was placed a rming itself "An Ex-tory," extending its l power over the dis-igh every part of the "Provincial and Bar-tees;" through whom, iftion of itinerant dele-e country, an univer-dence was established s executive directory abordinate powers and this system. An inter-aintained, in the name s, with individuals and this country, as well governments of his ma-ies; and the conspira-us enabled to conceal heir numbers at will, ently to magnify their a hide their weakness; with rapidity and effect, ocious calumnies against s person and govern-against all descriptions of men whom they their interest to vilify; tributions, extorted fre-n those who had not be-bers of their union; to perse, and conceal arms, s, and artillery; to collect formation: and, finally, army formed of all those m capable of bearing placed under the com-officers, in military divi-responding with those for the general purposes piracy.

aterial to state,* in de-ormation of the different

branches of this system, in order to compare it with the institutions of a similar nature, which have been since formed in Great Britain, and which will be hereafter mentioned. Each of the inferior societies consisted, according to their original institution, of thirty-six members; which number was afterwards reduced to twelve. These twelve chose a secretary and treasurer; and the secretaries of five of these societies formed what was called a "Lower Baronial Committee;" which had the immediate direction and superintendence of those five societies. From each lower baronial committee, thus constituted, one member was delegated to an "Upper Baronial Committee;" which, in like manner, assumed and exercised the superintendence and direction of the lower baronial committees in the respective counties. The next superior committees were, in populous towns, distinguished by the name of "District Committees;" and in counties, by the name of "County Committees;" and were composed of members delegated by the upper baronial committees, each upper baronial committee delegating one of its members to the district or county committee; and the district or county committees had the superintendence and direction of the upper baronial committees. Having thus "organized" (as it is termed) the several counties and populous towns, a committee, called a "Subordinate Directory," was erected in each of the four provinces of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, composed of two members or three, according to the extent and population of the districts

* of secret committee of house of lords of Ireland, August 17, 1798; an account of which is given in the appendix for 1798.

which

which they represented; who were delegated to a provincial committee, which held the immediate direction and superintendence of the several county and district committees in each of the four provinces; and a "General Executive Directory," composed of five persons, was elected by the provincial directories; but the election of this directory was so managed, that none but the secretaries of the provincial directories knew on whom the election fell. It was made by ballot, but not reported to the electors; the appointment was notified only to those on whom the election devolved; and the executive directory, thus composed, assumed and exercised the supreme and uncontrolled command of the whole body of the union, which, by these secret modes of election, was kept utterly ignorant who were the persons to whom this implicit obedience was paid.

§ 2. *Institution of United Irishmen in 1791; and Rise of different Societies in Great Britain.*

For the purpose of obtaining a comprehensive view of the attempts which have been repeatedly made, in the course of the last eight years, for establishing a similar system in this country, and of the means by which they have been hitherto defeated, as well as in order to enable the house to judge fully of the perseverance with which the system is pursued, and of the nature and tendency of the measures which are carrying on at the present moment, your committee deem it necessary, before they advert to more recent transactions, to go back to that period, when societies of this tendency first appeared in both kingdoms,

and to trace, as shortly as the nature of their progress and intercourse would permit, the progress of the system to the present time.

The society of United Irishmen was established in the year 1791, and other societies in Great Britain and Ireland, particularly the constitution society (which had long existed, but about this time assumed a new character,) the corresponding society (which was instituted in the year of 1792,) and the societies of friends in Scotland terming themselves "The Friends of the People" (which originated at nearly the same period,) appear to have adopted, to their fullest extent, all the elegant and violent principles of the French revolution. The progress which followed, in the course of that year and the year 1792, was rapid among the leading members of these societies, and other persons of similar principles, a hope of introducing into both kingdoms, under pretence of the removal of abuses, what they termed a new order of things, founded on the principles of that revolution, and the degree of bigotry and enthusiasm with which they attached themselves to these principles, was manifested as well by the speeches and conduct of the members of the societies, as by the zeal with which they laboured to propagate among the different classes of the community, a mutual hatred and contempt for the existing laws and government of the country.

It can hardly be necessary to call to the recollection of the house the industry with which they laboured to disseminate their sentiments, by the circulation of their own proceedings and resolutions, uniformly directed to vitiate the forms and principles of the constitution.

; to represent the people of the country as groaning under the weight of oppression; to eradicate the principle; and to prevent a recurrence to desperate innovation, similar to which were at that time in France. For the same reasons the works of Paine, and other seditious and impious publications, distributed throughout every part of the kingdom, have since that time become a more common example.

Amongst these were the societies of Friends of the Rights of Man, and of these measures, that were almost universally adopted forward from the beginning of the entire overthrow of the existing establishment in England, and to the creation of a democratical form of government; either by uniting the British empire into one, or by dividing it into two republics. The conspirators, unquestionably, aimed at the complete separation of Great Britain from Great Britain, however, considered as engaged in one common cause as far as related to the overthrow of the existing constitution, and to the success of the revolution in each country as for their common views; and

each was ready to support the other in any resistance to the lawful government: a frequent intercourse among them was therefore considered as important to their ends; and they all invited, or expected, the countenance and aid of France.

The attempts made in the beginning of this conspiracy to disguise the real objects, under false pretences, which ought at no time to have imposed even on superficial observers, have long since been abandoned. Subsequent transactions have not merely shown the extremes to which the nature and principles of these societies naturally led, but have completely unveiled the original and settled designs of the persons chiefly concerned in them. Your committee beg leave, in this place, to refer the house to his majesty's proclamation * of the year 1792, and the several addresses of both houses of parliament thereupon; to the reports of the committees of parliament in this kingdom and in Ireland; and to the different trials for treason and sedition in both kingdoms: and they are confident, that an attentive examination of those documents can leave no doubt in the opinion of the house (even on the circumstances known at that early period) respecting the real nature and extent of the original conspiracy.

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| Proclamation and Addresses | 1792. |
| Peers Report | 1794. |
| Commons Report | May 1794. |
| do. | June 1794. |
| Peers Reports | 1798. |
| Commons do. | 1798. |
| of Muir, Skirving, Margarot, Gerald, Palmer, and others, for sedition in Scotland, in | 1793 and 1794. |
| Watt and Downie, for treason in Scotland, in | 1794. |
| Hardy and others, for treason, in | 1794. |
| Redhead, alias Yorke, for sedition, in | 1795. |
| Stone, for treason, in | 1796. |

§ 3. *First open Attempt in Scotland.*

The groundwork having been thus laid in each kingdom, the first public attempt which was openly directed to the object of overthrowing the government, and effecting a revolution, was made in Scotland, under circumstances which even then evidently marked the connection between the disaffected throughout his majesty's dominions. An assembly, styling itself "A General Convention of Delegates from the Societies of the Friends of the People throughout Scotland," met at Edinburgh, on the 11th of December, 1792. Thomas Muir, a leading member of this assembly, endeavoured to prevail upon its members, at one of their meetings, to receive and answer a paper, intitled, "An Address from the Society of United Irishmen, in Dublin, to the delegates for promoting a Reform in Scotland," dated the 23d of November, 1792, and set forth in the Appendix (No. 1.); in which the United Irish address the Scotch delegates in what they term "the spirit of civic union in the fellowship of a just and common cause;" and rejoiced, "that the Scotch did not consider themselves as merged and melted down into another country;" but that in the great national question to which the address alluded, "they were still Scotland." They added, "that the cause of the United Irish was also the cause of the Scotch delegates;" that "Universal Emancipation, with *Representative Legislature*, was the polar principle which guided the Society of United Irishmen;" that their end was "a national legislature, their means, an

union of the whole people: they recommended assembly people in each county in (winter term) "peaceable and constitutional convention;" the object they attempted to disguise pretence of reform and parliament. Several men the Scotch convention assembly have been alarmed at the contents of this address, and, notwithstanding the efforts of Muir, a committee was sent; and the meeting ended to April, 1793. The committee sent to Muir in this assembly for the purpose of the charge of sedition upon him he was afterwards tried and found guilty. His zeal, however, recommended him to the committee of the United Irish in Ireland; and on the 11th of April, 1793, he became a member of the society of the United Irish in Dublin.

He was absent in France at the time of the second meeting of the Scotch convention, which was held in April, 1793, and again assembled itself to the 29th October for when it met a third time at Edinburgh, after the trial of Muir, who was convicted and sent to transportation in August, 1793. It is well known that he afterwards escaped from the place of transportation, and has recently returned in France, pursuing a conduct by the most inveterate enemies to his country.

This meeting * of the Scotch convention in October, 1793, was to have been held in concert with several societies in England, particularly the Constitutional Society and the London Corresponding Society, already mentioned. These societies afterwards

* Report of the secret committee of the house of commons, June, 1794.

to the Scotch convention; the of whose instructions demonstrate the dangerous views of those sent them.

Milton Rowan, a member of society of United Irishmen of (now a fugitive from Ireland, tainted of high treason), and honourable Simon Butler like a member of the society of (United Irishmen), attended this; and Hamilton Rowan had been solicited, by letter Scotland, on the subject of sending delegates from Ireland to the convention. It does not appear, however, that these persons bore distinct character of delegates, they were received with marked honour; and the convention resolved, on the 5th November, 1793, "that any of the members of the society of United Irishmen of Dublin should be admitted to speak and vote in the convention." On the 6th of November, 1793, the convention had changed its title to that of "The British Convention of Deputies of the People, associated to secure universal suffrage and annual parliaments." They assumed, in almost every particular, the style and mode of proceeding adopted by the national convention of France: they divided themselves into "committees of organization, instruction, finance, and secrecy;" granted powers of sitting; made honourable mention in their minutes of patriotic actions; entered their minutes "the first year of the British convention;" instituted "primary societies, provisional assemblies and committees;" received from them many a variety of motions and resolutions, some of which, in their affected affection of French phrases, the words "*Vive la convention*"

prefixed to them, and ended with "*Ca Ira*;" and some were dated "first year of the British convention, one and indivisible."

The views of this dangerous assembly appear from the minutes of their proceedings, and from the correspondence of Skirving, their secretary, Margaret and Gerald, the delegates of the London Corresponding Society, and Hardy, the secretary of that society: which are stated in the report of the committee of this House in 1794, and in the Appendix to that report, and were given in evidence on the trials above referred to.

It is observable upon the face of these minutes, that the funds of this convention were extremely low: so low, that perhaps at first sight the assembly itself may appear to have been rather an object of contempt, from the apparent inadequacy of its pecuniary means, than an object of alarm from the dangerous extravagance of its revolutionary designs. It is happy for the peace of this country that the means of these societies, in their different shapes and stages, have not been more equal to such designs. But the recent proceedings in Ireland too plainly shew, that though the want of money may retard the progress, and cripple the exertions of such conspiracies, yet numbers thus leagued together for the total subversion of the government and constitution of a country possess means which (if not seasonably counteracted) may introduce scenes of the most horrid confusion, rebellion, and blood.

This convention continued to hold its meetings in the city of Edinburgh until the 14th of December, 1793; when its objects evidently tending towards open rebellion,

some of the leading members were arrested, together with Skirving, their secretary; and Skirving, Margaret, and Gerald, were afterwards tried in Scotland for sedition, and sentenced to transportation. The members of this convention, notwithstanding the arrest of some of their body, assembled again on the 5th of December, and refused to disperse till compelled by the magistrates; but they continued for some time to meet privately, in different societies, and to carry on a secret correspondence with various parts of England and Scotland.

The society of United Irishmen of Dublin, who had already shown the interest they took in the meeting of this convention, appear (as was to be expected) to have considered its dispersion as hostile to their views, and declared their sentiments, by a resolution of the 20th December, 1793; in which, after noticing what they called "the oppressive attempt in Edinburgh to stifle the voice of the people through the British convention, and the truly patriotic resistance to that attempt," they resolved, "That all or any of the members of the British convention, and the patriotic societies which delegated members to that convention, should be received as brothers and members of their society."

§ 4. *Attempts to assemble a Convention of the People in England.*

The leading English societies, which have been already stated to have sent delegates to the Scotch convention, had, during its sittings, and for a considerable time previous thereto, been actively employed in measures directed to similar objects. For the purpose of promoting their

sedition projects, they had on a constant correspondence all the numerous country which had been formed in populous towns in different parts of the kingdom. They had, as early as May, 1792, presented an address sufficiently expressive of their sentiments, to those whom they called "the friends of the constitution in Paris, known by the name of Jacobins." In the end of the year, after receiving a letter of invitation from persons calling themselves "Friends of Liberty and Justice in France," they instituted a committee of foreign correspondence; and they had succeeded to present addresses to the national convention in France, which had then assumed the whole legislative and executive power, assembled for the purpose of forming a new constitution, and preparing for the trial of the king. In these addresses (particularly in the report of 1794, by your committee think it proper again to advert to) they styled themselves "servants of a free people, and benefactors of mankind." They rejoice that the revolution had arrived at that point of perfection which enabled them to address them by such a title. They extol the proceedings of the convention in August as a glorious victory, and add, "The benefits will be yours, but the glory will be our own; and it is the reward of perseverance, the prize of courage." In January following, at the murder of the French king, and the commencement of the war against this country, Bailin, and St. André, and others of the French convention, had been elected honorary members.

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of April, 1794, among a
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the late British conven-
dinburgh, claimed their
and applause. They, at
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Hamilton Rowan, pris-
gate, in the city of Dub-
d, in March, 1794, been
onorary member of the
al society), as well as to

the society of United Irishmen in
Dublin, whom they exhorted to
persevere in their exertions to ob-
tain justice for the people of Ireland.
The language held on different oc-
casions evidently showed their in-
tention of endeavouring to establish,
by force, the authority of such a
convention. They exhorted each
other "to prepare courageously for
the struggle which they meditated;"
and openly avowed that they meant
to obtain the redress, which they
professed to seek, "not from parlia-
ment, nor from the executive go-
vernment, but from themselves, and
from their own strength and valour;
from their own laws, and not from
the laws of those whom they termed
'plunderers, enemies, and oppress-
ors.'" For the purpose of assembling
such a convention, and of preparing
the people at large to look to its
proceedings with respect, and to
adopt and countenance the doctrine
and practices which it might recom-
mend, itinerant members of the so-
cieties above mentioned dispersed
themselves throughout different
parts of the country, proceeding
from town to town, and from vil-
lage to village, endeavouring to in-
culcate into the minds of those with
whom they conversed, the necessity
of such a measure as that which they
had in contemplation, for the reform
of the abuses of the government,
and the redress of the grievances of
the people; and describing, in lan-
guage varied according to the pas-
sions or prejudices of different classes
whom they addressed, the nature
and extent of the different political
purposes which might be effected
by a convention once assembled.—
The dispersion of Paine's works,
and other works of a similar ten-
dency, was at the same time con-
tinued

tinued with increased industry; and the societies flattered themselves that they had, by these means, really made a progress towards preparing a large portion of the nation to favour their project.

The zeal, indeed, of many of the country societies appears to have outrun the instructions of the agents, and to have carried them into discussions beyond those limits which the persons who planned and instigated the measure thought it prudent, in the first instance to prescribe. The agents were instructed to confine the views of the several societies to whom they were deputed, and to point the wishes of individuals purely to the attainment of universal suffrage, from which, once established, it was represented that all the reforms which could be desired would naturally flow; and it appeared to have been the design of those who directed the business to prevent the premature discussion of any of those points, which they represented as subordinate, until after the convention should have been assembled, and this primary object of universal suffrage obtained. No caution or prohibition, however, could prevent many of the country societies from showing how confidently they anticipated, as the result to which the deliberations of that convention must necessarily lead, the abolition of monarchy, of aristocracy, and of other establishments, which they deemed equally oppressive; and the substitution of a representative government, founded on the new doctrine of the rights of man; and uniting, in one body, all the legislative and executive powers of the state.

This intended convention was prevented from assembling by the

arrest of the secretaries, and several members of the two societies called "the London Corresponding Society," and "the Constitutional Society." The secretaries and several members of the societies in the field and Norwich (which, with several other subordinate societies in different parts of the kingdom, were in constant correspondence with them) were also taken into custody. The attention of parliament was at this period directed to these proceedings; and in consequence of the evidence thereupon produced, a secret committee of the House of Commons was appointed, to whom the power of detaining persons was intrusted to justify.

The subsequent proceedings were sufficiently known. Some persons so arrested were charged with high treason. A grand jury of the county of Middlesex found bills against Thomas Hardy, the secretary of the London Corresponding Society, and eleven others. Three persons so indicted, viz. Hardy, John Horne Tooke, and John Thelwall, were tried, and their trials were acquittal on the charge in the indictment. The evidence given on those trials established, in the clearest manner, the grounds on which the committees of the two houses of parliament formed their reports in 1793, shewed, beyond a possibility of doubt, that the views of these persons and their confederates were, in nature, completely hostile to the existing government and constitution of this kingdom, and went to the subversion of every established and legitimate authority.

After these acquittals, Redhead, *alias* Yorke, who had been committed, at the same

of high treason, was
at York, in July, 1795,
ment for a seditious
which Joseph Gale,
a newspaper, at Shef-
ward Davison, of Shef-
whom had fled from
included. Upon the
on this indictment, he
lty, and sentenced to
risonment.

*Proceedings subsequent
arrests in 1794.*

ures made upon these
entions already men-
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by the "act to em-
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ns as his majesty shall
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ernment," which re-
al assent on the 23d of
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h had been concerted
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th more caution and
they never appear for
ave relinquished their
; and the nature and
of the corresponding
(still subsisted) peculi-
it secretly to continue
ns, and to extend and
rnicious principles a-
er orders of the peo-
n of this constitution,
roposed, not having
the reports before re-
serted in the Appen-
ident, that the over-
y part of the govern-
stitution of this king-
re immediate contem-
se by whom this plan
nd that it was con-
a view of being appli-

ed to the most extensive purposes, if
they had succeeded in that object,
and of enabling the conspirators,
after the overthrow of the existing
government, to usurp and exercise
an uncontrolled authority over the
whole kingdom. It does not ap-
pear that this plan was ever formal-
ly adopted; but so much of it as led
to the establishment of a secret sys-
tem of direction, resembling that of
the United Irishmen, was agreed to,
and reduced to practice.

Not contented with employing
these means gradually to extend their
influence through different parts of
the kingdom, the leading members
of these societies, shortly before the
opening of the session of parliament,
in October, 1795, called together an
unlawful meeting, in a field near the
metropolis, evidently with a view
of trying the temper of the populace.
Under the pretence of "debates,"
language of the most seditious and
inflammatory nature was held to a
large multitude, whom curiosity, or
other motives, had assembled there,
and the most daring libels were ut-
tered against every part of the con-
stitution of these realms.

The public tranquillity appears to
your committee to have been great-
ly endangered by this step; so ex-
actly resembling that which fifteen
years before had nearly led to the
destruction of the metropolis: and
your committee are decidedly of
opinion, that the shameful and high-
ly criminal outrages which soon after
took place, on the first day of the ses-
sion, are, in a great degree, to be
ascribed to the influence of these in-
flammatory proceedings, and of this
public and open violation of the
laws. It is not without regret that
your committee feel themselves
obliged to recall to the recollection
of

of the house, the horrid and sacrilegious attempt against his majesty's person, with which those outrages were accompanied.

This alarming proof of the dreadful and desperate consequences, which meetings and proceedings of such a description naturally tend to produce, made a deep impression on the mind of the public, and necessarily engaged the attention of parliament. On a full consideration of all the circumstances, the legislature, by salutary laws, strengthened the authority of the magistrate, for the repression of sedition and tumult; provided fresh checks against meetings of a dangerous tendency, and of a description unknown in the history and constitution of this country, increased the penalties of obstinate and repeated guilt, and added a fresh safeguard to the sacred person of his majesty.

One of the immediate effects of these measures was to put a stop to a practice which had too long been suffered in the metropolis, to the disgrace of all order and government—the open and regular delivery of public lectures, inculcating the doctrines of sedition and treason; inciting the hearers to follow the example of France, and animating them to the commission of the most atrocious crimes. This practice has not since been revived in the same shape; but many of the debating societies which subsist at the present time appear to your committee to be, in a great measure, directed to the same pernicious objects, and to require farther animadversion and correction. Some check was also given to the licentiousness of the press, which had, till then, been in a great measure unrestrained. That licentiousness has furnished, in every

part of Europe, one of the most dangerous instruments in the hands of conspirators. The industry which every species of inflammatory and seditious libels had been directed, applying to the various notions and prejudices of every part of society, but particularly to that which is the least informed, and therefore the most open to sedition, is an unanswerable proof of the extent and of the zeal of the conspiracy in this country.

After the passing of these laws, the London corresponding society sent their delegates into the country to point out the method of executing them, and for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of the people. Two persons, in this character, James Binns and John Gale Jones were sent, by the London Corresponding Society, to Birmingham, where they were arrested. They were addressing a meeting of persons in that town. Upon the persons of Jones were found two papers: the one a letter of credence from the society, signed by John Aspley, their secretary, introducing Binns and Jones as their accredited delegates; the other, the instructions given to the society for the conduct of the delegates; both which papers the committee have inserted in the appendix (Nos. 3 and 4); the first particularly to notice, that the resolutions given to the delegates were to persuade the people who were to be addressed, that the sole object of the society was parliamentary reform, and that the bills last passed need not prevent their coming to meet, the 7th article of the instructions is in these words: "The design of the above article is to remove misapprehensions relative to the safety of our association."

vs. This part of your
g effected, you are to
power of your mind to
leeping spirit of liber-
to call upon our fellow-
ready with us, to par-
mon object, if it must
afford, or rather, (if our
desperate enough to har-
nue to inquiry and dis-
he field, at the hazard
tion; convinced that
less decided than this
o regain liberty from
ping faction. But, to
we may succeed, by the
ice of the people, you
e in every society the
animates our bosoms,
he nation as brethren,
ution to bear every re-
passion and prejudice
to deprive us of the
of argument." And
rticle are the following

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you are wrestling with
of the human race, not
s merely, for you may
ill day of liberty, but
hanging at the breast;
question, whether the
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of your conduct in the
sions which you and
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seasonable and effec-
us, for a second time,
progress of sedition and
ed immediate danger;
ot extinguish the hopes
ators, at least deterred
ie public avowal and

pursuit of their projects. But the
attempt to poison the minds of the
lower orders of the people, and to
prepare the means; which might be
resorted to on any favourable occa-
sion, was pursued with unabated
perseverance.

During the remainder of the year
1796, the system continued to op-
erate silently and secretly; but, in the
beginning of the following year, its
contagious influence was found to
have extended to a quarter where it
was the least to be suspected, and
produced effects which suddenly
threatened the dearest interests
and immediate safety of the coun-
try with the most imminent dan-
ger.

The mutiny; which took place in
the fleet, if considered in all its cir-
cumstances, will be traced to an
intimate connection with the prin-
ciples and practices described by
your committee, and furnishes the
most alarming proof of the efficacy
of those plans of secrecy and con-
cert, so often referred to, and of
the facility with which they are ap-
plied for insuving and heightening
discontent (from whatever cause it
proceeds), and for converting what
might otherwise produce only a
hasty and inconsiderate breach of
subordination and discipline, into
the most settled and systematic trea-
son and rebellion. These principles
and this concert could alone have
produced the wide extent of the
mutiny, and the uniformity of its
operation in so many and such dis-
tant quarters. The persons princi-
pally engaged in it, even in its
early stages, were many of them
United Irishmen. The mutineers
were bound by secret oaths to the
perpetration of the greatest crimes.
An attempt was made to give to

the ships in mutiny the name of "The Floating Republic," and this attempt was countenanced both by papers published in France, and by a paper here, called "The Courier," which has, on many occasions, appeared almost equally devoted to the French cause. In some instances, a disposition was manifested to direct the efforts of the mutineers to the object of compelling the government of this country to conclude a peace with the foreign enemy; and they at length even meditated betraying the ships of his majesty into the hands of that enemy. All these circumstances combine to impress your committee with a firm persuasion that whatever were the pretences and misrepresentations employed to seduce from their duty a brave and loyal body of men; yet a spirit, in itself so repugnant to the habits and dispositions of British sailors, must have had its origin in those principles of foreign growth which the societies of the conspirators have industriously introduced into this country, and which they have incessantly laboured to disseminate among all descriptions of men; but especially among those whose fidelity and steadiness is most important to the public safety. A striking instance of the desperate extent to which these principles were carried appears in the proceedings of a court martial, held in the month of June, 1797, an abstract of which your committee have thought it right to insert in the Appendix, (No. 17). The opinion stated by your committee will be still more confirmed by the repeated and atrocious attempts (bearing still more evidently the character of

those principles in which they originated), which have been in a great number of instances the general mutiny was suppressed and of which it will be necessary your committee hereafter to take notice. At the period now referred to, these systematic attempts to seduce both the sailors and soldiers from their duty and allies to incite them to mutiny, engage them in plans for the subversion of government, had become so apparent and frequent as to draw the immediate notice of the government. Among these attempts one, made by a person of the name of Evans, convicted at Maidstone in July, 1797, deserves particular attention. The seditious habits which he was proved to have contracted among the soldiers, is related in the Appendix (No. 18). It appears from a letter (also inserted), No. 6, written to Evans and Bone, two of the active members of the London Corresponding Society, and who successively filled the office of secretary to that society, shortly after his arrest, that he had been at Maidstone, for the purpose of circulating seditious papers, as of making reports of the same at Maidstone.

In consequence of the prevalence of these dangerous practices, acts of parliament were passed in the year 1797;* one inflicting severe penalties on any person who should incite any of his majesty's subjects by sea or land to mutiny; for more effectually preventing the administering or taking of oaths. The propriety and necessity of both these acts was far from

* 37 Geo. III. c. 70.

37 Geo. III. c. 123.

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passing the first act, in
seduce a soldier be-
Coldstream regiment
as found guilty, at the
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l to death; and one
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or the county palatine
as found guilty of ad-
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§ 6. *Progress of the Society of United Irishmen, in Ireland, till the Period of the Rebellion; its Inter-course with France, and with the leading Members of Societies in this Country.*

The transactions of the conspirators in that country are so fully detailed, in the different reports of the two houses of the Irish parliament, that your committee do not think it necessary to state them at length; and will only call the attention of the house to such parts of them as prove, from the subsequent conduct of the conspirators, the falshood of the early pretences, by which they attempted to disguise their real views, as well as the intercourse kept up by them with the French directory, chiefly through England, and the communication between leading members of the society of United Irishmen, and those of similar societies in Great Britain.

As early as in the year 1793, hopes and expectations were held out of French assistance; prayers were publicly offered up at Belfast, from the pulpit, for the success of the French arms; military associations were entered into without any legal authority; and repeated attempts were made to seduce the soldiery from their duty.

In February, 1794, Jackson, an Irish clergyman, passed from France through England, into Ireland, for the purpose of carrying on a treasonable correspondence, with a view to an invasion of both kingdoms. He was particularly recommended to some of the leading members of the English societies; and he transmitted to the French government,

both from London and from Dublin, papers on the subject of his mission, which had been previously communicated to other persons in each kingdom.*

In April, 1794, he had many confidential conversations, at Dublin, on this subject, with Hamilton Rowan, a leader of the United Irishmen, before-mentioned, who was then in prison, and since his escape has been attainted for high treason; with Wolfe Tone, also a leading member of the same society, who was lately taken on board the French ship, the *Hoche*, in the actual attempt to invade Ireland; and with Lewins, now the resident envoy from the United Irish at Paris.

Although the trials of Jackson and Stone, and the arrest and flight of Hamilton Rowan and Tone, checked these projects for a time, the society of United Irishmen pursued their measures with unabating activity. The government of Ireland acquired information respecting the conduct of particular persons, whom they had even at that time sufficient ground to consider as chiefly engaged in this treasonable conspiracy; particularly Lewins, above referred to; Henry and John Sheares, since convicted of high treason, and executed; Oliver Bond, and Wolfe Tone, convicted of the same crime, and both since dead, the latter by his own hands, to escape the punishment due to his crimes; lord Edward Fitzgerald, who died in prison in consequence of the wounds he received in resisting the officers of justice, and has been since attainted of high treason;

and Arthur O'Connor, M^cN and Emmet, whose individual guilt, as well as that of the conspiracy, is sufficiently proved by their own confessions.

It is stated, in the confession of the three persons last named, that the first communication, which they made to their knowledge, between them and the French directories, was an offer made by the latter, in the year 1796, to send a French force to Ireland, to the assistance of the republicans. But the committee of the house of lords, in Ireland, stated it as their opinion, that the French had been dispatched to Ireland in the summer of 1795, to receive this assistance; and your committee are convinced, from secret intelligence which has been laid before them, that this opinion was well founded.

The invasion of Ireland, which was attempted in December, 1797, was arranged at an interview, which took place on the frontier of France and Ireland, between lord Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur O'Connor, and the French general Hoche, in the summer of that year. After the failure of this attempt, the solicitations of the Irish for French aid were renewed; a proposal, which arrived from France in the year 1797, was accepted, and arrangements were transmitted, through England, for the means of Arthur O'Connor and Lewins was dispatched to Paris in April, and M^cNevin in June. They were employed in urging the French to the invasion of Ireland, and in conducting the negotiation for peace between the French republic, which was then at the height of its power, and the British government. A conference was held at Lille. A conference was

* Vide Jackson and Stone's Trial, and Report of Commons in Ireland.

summer, in London, Edward Fitzgerald agent, who came from in which farther arrangements were made for the invasion.

of several persons in the flight of others; a considerable defeat, by lord the fleet intended to expedition fitted out, again disconcerted of the conspirators. went the French goes to have repeated leaders of the Irish immediate insurrection; but among them were not, until the French have landed; and for a time prevailed. dependence was in the continued: the projects and invasion were ripe.

at this period the Irish conspirators discouraged from the progress of new societies in Britain, formed on the part themselves. A replication was kept up in Irish and English companies. Arthur O'Connor, from Ireland to England, January, 1798; and transmitted by the vessels to Ireland, the United Englishmen (a had been recently model of the United which a more particular be given hereafter) did to be considerable, committee have reason there was much expectation these reports. Ar-

thur O'Connor,* in a letter to his brother, dated London, 13th February, 1798, and seized in lord Edward Fitzgerald's apartments, at Leinster-house, states, "That Scotland is Irish all over—that the people here give no opinion, though it is easy to learn they look for a change."

At a provincial meeting in Ireland, held on the 1st of February, 1798, it was stated to the meeting, by a person just arrived from Dublin, that "the French were going on with the expedition, and that it was in a greater state of forwardness than was expected; but what was more flattering, three delegates had been sent from the United Britons to the Irish national committee, and from that moment the Irish were to consider England, Scotland, and Ireland, all as one people, acting for one common cause." An address was at the same time produced, which it was stated the delegates of Britain had brought with them to the Irish national committee. It was also stated, that the priest, O'Coigly, was one of the delegates mentioned to have been then lately returned from France; and it was added, that he, and another priest, who had fled from Ireland, were the principal persons who had opened the communications with the United Britons.

At another provincial meeting, held on the 27th of February, 1798, it appears to have been stated, "that a delegate had arrived from France; that the French were using every endeavour to have the expedition for Ireland completed; and that the Irish delegate came home to cause the United Irish to put themselves into a state of organiza-

* Vide Trial of O'Connor

tion to join them, as the directory positively assured the Irish delegates, that the expedition would set out for Ireland the end of April, or the beginning of May." It was also stated, that there had been a meeting of all the delegates in England and Scotland held in London; but that their resolutions could not be obtained till the next provincial meeting to be held on the 25th of March.

The address which the delegates of United Britons were so stated, at the provincial meeting of the 1st of February, 1798, to have brought with them to the Irish national committee, your committee have inserted, in the Appendix, (No. 8). About the same time a most seditious paper, sent from the London Corresponding Society, to the society of United Irishmen, signed J. T. Crosfield, president; Thomas Evans, secretary; dated 30th of January, 1798, (also inserted in the Appendix, No. 9), was published, in Ireland, in a paper, called "The Press," and the original seized, in March, 1798, in consequence of the apprehension of Arthur O'Connor, in England.

The p. 3. O'Coigly, referred to in the transactions, and who has since been convicted and executed at Maidstone, was a native of Ireland, and went from that country to Cuxhaven, in 1797, with another Irishman, who was obliged to fly from Ireland, and passed into Holland, at the same time when the Dutch fleet under admiral de Winter, was about to sail, with a large body of troops, on an expedition directed against Ireland. When the fleet had sailed without the troops, O'Coigly, and his compe-

nion, went to Paris, where ing themselves thwarted by jealousy of the resident envoys of the Irish Union, O'Coigly fled to England about the middle of December, 1797, and went back to Ireland in January, 1798.

Whilst in Ireland, he is said to have had interviews and correspondence with lord Edw. Gerald, and others of the Irish conspirators; and he returned to England about the middle of February, 1798.

Intelligence was conveyed to the government of this man's return, and particularly of his intended passage into France, for the purpose of which afterwards appeared the object of his mission; therefore narrowly watched on the 28th of February, 1798, was, together with Arthur Nor, John Binns, Allen, and others, taken into custody at Maidstone, on the attempt to obtain a passport to France. The particular circumstances attending these attacks are detailed in the evidence on O'Coigly. One of the papers seized on him, was a list of the names of the officers, who apprehended an address from "the secretary of England, to the directory of France," in the Appendix, (No. 10) demonstrating the traitorous conduct of those who formed the conspiracy, and were instrumental in the attempt to transmit it to France.

It appears also to your committee from previous and subsequent information, that Arthur O'Coigly, who had been, to the knowledge of the Irish Directory, only going to France in

* For an account of his detention, trial, and execution, see our last year's Register.

when there, he should be sent and received as an agent, but was confided by the remaining of that directory, who at that time dissatisfied with the conduct of Lewis.

Intercourse between the Irishmen, the French Government and the British Societies: of new Societies, and meetings.

meetings of the London Society, for above a year before this time, it had been decided, that the object of the Society was to form a republic, in imitation of France. Resolutions, or even annual or universal suffrage, were no longer mentioned. The committee have abundance to believe, from the information received before them, that a man by the name of Atterley, (one of the persons arrested in 1794), and, for a long time, been the agent of this society, was now their agent at Paris, and had given them hopes of the formation of a French army. Meetings were held, to contrive of procuring arms, to co-operate with a French army, in case of an invasion. The members of the disaffected were also in the habit of holding an occasional meeting, held at a cellar in Finsbury, and was first formed for the purpose of reading the libellous and seditious publication, called "The Rights of Man." This place gradually became the resort of all those who were engaged in the most deeply seditious and seditious. It was particu-

larly attended by Arthur O'Connor and O'Connell, previous to their attempt to go over to France; and by the persons chiefly instrumental in carrying on correspondence with the Irish conspirators; and secret consultations were repeatedly held there, with a view to projects, which were thought too dangerous and desperate to be brought forward in any of the larger societies. Among these plans, was that of effecting a general insurrection, at the same moment, in the metropolis, and throughout the country, and of directing it to the object of seizing or assassinating the king, the royal family, and many of the members of both houses of parliament. An officer, of some experience in his majesty's service, was selected as their military leader; and sanguine hopes were entertained, that they could command a sufficient force to effect their desperate purpose, in the first instance, by surprise. But, although the apprehension, that they could not as yet collect sufficient numbers to maintain and secure their advantage, appears, for the time, to have deterred them from the attempt; yet the general language, held among these persons, at this period, proved, that they had brought themselves to the opinion that matters were nearly ripe for measures of open violence.

Attempts were, at the same time, made to form, in London, upon the plan of the United Irishmen, the Society of United Englishmen, or United Patriots, before referred to; and O'Connell and John Baines appear to have been leading persons in the design. It was proposed to divide this society into four districts, including a large part of the counts of

of this kingdom the most exposed to invasion : and it was also in contemplation to combine the operations of this society with those of the society of United Irishmen ; of which your committee will find it necessary separately to take notice.

Most of the societies through England, which had used to correspond with the London Corresponding Society, had also about this time adopted the same plan of forming societies of United Englishmen ; and finding their communications by writing to be hazardous, they avoided, as far as possible, the keeping any papers ; used ciphers or mysterious words, in the few writings that passed between them, and principally carried on their intercourse by agents, who went from place to place, and were recognized by signs, which were frequently changed. Many ignorant or inconsiderate persons, throughout the country, were gradually involved in these criminal transactions ; and the influence of the destructive principles from which they proceeded, was still farther extended by the establishment of clubs, among the lowest classes of the community, which were open to all persons paying one penny, and in which songs were sung, toasts given, and language held, of the most seditious nature.

Information having been received of a meeting of United Englishmen, to be held at a house in Clerkenwell, warrants of arrest were issued, and persons were apprehended on the 18th of April, 1798. There was found upon the secretary of the London Corresponding Society (who appears to have officiated as president at that meeting) the oath proposed for the United Englishmen, set forth in the Appendix (No. 11) ; another

oath, of the same nature, was under the table ; and also a constitution of the society of Englishmen, set forth in the Appendix (Nos. 12, and 13).

Information having also been received of an extraordinary meeting of the delegates and secretary of the London Corresponding Society, tended to be assembled at a room in Wych-street, on the 1st of April, 1798, the persons assembled were likewise arrested, and from the discoveries in consequence of these arrests, a connection between the London Corresponding Society and the London Society of United Englishmen was clearly established.

It appeared, that about four hundred societies of United Englishmen had been formed in London ; about twenty of which had their regular places of meeting ; and that similar societies were forming in different parts of the country. In respect to these latter, it was resolved that the different counties of Great Britain should be divided into districts ; in each of which a central society was to be established in the principal town, and was to carry on a correspondence, both with the societies in that district, and with a general society in London. This system was so constructed as to admit of still farther subdivision, in proportion to the increase of numbers, by such as the leaders hoped.

It appears to your committee that the chief progress made in the formation of societies of United Englishmen, was in London and parts adjacent ; and in Lancashire and some parts of the west of England and of Wales, more immediately communicating with Ireland.

ich there were many United men, either as residents or as natives from their country.

Manchester, and in the adjoining country in particular, the plan of the conspiracy was extending in the most alarming manner; they were much promoted by the activity of the United Irishmen, whom there are very large numbers of in that neighbourhood. Numbers of printed copies of the "Constitution of United Englishmen" have been discovered in Manchester and the neighbourhood; it is evident that the society was making great progress, when it was checked by the arrest of several of its members in 1798.

The society of United Englishmen had been established in and about Manchester before the year 1797. At the beginning of that year it consisted of about fifty divisions, and in the year 1798 had extended to about 100. Each of these divisions consisted of not less than fifteen members, and was again subdivided so that the number of its members varied thirty-six. This society has been particularly active in the wicked attempts to seduce the soldiers in different regiments: for this purpose they adopted a system of extreme particular secrecy, and it has therefore been difficult to discover the extent of these crimes; but the general good conduct of his majesty's forces, of every description in the kingdom, affords the most satisfactory proof that these diabolical schemes have not been successful in any considerable degree. The test for the soldiers is set forth in Appendix (No. 14).

In other parts the society has followed the example of the United Irishmen established in London, in their organiza-

tion, their test, and their signs of secrecy; and its operations have been conducted with the same mystery, and under the same direction; the whole being governed by the persons who form the committee of United Englishmen, styled "The National Committee of England," who are, apparently, unknown to the rest of the members of the society, though their dictates are implicitly obeyed. They were the more induced to acquiesce in this system, and to obey implicitly the directions of their leaders, from the persuasion with which they appear to have been universally impressed, that persons of higher situations in life afforded them countenance and pecuniary aid; though, from circumstances of caution, those persons had not become actually members of the society; or, if they were members, concealed the fact with considerable care, and did not attend the meetings. In some degree this persuasion may have been well founded; but your committee are induced to think, that some art was used to strengthen this impression, for the purpose of giving greater encouragement to the members in their hopes of final success.

The societies in the country connected with Manchester have been formed into twelve districts, each of which sent a delegate to the committee, called the Country Committee; which appears to have corresponded, not only with the National Committee of England, but also with the National Committee of Ireland.

The intercourse between the United Englishmen in these parts and the United Irish, appears indeed to have been continual: many of the United Irish frequently passing and repassing

repassing between Cheshire or Lancashire, and Ireland, and frequently visiting the English societies. Among the persons who have been thus travelling from one country to the other, your committee have remarked O'Coigly, who repeatedly visited Manchester, Stockport, and other places in the neighbourhood; and particularly in the year 1797, when he was received with marked attention. He came there again in 1798, on his return from Ireland after his journey into France before mentioned. He then wore a military dress, and passed by the name of captain Jones, the same appellation by which he was introduced, by Arthur O'Connor, to Mr. H. Bell, of Charterhouse-square, from whose house O'Connor took his departure, previous to his arrest at Deal. The accounts which have been obtained of his conversation and conduct at Manchester, leave no room to doubt the objects of his different journeys between Great Britain, Ireland, and France, and particularly of his intended journey to France, which was prevented by his arrest; and there appears also little reason to doubt, that many, both of the United Englishmen and United Irish, at Manchester and in its neighbourhood, were aware of the general purport, at least, of his mission, and anxiously expected that assistance from France, of which they received, from time to time, very flattering assurances.

The society at Manchester seems to have been the central society of an extensive district; and to have been managed by a very zealous and active committee. It frequently sent delegates to places in the neighbourhood, and to various parts of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham-

shire, and Cheshire. Their correspondence appears to have extended to the most distant parts of England as well as to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Liverpool also became the centre of another central society, covering a surrounding district, corresponding with other parts of England, and with Scotland and Ireland; and different emissaries of whom were foreigners, at times were sent through various parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of ascertaining the numbers and positions of the societies of the English and United Irish.

Whilst the societies in England were thus endeavouring to form a society of United Englishmen and United Britons, on the one hand, the Irish Society, attempting to make in Scotland to form a society of "United Scotsmen," pursued the same plan. And your committee cannot forbear to remark with industry with which it has attempted in this instance, as in others, to separate Scotland as well as Ireland from England, to found, on the ruins of the British government, three republics of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The attempts to form a United Scottishmen had made no progress till the spring of 1799, from the month of April, 1799, to November following (when the very was made in the count on which George Meakin brought to trial, and confession) these attempts have been attended with success, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and counties of Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Fife, and Per-

and the county of Ayr, were places in which this spirit first manifested itself, and from which societies were sent into different parts of the country, for the purpose of increasing the numbers of the society, and disseminating what they had acquired of "political knowledge." The societies thus formed, in Scotland, appear to have been reduced to a system almost as regular and definite as that which was established in Ireland; the outlines of the system were the same, and the studies pursued were of the proceedings, and the arrangements of the internal arrangements of the internal arrangements formed its great characteristic. The general rule of their association, the object was to consist of more than twenty members, and when any society had obtained a number of members exceeding sixteen, it was divided itself into two societies. In small towns there were three or four such societies, all of which sometimes assembled, by their mutual members, or by a committee from each society: and such meetings were termed "Parochial Meetings." Each of these Parochial Meetings had a secretary, who was a labourer; and one or two delegates were chosen to represent the society at the county meeting, which was composed of delegates from all the Parochial Meetings, in the county or district, and was held every six weeks. The delegates were elected by ballot; the ballot was so conducted that no person knew on whom the choice except the secretary and the person chosen. This election was made, by each member putting in the ear of the secretary the name of the person for whom he gave his vote; and as there could be no material check on the declara-

tion of the secretary, it is evident that the election of delegates might be managed in any manner most agreeable to the leaders of the society. The meetings called "County Meetings" were not restricted to the known divisions of the counties, but were composed of delegates from Parochial Meetings, within either larger or smaller districts, according to the number of United Scotsmen in each neighbourhood. At the County Meeting, delegates were elected, to represent the societies at a "National Meeting," in the same secret manner as was used for the election of the delegates to the County Meetings; and the place of that meeting was not generally disclosed. The secretary of the County Meeting gave the delegate, when chosen, a small slip of paper, containing the name of a person to whom he was to apply, and who was to take him to the place of the National Meeting. This person was called "The Intermediate." The counties were also distinguished by numbers, and not by their names; and the delegate received, on another slip of paper, the number of the county, and the time appointed for the National Meeting.

The meeting assuming this name was a committee formed of delegates from the county meetings, and assembled every seven weeks; and there the most important business of the society was transacted. This meeting received reports from a secret committee and romantically directed its conduct, but the secret committee really held the chief management. This committee was elected, from amongst the delegates at the national meeting, in the same manner as the delegates had been chosen at the county meeting, the

the persons elected being only known to the secretary; and the committee, thus secretly formed, did not disclose itself in the transaction of business; all of which was conducted through the intervention of a person (already noticed) called "The Intermediate;" who delivered their orders, and who was the same person to whom the delegates had been directed to apply for information, respecting the place of assembly of the national meeting. Except therefore to the intermediate, to the secretary, and to each other, the persons composing the secret committee remained wholly unknown.

Every proceeding was involved in the same mysterious secrecy; and though this system of blind obedience had the effect of disgusting and alarming some of the delegates, who perceived themselves to be instruments in the hands of an unknown authority, for purposes, of which the extent was never fully disclosed to them; yet the committee, thus formed, continued to preserve its general influence; disbursing at its pleasure the money collected; giving all orders for the places of the national meetings; sending missionaries, disseminating papers, receiving information, and conducting every part of the business without control.

The national meeting was generally, if not always, held in or near Glasgow; and from reports of what passed at those meetings, it appears that they corresponded with the society of United Britons, and sent delegates to England, and received delegates from thence. When the meeting broke up, each delegate received a note of the time appointed for the next meeting; which he was to deliver to the secretary of his

own county meeting, when a delegate was elected.

Their communications with different parts, and particularly England, were seldom carried by writing: some papers, however, have been discovered, which show that the society had dangerous objects in view: some of its members were enough to profess an opinion if the flattering accounts were received from London were the emancipation of the slave was at no great distance, we should rally round the standard of liberty.

This system of union as that of the United Englishmen evidently borrowed from France, and there is reason to believe it was introduced by delegates from that country. Signs were used for the purpose of distinguishing members, as was practised in France; but the knowledge of these signs seems to have been perfectly diffused; they have been generally understood, having been altered at different times in different places, without being ever uniform in all the country.

In their sanguine expectations of success, these conspirators, in a wild and extravagant plan, resolved, in the same night, to seize all the leading people over the whole of the country; these persons should be put to death, or submitted quietly, their property were to be seized, and they were to be kept in confinement, until a new constitution should be formed, which was clearly meant to be conformable to French principles.

An oath or test was for some time used, and printed pa-

under the title of "Red Constitution of the United Scotsmen," a copy set forth in the Appendices of this conspiracy, certified by the arrest of John Dyer, and of Archibald, the latter of whom, after his escape to the continent, has become a member of the Philanthropic Society."

In conformity to this view of the extent of the societies both in England and Scotland, at this period, it is material to remark, that the rebellion was at its height in 1795, when there were found individuals in this country who manifested their desire to join the cause of the rebels, that they were the objects of criminal investigation.

Among these a man named Martin Dunnovan, for distributing at Goff's, (as stated in the Appendix, 16,) intitled, "An Address to his Countrymen in England;" the contents of which might have warranted a charge for a higher crime, striking a specimen of the disaffected, that in a particular instance related to the conduct of one of your committee, have been highly deserving of notice. A man was convicted at the assizes at Winchester, sentenced to two years im-

prison for the same plan, Irishmen in this country incessantly labouring to propagate their principles, both by

means of secret combinations among such of them as have found their way into the naval service, and by extending their societies both in the metropolis and in different parts of the kingdom. The extent to which these practices have prevailed, and (notwithstanding repeated instances of detection and punishment) are still carried on in the fleet, has been fully demonstrated by the evidence which has appeared in a variety of courts martial, the proceedings of which have been laid before your committee, and which contain matter so serious and important, that your committee have thought it right to insert an abstract of them in the Appendix (Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22). It appears that oaths have been tendered by the mutineers to the crew, "to be United Irishmen, equal to their brethren in Ireland, and to have nothing to do with the king or his government:" that they have acted in the professed expectation of assistance from France, with the express view of co-operating, for the expulsion of the protestants from Ireland, and the erection of a Roman Catholic government; and it has been part of their plan to murder their officers, to seize on the ship, and carry her to France or Ireland.

On another occasion, the oath has been as follows: "I swear to be true to the Free and United Irish, who are now fighting our cause against tyrants and oppressors, and to defend their rights to the last drop of my blood, and to keep all secret: and I do agree to carry the ship into Brest the next time the ship looks out ahead at sea, and to kill every officer and man that shall hinder us, except the master: and to hoist a green

green ensign with a harp in it, and afterwards to kill and destroy the Protestants."

The mutineers on board one of his majesty's ships appear to have been engaged in the plan of carrying the ship to France, in expectation that they would there be promoted in proportion to their crimes; that one of their ringleaders was to be appointed captain, and that they were then to proceed with the French against Ireland; and this deep laid villany was disguised and aggravated by a degree of hypocrisy and imposture scarcely to be paralleled: the particulars are stated in the Appendix (No. 20.)

The mutineers in another ship were proved to be connected with corresponding societies at Nottingham. The oath which they attempted to administer was, "to carry the ship into an enemy's port, French, Dutch, or Irish;" and they meant, in the event of being brought into action with an enemy's ship, to shoot their own officers on the quarter-deck.

While these proceedings of the United Irishmen in the fleet exhibit so dreadful a picture of their sanguinary designs, and of the similarity of their views and principles to those which have produced so much calamity and bloodshed in Ireland, their conduct on shore has not been less deserving of the most serious attention. Your committee have no hesitation in stating, on the clearest proof, strongly confirmed by recent circumstances, that among the various bodies enlisted, in any part of Great Britain, for the purposes of sedition and treason, the societies which have been formed by the United Irishmen in this country are in all respects the most formidable,

particularly at the present moment, whether considered with a view to their combination, their numbers, or the atrocious nature of their designs of which they are preparing in a very short time, to attempt execution, in direct co-operation with France.

The danger to be apprehended from these societies is much increased, from the constant communication which they maintain with societies in Ireland; their confidence in each other; the alarming circumstance of their being at this moment subject to a secret direction and the sanction of a foreign power.

These societies have been formed not only in London but in every part of the country, and have formed themselves into sub-societies. In the Appendix (Nos. 21 and 22) are inserted printed forms and certificates of election to the societies, which were seized among the papers of a person long engaged in the service of the government. One of these has been framed for a "London society." The other appears to be a society called an "Extraordinary society." The impression of the seal of the former of them is the same as that of the seal found in the papers of lord Edward Fitzgerald when he was apprehended. The constitution of these societies is a constitution and the testimony of the committee have received, that these societies form a part of the system which was unhappily established in Ireland. The constitution of the United Irishmen, was acted upon in Ireland to regulate their proceedings, and copies of this constitution found in the possession of the persons principally concerned in

meetings. The views which entertain at this moment, and guine hopes with which they their accomplishment, are at in an inflammatory and able paper recently found at those meetings, of which govt had received intelligence, e persons present at which consequently apprehended. per is inserted in the Appen- o. 25). Other papers, sei- the same meeting, strongly the account which your tee have received, that a has lately been adopted by societies (similar to that prac- th in Ireland and Scotland), ing the accounts of the socie- substituting different numbers names of the members. Your tee think it also not immate- nsert in the Appendix (No. y of a printed card, which n found in the possession of t persons, and particularly, other seditious papers, in a person recently apprehend- o, there is reason to believe, n very lately chosen to act as secretary to the different so- of United Irishmen now in i. The person named in this nd the transaction to which a, are such as to require no it.

committee have received t accounts of the numbers of iety; but, though their force ably exaggerated by them- for evident reasons, there is it ground for believing that mbers have been long confi- . Many Irish, ordinarily : here, chiefly among the classes of the community, en gradually induced to be- members of this society. But . XLI.

the most active part consists of those Irish rebels who have fled to this country, rendered desperate by their crimes, not daring to return to Ire- land, and either unable to make their way to the countries subject to France, or not receiving sufficient encouragement to attempt it, they remain here, waiting for the oppor- tunity of executing those violent and desperate projects to which they have become familiar. And they appear to be under the direction of some persons of a higher class, who sometimes furnish pecuniary aid and form the committee; by means of which a constant correspondence is carried on through Hamburg, with France.

Among these plans, there is good reason to believe, that early in 1795, it was seriously in agitation among the conspirators in Ireland to con- vey, in small vessels, from Ireland to England, a great number of United Irishmen; and to land them on different parts of the coast, with instructions to divide themselves into small bodies, and to endeavour to make their way to the capital, in the manner least liable to suspicion, under the disguise of those trades and occupations in which the Irish, commonly resorting hither, are principally engaged. Their object is represented to have been that of co-operating with the Correspond- ing Society in effecting an insurrec- tion in London at the time of the rebellion breaking out in Ireland, for the purpose of distracting the military force, and preventing rein- forcements being sent to that coun- try; and the plan is said to have failed, from the Corresponding So- ciety shrinking from the execution of it. About the same period, ano- ther project was secretly formed (of which

which your committee have received more distinct information) for collecting, at one point, a chosen body of the most determined from among the United Irish employed on the river Thames, to whom a new oath of secrecy, obedience, and fidelity, was to be administered; large rewards were to be promised; they were to be kept wholly ignorant of the precise service they were intended to perform till the moment of its execution, which was to take place as soon as an attack on some part of the coast was announced on the part of the French: they were then to be privately armed with daggers, to be put under leaders of known talents and courage, and formed into three divisions; and were to make an attack, by surprise, at the same moment, on both houses of parliament, on the tower, and on the bank.

The intelligence obtained from time to time by government, respecting the proceedings and plans of the conspirators; the seizure and detention of some of the intended leaders, and perhaps the timidity or reluctance of some of the parties concerned, prevented any open attempt to realize these extravagant designs when they were first in contemplation.

But, notwithstanding the continuance of every precaution, and although these conspirators cannot be ignorant of the prepared and formidable force, and the determined spirit and general loyalty with which such an enterprise would be immediately resisted, your committee have received undoubted proofs that plans of this nature are now, more than ever, in agitation. Attempts are actually making, by agents from Scotland, to concert with the French

government the time for a fresh and general insurrection in Ireland. Intelligence has been received, that in the ports of France the utmost diligence is used in preparing another expedition to co-operate with the rebels in that kingdom. The time for making this attempt seems to be in a great measure fixed. The expectation which appears to be generally entertained among the traitors in Ireland tallies, in this respect, with the intelligence which has been laid before your committee; and this expectation has been particularly communicated from thence to their confederates in this country. It seems to be intended, at the same time, to attempt a diversion by another French force on different parts of the coasts of this kingdom. The manner in which such expeditions are likely to be calculated to advance the ends of the conspirators, both in Great Britain and Ireland, and the species of warfare which the French have had in contemplation, will be sufficiently evident for a reference to the instructions of Tate, who was made prisoner in Wales (which are printed in the Appendix to the Report made last session, on the treatment of prisoners of war), and to those of Humbert, who commanded the force which landed last year in Ireland, and who had also been destined to command an expedition against Cornwall, which are inserted in the Appendix to this Report (Nos. 27 and 28). For the purpose of co-operating with these attempts, and particularly with the same view as that to which the measures before enumerated were directed in the beginning of 1798, that of preventing, if possible, reinforcements being sent from hence to Ireland; it is

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established at that place, as well as
in London and Paris; and this cor-
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Ireland has frequently been covered
by the pretence of commercial
transactions, or of communicating
intelligence for the public new-
papers.

Hamburgh has also been the re-
sort of the disaffected of every other
country, whose intrigues are con-
stantly directed to the object of
spreading the principles of jacobin-
ism in Holstein and the north of
Germany, and generally in all the
northern parts of Europe. Many
emissaries, English, Scotch, and Irish,
have been dispatched from time to
time from Hamburgh to Great Bri-
tain and Ireland, and to various
parts of the continent, as circum-
stances required. There has re-
cently been established at Ham-
burgh, Altona, and the neighbour-
hood, a society called "The Phi-
lanthropic Society," for the purpose
of correspondence with the repub-
licans of all countries, upon the
plan of the corresponding societies
established in Great Britain and
Ireland; and whose avowed object
is the reform of all kingdoms and
states. The leading members of
this society, who direct all the rest,
compose a committee of about
twenty persons, British, French,
Dutch, and Germans. The mem-
bers of the subordinate societies at
Hamburgh and Altona, are all un-
der the control of the committee,
or principal society before-mention-
ed. This committee constantly
corresponds with Great Britain and
Ireland, and all parts of Germany.
It has secretaries skilled in differ-
ent languages, and corresponding
agents in different towns, particu-
larly in London. It may become a
formidable

formidable engine in the hands of the French directory, and it appears to be making considerable progress; but there is reason to hope that it has at length attracted the notice of the governments of those places.

Conclusion.

Upon a review of all the circumstances which have come under the consideration of your committee, they are deeply impressed with the conviction—that the safety and tranquillity of these kingdoms have, at different periods from the year 1791, to the present time, been brought into imminent hazard, by the traitorous plans and practices of societies, acting upon the principles, and devoted to the views, of our inveterate foreign enemy:

That, although the society of United Irishmen, in Ireland, has alone been enabled to attain its full strength and maturity; yet the societies instituted on similar principles in this country, had all an undoubted tendency to produce similar effects, if they had not been checked by the general demonstrations of the zeal and spirit of his majesty's faithful subjects, and by the timely and judicious use of those extraordinary powers, which parliament has, in its wisdom, from time to time confided to his majesty's government:

That, either directly or indirectly, a continual intercourse and connection has been maintained between all these societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and that the real objects of the instigators of these proceedings, in both kingdoms, were no other than the entire overthrow of the British consti-

tution, the general confiscation of property, and the erection of a democratic republic, founded on the ruins of all religion, and of all political and civil society, and framed after the model of France.

The vigorous resistance opposed to the rebellion in Ireland, the success of the measures which have been employed for detecting and defeating the designs of the conspirators here, and the general and ardent spirit of loyalty and attachment to the laws and constitution, have hitherto counteracted the progress of the mischief, and averted impending danger; but even these circumstances by no means appear to your committee to justify the hope that the mischief is eradicated, or the danger past.

The principles and views of the conspirators remain unchanged. Their reliance on the assistance and co-operation of France, by which they expect ultimately to effect their purposes, continues undiminished; and the system of those secret societies which are at once the instruments of seditious conspiracy at home, and the channel of treasonable correspondence with France, though in many parts broken and interrupted, is by no means destroyed.

Your committee have already referred to the positive information laid before them, stating that hostile preparations are now making, with extraordinary vigour and exertion, in some of the ports of France, for the invasion of this country, or of Ireland. The activity of seditious and treasonable societies, in their correspondence with France, and in their endeavours to gain proselytes here, keeps pace with the preparations of the enemy; and the principle

de of secrecy, generally employed by unlawful oaths, which is a characteristic of these societies, peculiarly fits them for the desperate enterprises, and, by holding out a prospect of security, is the means of seduction. It is at the same time, an obvious artifice to elude detection in the present instance, and to defeat legal investigation in the next. To this principle, therefore, in the opinion of your committee, such farther measures, which parliament in its wisdom may think it to adopt for the public safety, should be more immediately and decisively pointed.

Your committee have seen, with astonishment, the powers which, in conformity to the ancient practice and principles of the constitution, we from time to time, as the emergency required, been confided to his majesty's government; and they feel their duty particularly to remark, that the power of arresting and detaining suspected persons (a power so constantly resorted to by the crown in all cases of temporal extraordinary danger) has, in the present new and unpredictable circumstances, been found to be particularly efficient. It has greatly interrupted and impeded the correspondence with the enemy, and checked, from time to time, the spread and communication of sedition and treason at home. But from the peculiar circumstances which have come under the observation of your committee in the course of their inquiry, they feel it their duty to remark, that the good effects of this power would be rendered more complete, and the public tranquility more secured, if the leading persons who have been, or may be hereafter detained on suspicion of

treasonable practices shall hereafter be kept in custody in places sufficiently distant from the metropolis.

The whole of the secret information which has been laid before your committee has strongly confirmed them in their opinion of the necessity of confiding these extraordinary powers to his majesty's government; and the very circumstances which create this necessity, and which continue at this time to operate more powerfully than ever, have rendered it their peculiar duty to abstain from disclosing, in its full extent, the particular information, of which they have stated to the house the general result, and on which their judgement is founded; but they trust that they have laid before the house sufficient grounds to justify their persuasion, that the multiplied and various attempts, by which the enemies to their country carry on their dangerous conspiracies, can only be defeated by a corresponding vigilance on the part of government, and by the exercise of such additional powers, as may from time to time be intrusted to it by parliament, and may be best adapted to the peculiar exigency of the moment. And although your committee do not think it any part of their province to suggest particular measures, the consideration of which must be left to the wisdom of parliament, they cannot forbear particularly and earnestly pressing their unanimous opinion, that the system of secret societies, the establishment of which has, in other countries, uniformly preceded the aggression of France, and, by facilitating the progress of her principles, has prepared the way for her arms, cannot be suffered to exist in these kingdoms compatibly with the safety of their

their government and constitution, and with their security against foreign force and domestic treason.

Your committee have great satisfaction in adding, that if this growing and formidable evil can be effectually repressed, and if the same system of vigilance and precaution which has been successfully adopted for some years past, is adhered to, there is every reason to look forward with confidence to the ultimate disappointment and defeat of the projects which have been so long pursued by our foreign and domestic enemies. Impressed with a just sense of the blessings enjoyed under our happy constitution, which distinguish this country from every nation in Europe, all ranks and conditions of society have shown their determination to preserve those blessings entire,

and have stood forward with a becoming ardour and alacrity in their defence. While this laudable spirit continues to pervade every part of the kingdom, and while the wisdom of the legislature encourages and directs its exertions for the public safety, your committee entertain a full conviction that the religion, the laws, and the constitution of Great Britain, and with them the interests and happiness of all classes of his majesty's subjects, will, in the midst of surrounding danger and calamity, and in spite of every machination at home or abroad, rest, under the protection of Divine Providence, on the surest basis, secured by the energy and firmness of the government, and by the courage, the patriotism, and the virtue of the nation.*

Abstract of the total Amount of the Loans raised by the British Government since the Year 1750.

| | | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| 1750 — | 1,000,000 | 1767 — | 1,500,000 | 1784 — | 6,000,000 |
| 51 — | 2,100,000 | 68 — | 1,800,000 | 85 — | none |
| 52 — | none | 69 — | none | 86 — | none |
| 53 — | none | 70 — | none | 87 — | none |
| 54 — | none | 71 — | none | 88 — | none |
| 55 — | 1,000,000 | 72 — | none | 89 — | 1,002,500 |
| 56 — | 2,000,000 | 73 — | none | 90 — | none |
| 57 — | 3,000,000 | 74 — | none | 91 — | none |
| 58 — | 5,000,000 | 75 — | none | 92 — | none |
| 59 — | 6,500,000 | 76 — | 2,000,000 | 93 — | 1,500,000 |
| 60 — | 8,000,000 | 77 — | 5,000,000 | 94 — | 11,000,000 |
| 61 — | 12,000,000 | 78 — | 6,000,000 | 95 — | 18,000,000 |
| 62 — | 12,000,000 | 79 — | 7,000,000 | 96 — | 25,500,000 |
| 63 — | 11,500,000 | 80 — | 12,000,000 | 97 — | 32,500,000 |
| 64 — | none | 81 — | 12,000,000 | 98 — | 17,000,000 |
| 65 — | none | 82 — | 13,500,000 | 99 — | 20,500,000 |
| 66 — | 1,000,000 | 83 — | 12,000,000 | | |

* We have thought it unnecessary to lay before our readers the Appendix to this Report, which contains only details of the principal facts stated in the body of it.

passed in the Third Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain.

November 17, 1798.

To continue and grant his majesty certain duties on cider, and perry, for

imposing a duty on pensions, personal estates, and taxes on sugar, malt, tobacco, &c.

To revive the act for preventing attempts to seduce persons in the navy or army to desert.

December 20.

To revive the act enabling his majesty to accept the services of the militia as may volunteer themselves to be enlisted.

December 22.

To raise the sum of three millions of annuities.

To extend the time limited for payment of the land-tax, and to amend the former act.

January 4, 1799.

To extend the time allowing out certificates for small bearings.

To amend the acts respecting notes and bills of exchange.

To amend the Scotch small note act.

To revive the act respecting the trade on board of neutral ships, or regulating the trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

January 9.

To repeal the duties imposed by the act for granting aid and for the prosecution of

the war, and to grant certain duties upon income in lieu thereof.

To continue the act empowering his majesty to secure and detain suspected persons.

To exempt the volunteer corps from being ballotted for the supplementary militia, under certain conditions.

To indemnify those who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

To revive and continue the act for establishing courts of judicature in Newfoundland.

March 7.

An act for raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills.

March 21.

An act to amend the income-act.

To amend the land-tax redemption act.

To continue the bounties on British and Irish linens exported, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen yarns.

Mutiny-act.

For the regulation of the marines on shore.

To continue the act for restraining the negotiation of promissory notes and bills of exchange, under a limited sum.

To continue the Scotch small note act.

To continue the act for disallowing the bounty on sail-cloth or canvas exported to Ireland.

To revive and continue the act for prohibiting the importation of cambrics and French lawns, except warehoused for exportation.

To repeal part of the provisional cavalry act.

April 10.

An act to continue the Scotch distillery act.

N 4

To

To permit ships to sail from Newfoundland without convoy.

April 19.

An act for raising a farther sum of money by loans or exchequer bills.

For amending the game-act respecting partridges.

May 10.

An act for raising an additional sum of money by loans or exchequer bills.

For enlarging the time for the redemption of the land-tax.

For extending the time of the income-tax.

For amending three acts relative to the redemption of the land-tax.

To amend the act imposing stamp-duties on attornies' indentures.

For exempting the volunteer corps and associations from being ballotted for the militia, under certain conditions.

To continue the importation of rape-seed, and seal-skins, and the duties on glass.

For remedying certain defects in the law respecting offences committed upon the high seas.

For increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers, &c. on quartering soldiers.

May 20.

An act to continue the act for securing and detaining suspected persons, until March, 1800.

For making perpetual the act to explain and amend the laws relating to the punishment of felons, as far as relates to the burning in the hand.

For making perpetual such part of the same act as relates to the lodgings of judges at country assizes.

June 13.

An act for permitting certain East-India goods to be warehoused, and

for repealing the duties, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

To continue the promissory note act.

To continue the small Scotch note act.

For indemnifying the governor, &c. of the West-India islands for permitting the importation and exportation of goods in foreign bottoms.

To extend the bail given in cases of criminal information in Scotland.

To make perpetual the act for the relief of debtors.

For continuing the act for the transportation of felons, and the removal of offenders to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland respectively.

For continuing the act relating to penitentiary houses.

To continue the act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

To explain the act relating to colliers in Scotland.

For encouraging the improvement of lands subject to the servitude of thirlage in Scotland.

To grant indemnity for penalties incurred under the tanners' act, and to repeal certain parts of the said act relating to the buying of hides.

June 21.

An act for raising 15,500,000*l.* by annuities.

To repeal the duty on Prussian yarns.

For regulating the rates of portage in London, Westminster, and Southwark.

To amend the Scotch militia-act.

July 1.

Act to grant additional duties on sugar and coffee.

ting to his majesty
be placed to the ac-
e commissioners for the
the national debt.

ing a bounty on pil-
transferring the salt du-
excise.

ing the salaries of the
ffs.

a person appointed to
baron of the exchequer
himself the degree of a
aw.

July 12.

se a sum by lottery.
g three millions.

g 3,500,000*l.* by loans
er-bills.

g 3,000,000*l.* by the

ing the salt-duties, and
hers.

ge on ship-letters.

ue the Scotch distillery-

e the lords of the treasury
hequer-bills on the credit
me-tax.

ing the time for making
es on vellum, parchment,
stamped.

d the income-act.

empting certain public
the legacy-duty.

ulating the spirit-licence-

il so much of the act of
e, &c. as puts an end to
re of inheritances upon
f treason, after the death
ender and his sons.

ue the act for farming
rse-duty.

late the importation of
m foreign colonies in

For defraying the charge of the
pay and clothing of the militia.

To allow the importation of Spa-
nish wool.

For suppressing seditious and trea-
sonable societies.

For regulating the carrying of
slaves from the coast of Africa.

To prevent unlawful combina-
tions of workmen.

For purchasing the duke of Rich-
mond's coal-duty.

An act to regulate the quarantine
of the Levant trade,

To continue certain laws respect-
ing the Greenland-fishery.

To revive and continue certain
laws respecting the British-fisheries,
and Newfoundland fishery.

For prohibiting the exportation of
corn.

To regulate the East-India ship-
ping.

To protect masters against em-
bezzlements by their clerks or ser-
vants.

For a grant to his majesty out of
the consolidated fund.

For granting certain stamp-duties
on bills of exchange and promissory
notes.

For augmenting the judges' sala-
ries in England and Scotland.

To amend the land-tax redemp-
tion act.

For reducing the militia forces,
and augmenting the regulars.

To permit the importation of cer-
tain naval stores from Germany.

For recruiting the forces of the
East-India company.

To enable his majesty, by order
in council, to permit the importa-
tion of certain goods in neutral
ships.

186 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1799.

An accurate Extract of the Prices of the Quartern Loaf, Wheaten Bread. Commencement and Conclusion of the several Mayoralties herein stated the Year 1735, to the present Time.

The Price at the Commencement of each Mayornity shews the Price at the Conclusion of the preceding

| Nov. 9. | MAYORS. | Price of the quartern loaf, wheaten. | Weight of the penny loaf, wheaten. | Nov. 9. | MAYORS. | Price of the quartern loaf, wheaten. |
|---------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | d. | lb. oz. dr. | | | d. |
| 1735 | Williams | 5½ | 0 12 10 | 1768 | Turner | 6½ |
| —36 | Thompson | 5¼ | 0 12 1 | —69 | Beckford* | 6 |
| —37 | Barnard | 5½ | 0 12 10 | —70 | Croffley | 6½ |
| —38 | Perry | 5½ | 0 13 5 | —71 | Nash | 7¼ |
| —39 | Salter | 6 | 0 11 9 | —72 | Townsend | 8 |
| —40 | Parsons* | 7½ | 0 9 4 | —73 | Bull | 7½ |
| —41 | Godichall* | 5¼ | 0 13 3 | —74 | Wilkes | 8 |
| —42 | Wilmot | 4¾ | 0 14 10 | —75 | Sawbridge | 6½ |
| —43 | Westley† | 4¾ | 1 0 5 | —76 | Hallifax | 6½ |
| —44 | Marshall | 4¾ | 1 0 5 | —77 | Estdaile | 7½ |
| —45 | Hoare | 4¾ | 0 14 10 | —78 | Plumbe | 6½ |
| —46 | Benn | 5½ | 0 12 10 | —79 | Kennet | 5¼ |
| —47 | Ladbroke | 5 | 0 13 11 | —80 | Lewes | 7½ |
| —48 | Calvert | 6 | 0 11 9 | —81 | Plomer | 7 |
| —49 | Pennant* | 5¼ | 0 13 3 | —82 | Newnham | 8½ |
| —50 | Cockayne | 5 | 0 13 11 | —83 | Peckham | 7½ |
| —51 | Winterbottom* | 6 | 0 11 9 | —84 | Clarke | 7½ |
| —52 | Galeoyne | 5½ | 0 12 10 | —85 | Wright | 6½ |
| —53 | Ironside* | 6 | 0 11 9 | —86 | Sainbury | 6 |
| —54 | Jurden | 5 | 0 13 11 | —87 | Burnell | 6½ |
| —55 | Bethell | 5 | 0 13 12 | —88 | Gill | 6½ |
| —56 | Dickenfont† | 7½ | 0 9 4 | —89 | Pickett | 7½ |
| —57 | Algill | 7½ | 0 9 4 | —90 | Boydell | 7½ |
| —58 | Glyn | 6 | 0 11 9 | —91 | Hopkins | 6½ |
| —59 | Chitty | 5 | 0 13 1 | —92 | Sanderfon | 7½ |
| —60 | Blackston | 5½ | 0 12 10 | —93 | Le Mesurier | 7½ |
| —61 | Fluyder | 4½ | 0 13 7 | —94 | Skinner | 7½ |
| —62 | Beckford | 5½ | 0 12 10 | —95 | Curtis† | 12½ |
| —63 | Bridgen | 6 | 0 11 9 | —96 | Watson | 8½ |
| —64 | Stephenfon | 6½ | 0 10 11 | —97 | Anderson | 9½ |
| —65 | Nelson | 7 | 0 9 11 | —98 | Glynn | 8 |
| —66 | Kite | 8 | 0 8 11 | —99 | Combs | 13 |
| —67 | Harley | 7¼ | 0 8 6 | | | |

* Died in their Mayornity. — Parsons succeeded by Lambert, 1740. Godichall, by Cote, 1741. Pennant, by Blackford, 1749. Winterbottom, by Alfop, 1751. In by Raylinton, 1753. Beckford, by Trecothick, 1769.

† Westley, 1743, bread for two weeks, at 4d. the quartern loaf, in this may Dickenfon, 1756, bread at 9½d. four weeks. Curtis, 1795, five weeks, at 13 penny loaf weighed 4 oz. 10 drs.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN FOR 1799.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Beans. | |
|-------------------|--------|----|---------|----|-------|----|--------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| January | 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| February | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| March | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| April | 6 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| May | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| June | 7 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| July | 8 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| August | 9 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| September | 9 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| October | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| November | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| December | 11 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| General Average | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5½ | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6½ |

of the Import of Foreign Wheat into the Port of London, from the 1st of January, 1781, to 1799, presented to the House of Lords :

| <i>Quarters. Bushels.</i> | | | <i>Quarters. Bushels.</i> | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------|---------------------------|------|-----------|---|
| 81 | — | 93,270 | 0 | 1791 | — 49,504 | 5 |
| 82 | — | 4,635 | 6 | 1792 | — 7,065 | 5 |
| 83 | — | 240,134 | 3 | 1793 | — 170,971 | 3 |
| 84 | — | 36,966 | 5 | 1794 | — 10,654 | 5 |
| 85 | — | 605 | 0 | 1795 | — 198,911 | 5 |
| 86 | — | — | 4 | 1796 | — 477,877 | 6 |
| 87 | — | — | 6 | 1797 | — 195,462 | 6 |
| 88 | — | 4 | 5 | 1798 | — 152,449 | 0 |
| 89 | — | 5,908 | 0 | 1799 | — 233,208 | 4 |
| 90 | — | 67,052 | 0 | | | |

PRICES OF STOCK FOR THE YEAR 1799.

N. B. The highest and lowest Prices of each Stock in the Course of the Year are put down in that Month.

| 1799. | Bank Stock | 3 per Cent | 3 1/2 per Cent | 4 per Cent | 5 per Cent | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | India Stock | Ind & Bonds | New Ann. | Stock | Old Ann. | Ann. | Spec. Ann. | Imp. Ann. | Imp. Ann. | Irish 5 per Cent | Engl. Lot. Tickets. | Irish Lot. Tickets. |
|-------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Jan. | 139 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 55 | 64 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 17 1/2 | — | 1 1/2 pr. | — | 53 1/2 | — | — | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 15 16 | — |
| Feb. | 137 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 17 1/2 | — | 1 1/2 pr. | — | 53 1/2 | — | — | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 13 14 | — |
| Mar. | 141 1/2 | 55 | 54 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 17 1/2 | — | 1 1/2 pr. | 63 | 54 1/2 | — | — | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 15 16 | — |
| Apr. | 139 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 17 1/2 | — | 1 1/2 pr. | 50 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 1 1/2 dif. | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 13 14 | — |
| May | 137 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 17 1/2 | — | — | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 1 1/2 dif. | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 20 20 | — |
| June | 140 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 17 1/2 | — | — | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 1 1/2 dif. | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 8 10 | — |
| July | 139 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 17 1/2 | — | — | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 1 1/2 dif. | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 76 1/2 | — | — |
| Aug. | 176 | 69 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 19 1/2 | — | — | 173 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 1 1/2 dif. | 5 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 15 15 | — |
| Sept. | 163 | 61 | 60 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 19 1/2 | — | — | 170 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 1 1/2 dif. | 5 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 15 15 | — |
| Oct. | 155 1/2 | 58 | 57 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 19 1/2 | — | — | — | 60 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 3 dif. | 5 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 15 15 | — |
| Nov. | 152 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 19 1/2 | — | — | — | 60 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 3 dif. | 5 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 15 15 | — |
| Dec. | 154 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 19 1/2 | — | — | — | 60 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 3 dif. | 5 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 15 15 | — |

Total Value of Imports into Great Britain, in the following Years :

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| In the year 1785 | £ 15,94,8000 | In the year 1792 | £ 19,659,000 |
| 1786 | 15,786,000 | 1793 | 19,256,000 |
| 1787 | 17,807,000 | 1794 | 22,788,000 |
| 1788 | 18,027,000 | 1795 | 22,755,000 |
| 1789 | 17,821,000 | 1796 | 23,157,000 |
| 1790 | 19,130,000 | 1797 | 21,013,000 |
| 1791 | 19,669,000 | 1798 | 25,664,000 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| Average of these | 124,185,000 | Average of these | 153,793,000 |
| 7 years - - - | 17,740,000 | 7 years - - - | 21,570,000 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 17,740,000 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | Excess in the last 7 years | 4,230,000 |

Total Value of Exports from Great Britain, in the following Years :

| | <i>Foreign Ma- nufactures.</i> | <i>British Manu- factures.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| In the year 1785 | 5,004,000 | 11,082,000 | 16,086,000 |
| 1786 | 4,470,000 | 11,830,000 | 16,300,000 |
| 1787 | 4,815,000 | 12,053,000 | 16,868,000 |
| 1788 | 4,747,000 | 12,724,000 | 17,471,000 |
| 1789 | 5,561,000 | 13,799,000 | 19,360,000 |
| 1790 | 5,199,000 | 14,211,000 | 19,410,000 |
| 1791 | 5,921,000 | 16,810,000 | 22,731,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Average of these | 35,717,000 | 93,199,000 | 128,916,000 |
| 7 years - - - | 5,102,000 | 13,314,000 | 18,416,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| In the year 1792 | 6,568,000 | 18,336,000 | 24,904,000 |
| 1793 | 6,497,000 | 13,892,000 | 20,389,000 |
| 1794 | 10,008,000 | 16,725,000 | 26,733,000 |
| 1795 | 10,785,000 | 16,527,000 | 27,312,000 |
| 1796 | 11,416,000 | 19,102,000 | 30,518,000 |
| 1797 | 12,013,000 | 16,903,000 | 28,916,000 |
| 1798 | 14,028,000 | 19,771,000 | 33,800,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Average of these | 71,315,000 | 121,256,000 | 192,571,000 |
| 7 years - - - | 10,187,000 | 17,322,000 | 27,509,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Excess in the last | 5,102,000 | 19,314,300 | 18,416,000 |
| 7 years - - - | 5,085,000 | 4,008,000 | 9,093,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1799.

| | Thermometer without. | | | Thermometer within | | | Barometer. | | | Hygrometer. | | | Rain. |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------|------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------|------|--------|
| | Greatest Height. | Least Height. | Mean Height. | Deg. | Deg. | Deg. | Greatest Height. | Least Height. | Mean Height. | Deg. | Deg. | Deg. | |
| 1780. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . . . | 59 | 23 | 55,6 | 55 | 41 | 49,0 | 30,43 | 29,25 | 29,98 | 86 | 61 | 79,1 | 0,949 |
| February . . . | 56 | 22 | 33,7 | 60 | 42 | 51,0 | 30,26 | 28,88 | 23,70 | 92 | 57 | 75,2 | 2,235 |
| March . . . | 55 | 28 | 39,1 | 62 | 49 | 53,6 | 30,23 | 29,31 | 29,84 | | | | 0,133 |
| April . . . | 56 | 30 | 44,7 | 58 | 47 | 54,3 | 30,23 | 28,75 | 29,62 | | | | 1,671 |
| May . . . | 70 | 40 | 53,2 | 62 | 54 | 58,7 | 30,38 | 29,33 | 29,84 | | | | 1,749 |
| June . . . | 77 | 49 | 59,4 | 67 | 58 | 62,1 | 30,41 | 29,18 | 30,01 | | | | 0,552 |
| July . . . | 77 | 52 | 63,1 | 68 | 62 | 64,9 | 30,18 | 29,22 | 29,82 | | | | 2,913 |
| August . . . | 72 | 51 | 61,1 | 66 | 62 | 63,3 | 30,12 | 29,26 | 29,81 | 78 | 45 | 59,8 | 2,209 |
| September . . | 71 | 46 | 57,2 | 67 | 60 | 62,1 | 30,10 | 29,01 | 29,82 | 83 | 45 | 63,9 | 2,821 |
| October . . . | 63 | 35 | 49,7 | 63 | 55 | 59,5 | 30,37 | 29,34 | 29,80 | 88 | 53 | 69,4 | 2,191 |
| November . . | 58 | 32 | 45,0 | 60 | 53 | 56,1 | 30,40 | 28,82 | 29,87 | 87 | 55 | 71,9 | 1,387 |
| December . . | 50 | 17 | 34,7 | 57 | 43 | 50,4 | 30,54 | 29,19 | 29,93 | 85 | 60 | 71,1 | 0,349 |
| Whole Year | | | 18,5 | | | 57,1 | | | 29,84 | | | | 19,662 |

A GENERAL BILL

OF

ISTENINGS AND BURIALS,

FROM DECEMBER 11, 1798, to DECEMBER 10, 1799.

Renewed { Males 10087 } 18970. Buried { Males 9046 } 18134.
 { Females 8883 } { Females 9083 }
Increased in the burials this year, 21.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|------|-----------|---|------|------------|---|------|-----|---|---|
| Under 2 years | - | 5211 | 30 and 40 | - | 1724 | 70 and 80 | - | 1125 | 101 | - | 2 |
| 2 and 5 | - | 1790 | 40 and 50 | - | 1924 | 80 and 90 | - | 456 | 105 | - | 0 |
| 5 and 10 | - | 644 | 50 and 60 | - | 1758 | 90 and 100 | - | 63 | 108 | - | 0 |
| 10 and 20 | - | 573 | 60 and 70 | - | 1565 | 100 | - | 0 | 117 | - | 0 |
| 20 and 30 | - | 1299 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| SES. | Dropſy | 906 | Palpitation of the | Bruised | 2 | |
| e and ſtill | Ear-ach | 1 | heart | 2 | Burnt | 13 |
| 580 | Eaten by lice | 1 | Palfy | 105 | Drowned | 99 |
| 27 | Evil | 5 | Pleurify | 14 | Exceſſive drinking | 5 |
| 1343 | Fevers of all kinds | Quinſy | 1 | Executed * | 12 | |
| 3 | | 1784 | Raſh | 1 | Found dead | 10 |
| | Fiſtula | 5 | Rheumatifm | 3 | Fractured | 2 |
| nd ſudden- | Flux | 5 | Rickets | 0 | Frighted | 2 |
| 249 | French pox | 23 | Scurvy | 3 | Frozen | 2 |
| nd Phthi- | Gout | 91 | Small pox | 1111 | Killed by falls and ſe- | |
| 663 | Gravel, ſtone, and | Sore throat | 12 | veral other acci- | | |
| 2 | ſtrangury | 11 | Sores and ulcers | 11 | dents | 64 |
| 16 | Grief | 4 | Spaſm | 2 | Killed themſelves | 28 |
| nd rup- | Head-ach | 0 | St. Anthony's fire | 0 | Killed by a cow | 0 |
| 20 | Headmouldrot, horſe | Stoppage in the ſtom- | | Killed by fighting | 0 | |
| 48 | ſhoehead, and wa- | mach | 11 | Murdered | 3 | |
| 131 | ter in the head | 76 | St. Vitus's Dance | 1 | Poisoned | 6 |
| 14 | Jaundice | 78 | Swine pox | 2 | Scalded | 2 |
| ipes, and | Jaw locked | 1 | Teeth | 335 | Shot | 1 |
| of the | Impoſthume | 1 | Thruſh | 35 | Smothered | 1 |
| 8 | Inflammation | 435 | Tumor in the womb | 0 | Starved | 4 |
| m | 4843 | Itch | 2 | Vomiting and looſe | Sprain | 0 |
| 1 | 3794 | Leproſy | 1 | nefs | Strangled | 0 |
| hooping | Livergrown | 10 | Worms | 11 | Suffocated | 7 |
| 451 | Lunatic | 107 | | | Tooth-ach | 0 |
| 1 | Measles | 233 | CASUALTIES. | | | |
| 16 | Miſcarriage | 3 | B It by a mad dog | 2 | Total | 209 |
| 1 | Mortification | 22 | B Broken limbs | 4 | | |

ve been executed, in Middlesex and Surrey, 25; of which number 12 only
re been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament the Year 1799.

NAVY.

£

November 27, 1798.

That 120,000 seamen be employed, including 20,000 marines.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| For wages for ditto | 2,886,000 |
| For victuals for ditto | 2,964,000 |
| For wear and tear of ships in which they are to serve, | 4,680,000 |
| For ordnance sea-service on board such ships | 390,000 |

December 3.

| | |
|---|---------|
| For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine officers | 729,063 |
| For buildings and repairs of ships, and other extra works | 693,750 |

June 25, 1799.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| For the expense of the transport-service, and for the maintenance of prisoners of war in health | 1,311,200 |
|---|-----------|

 £ 13,654,013

ARMY.

December 3, 1798.

That 52,051 men be employed for land-service, including 5,766 invalids.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| For guards, garrisons, and other land-forces, in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, and in Ireland | 1,977,253 |
| For forces in the plantations, including Gibraltar, Portugal, the Cape of Good Hope, those on special services, and a corps of foot in New South Wales | 861,653 |
| For difference between the British and Irish pay of six regiments of foot for service abroad | 42,901 |
| For four troops of dragoons, and twenty companies of foot, stationed in Great Britain, for recruiting regiments serving in East India | 20,124 |

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 193

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---------|----|----|
| iting and contingencies for land-forces, and ed for the cavalry | 185,000 | 0 | 0 |
| al and staff-officers, and officers of hospitals | 114,144 | 5 | 5 |
| ay to supernumerary officers | 41,741 | 16 | 0 |
| ances to the paymaster-general of the forces, lary-general of the musters, &c. &c. | 123,006 | 13 | 3 |
| increased rates of subsistence to be paid to inn- s, and others, on quartering soldiers | 220,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ed officers of land-forces and marines | 169,379 | 7 | 1 |
| ances to reduced horse guards | 20 | 12 | 11 |
| nt of officers late in the service of the states- | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| - of reduced officers of British American | 52,500 | 0 | 0 |
| ances to several reduced officers of ditto ; and out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital; and enses of the hospital | 7,500 | 0 | 0 |
| ons to widows of commissioned officers | 142,688 | 11 | 3 |
| nses expected to be incurred in the barrack- general's department | 18,591 | 3 | 3 |
| in corps in the service of Great Britain | 622,478 | 0 | 0 |
| | 173,735 | 18 | 7 |

June 25, 1799.

for the extraordinary services of the army for

2,500,000 0 0

£ 7,277,319 8 2

MILITIA AND FENCIBLE CORPS.

December 3, 1798.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|----|---|
| embodied militia of Great Britain, the royal of miners of Cornwall and Devon, and several of fencible infantry | 3,139,908 | 10 | 8 |
| ngencies for the embodied militia; and corps ible infantry | 60,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ng for the embodied militia, and corps of | 279,934 | 19 | 2 |
| of fencible cavalry | 418,440 | 5 | 8 |
| feed for ditto | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| mbodied provisional cavalry | 109,151 | 3 | 8 |
| olunteer corps of cavalry and infantry | 500,000 | 0 | 0 |

June 13, 1799.

provision for pay and clothing of the militia.

- for allowances to subaltern officers of the
in time of peace.

£ 4,532,434 19 2

LI.

O

ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE.

December 3, 1798.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| For ordnance land-service, for 1799 | £ 1,324,413 |
| Ditto, not provided for in 1797 | 81,968 |
| For sea-service, not provided for in 1797 | 56,219 |
| Ditto, land-service, not provided for in 1798 | 108,221 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £ 1,570,821 |
| | <hr/> |

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

December 3, 1798.

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------|
| Plantations. | For the civil establishment of Upper Canada | 7,150 |
| | Ditto of Nova Scotia | 5,415 |
| | Ditto of New Brunswick | 4,650 |
| | Ditto of St. John's Island | 1,900 |
| | Ditto of the Island of Cape Breton | 1,840 |
| | Ditto of Newfoundland | 2,451 |
| | Ditto of the Bahama Islands | 4,100 |
| | Ditto of the Bermudas, or Somers Islands | 580 |
| | Ditto of the Island of Dominica | 600 |
| | Ditto of New South Wales | 6,016 |

March 11, 1799.

That his majesty be enabled to grant a yearly sum, out
of the consolidated fund, not exceeding 12,000*l.* to
prince Edward

Ditto to prince Ernest Augustus

March 16.

| | |
|--|---------|
| For his majesty's secret service abroad | 150,000 |
| For relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, Toulonese emigrants, and American loyalists | 226,000 |
| For assisting the Levant company in carrying on their trade | 5,000 |

April 13.

| | |
|--|-------|
| For printing the journals, &c. of the house of com- mons, in 1798, over and above the estimated sum | 2,773 |
| Ditto, for the year 1799 | 8,000 |
| For defraying the charge of the superintendence of aliens | 7,819 |

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 125

| | | | |
|---|--------|----|----|
| ing the balance due on account of the ex- the mint, for 1798 | £ | s. | d. |
| | 25,307 | 6 | 1 |
| ing the extraordinary expenses incurred for ons relating to the coin, in 1797, over and estimated sum | 284 | 17 | 6 |
| e year 1798 | 1,607 | 9 | 4 |
| ing the expenses of convicts at home, in er and above the estimated sum | 971 | 0 | 7½ |
| ie year 1799 | 35,923 | 15 | 4 |
| rd of agriculture | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| of the veterinary college | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| g the parish church of St. Margaret, West- | 6,721 | 0 | 0 |

May 9.

| | | | |
|---|--------|----|---|
| the sums which the commissioners, under ican treaty, have awarded to be paid by h government; and the expenses attend- id commission | 25,150 | 14 | 4 |
| od money issued pursuant to addresses | 9,337 | 5 | 6 |

June 8.

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|---|
| abling his majesty to make good such en- s with the emperor of Russia, as may be ted to the exigency of affairs | 825,000 | 0 | 0 |
| od the deficiency of the consolidated fund, i of January and 5th of July, 1797 | 699,043 | 11 | 2 |
| e the supplies granted for 1797 | 35,990 | 9 | 6 |
| od the sums paid for discount on prompt of the loan and lottery granted for 1798 | 211,791 | 2 | 7 |
| e bills to be drawn from New South d which may become due in 1799 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |

June 13.

| | | | |
|--|---------|----|--------|
| od money paid to the bank, for receiving ons to the loan and lottery for 1798 | 14,698 | 9 | 2 |
| iciency of the grants for 1798 | 519,888 | 11 | 4 |
| harges of preparing and drawing the lot- 1798 | 12,200 | 0 | 0 |
| y issued for secret service abroad, above anted in the last session | 20,502 | 0 | 0 |
| yment of expenses arisen from the execu- : alien-act, ditto | 2,450 | 7 | 4 |
| : purchase of an instrument for measuring &c. for the commissioners appointed to ie situation of St. Croix | 97 | 9 | 0 |
| try officers of the house of commons, for on committees | 909 | 13 | 6 |
| | 0 | 2 | Ditto, |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Ditto, for purchase of the old goal in the county of Surrey, for the purpose of converting the same into a court and prison for the Marshalsea | £ 4,214 |
| Ditto, for making up, and publishing weekly, returns of the average price of sugar | 897 |
| Ditto, to Mr. Baldwin, for his attendance in the house of peers, on the trial of Mr. Hastings | 261 |
| Ditto, for allowances and salaries to additional clerks in the office of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts | 2,762 |
| Ditto, for disbursements on account of the settlement at New South Wales | 529 |
| Ditto, for expenses of alterations at the house of the speaker | 849 |
| Ditto, for expenses attending the parliament-office | 412 |
| Ditto, for the purchase of a house, for an office of one of the secretaries of state | 7,878 |
| Ditto, to pay the expense of the police-office in Wapping | 1,437 |
| Ditto, to defray extraordinary expenses of prosecutions relating to the coin | 300 |
| Ditto, for completing the indexes to the rolls of parliament, and to the journals of the house of lords | 1,955 |
| Ditto, for making a survey of the Isle of Dogs, and several plans and estimates of docks, and other works, and for executing copper-plates of the plans thereof | 411 |
| Ditto, for salaries to officers, and incidental expenses of the commission for reducing the national debt | 1,731 |
| Ditto, for incidental expenses attending the execution of the act for sale of the land-tax | 600 |
| Ditto, for a clerk employed on various businesses and references relative to American claims | 121 |
| For the works and repairs of the military roads and bridges in North Britain | 4,000 |
| For supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa | 20,000 |
| To enable his majesty to purchase the collection of natural history belonging to the late Dr. John Hunter, for the use of the public | 15,000 |

June 25.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| To enable his majesty to make remittances, to be applied to his service in Ireland, on provision being made by the parliament of that kingdom, for defraying the interest and charges of a loan to that amount | 2,000,000 |
|--|-----------|

198 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1799.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Ditto, by virtue of act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of 1,000,000 <i>l</i> . | £ 1,000,000 |
| Ditto, by virtue of act for raising an additional sum thereby | 3,500,000 |
| | <u>£ 8,443,017</u> |

VOTE OF CREDIT.

June 8, 1799.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| To enable his majesty to enter into such farther engagements, and take such measures, as may be best adapted to the exigency of affairs | 3,000,000 |
|---|-----------|

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Navy | 13,654,013 |
| Army | 7,277,319 |
| Militia and fencible corps | 4,532,434 |
| Ordnance | 1,570,827 |
| Miscellaneous services | 6,105,310 |
| National debt | 200,000 |
| Exchequer-bills | 8,443,017 |
| Vote of credit | 3,000,000 |
| Total supplies | <u>£ 44,782,923</u> |

WAYS AND MEANS FOR RAISING THE SUPPLY.

ANNUAL GRANTS.

November 30, 1798.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| For continuing certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco, and snuff; and for raising four shillings in the pound upon pensions, offices, and personal estates | 2,000,000 |
| For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cider, and perry | 750,000 |

June 18, 1799.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| That the charge of pay and clothing of the militia be defrayed out of the land-tax | |
| That the allowances to certain subaltern officers of the militia be defrayed out of the same | |
| | <u>£ 2,750,000</u> |

EX

EXTRAORDINARY AIDS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------------|----|----|
| December 11, 1798. | | | |
| ing 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> by annuities | 3,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| February 23, 1799. | | | |
| ng 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> by exchequer-bills | 3,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| April 8. | | | |
| ng 1,500,000 <i>l.</i> by exchequer-bills | 1,500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| April 18. | | | |
| lying 521,890 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> being part of the s of the consolidated fund, on the 5th of , 1799 | 521,890 | 16 | 7½ |
| May 2. | | | |
| ng 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> by exchequer-bills | 3,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| June 8. | | | |
| ng 15,500,000 <i>l.</i> by annuities | 15,500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| June 13. | | | |
| ng 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> by exchequer-bills | 3,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| June 17. | | | |
| ng 703,541 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> by a lottery | 703,541 | 13 | 4 |
| June 18. | | | |
| ing 3,229,000 <i>l.</i> out of the moneys that shall f the surplus of the consolidated fund | 3,229,000 | 0 | 0 |
| June 20. | | | |
| g 3,500,000 <i>l.</i> by exchequer-bills | 3,500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| g 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> by ditto | 3,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| June 25. | | | |
| ing 34,145 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> remaining in the hands paymaster-general of the forces, out of the anted for defraying the extraordinary ex- of the army, for 1799 | 34,145 | 2 | 9 |
| | 39,988,577 | 12 | 8½ |
| ants | 2,750,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total of ways and means | £ 42,738,577 | 12 | 8½ |

TAXES.

1. INCOME DUTY.

December 4, 1798.

Charging annually, during a term to be limited, certain proportional duties upon Income from 60*l.* to 200*l.*; whether any such income shall arise from lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or from any kind of personal property, or other property whatever; or from any profession, office, employment, trade, or vocation: and one-tenth part of such income, if the same shall amount to 200*l.* and upwards.

2. DUTIES ON SUGAR AND COFFEE.

June 8, 1799.

For charging an additional duty of 8*d.* per cwt. on brown and muscovado sugar, of the British plantations, imported.

Ditto of 4*s.* per cwt. on white, or clayed sugar, ditto.

Ditto of 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on sugar, not of the British plantations, imported and warehoused, upon the delivery of the same, out of warehouse, for exportation.

Ditto of 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on sugar imported by the East-India company, ditto.

That 2*s.* 6*d.* part of the drawback now allowed on the exportation of every hundred weight of sugar exported in the same state in which it was imported; and also on the exportation of every hundred weight of sugar called bastards, and ground or powdered sugar, and refined sugar broken in pieces, and all sugar called candy; be no longer paid or allowed.

That 4*s.* part of the drawback now allowed on the exportation of every hundred weight of any other refined sugar, be no longer paid or allowed.

For charging an additional duty of 4*s.* per cwt. on coffee, imported and warehoused, upon the delivery of the same, out of warehouse, for exportation.

June 13.

For charging an additional duty of 8*d.* per cwt. on brown and muscovado sugar imported by the East-India company.

3. DUTIES ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, AND NOTES.

June 8, 1799.

For charging a duty of 2*d.* on bills of exchange, and notes, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall not amount to forty shillings.

June 11.

For charging a duty of 2*d.* upon notes under forty shillings, which may be re-issuable from time to time, after payment at the place where first issued.

Ditto of 4*d.* upon notes under forty shillings, which may be re-issued from time to time, after payment at the same or any other place than where first issued.

STATE

T A T E P A P E R S,

From his Majesty to the House of Commons, 22d January.

His Majesty is persuaded that unremitting industry with enemies persevere in their sign of effecting the separation of Ireland from this kingdom, to engage the particular attention of parliament; and his Majesty commends it to this house as one of the most effectual means of counteracting, and finally accomplishing this design; and he trusts that in view of all the circumstances recently occurred (joined by the sentiment of mutual affection and common interest) will dispose the members of both kingdoms to the manner which they deem most expedient for settling a complete and final arrangement, which may best tend to improve and create a connection essential to common security, and to consolidate the strength, and resources, of the British

From his Majesty to the House of Commons, 1st March.

His Majesty being desirous of having competent provision for honourable support and

maintenance of his dearly beloved sons, Prince Edward and Prince Ernest Augustus, which the money applicable to the purposes of his Majesty's civil government would be insufficient to defray; and being also desirous of being enabled to extend to his beloved daughter, the Princess Amelia, the provision which he has been enabled to make out of the hereditary revenue for the other branches of his royal family, desires the assistance of parliament for this purpose: and his Majesty relies on the affection of his faithful commons, that they will make such provision as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

Protest entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, against the Address in Favour of an Union with Ireland, 11th April.

1st, **B**ECAUSE the measure of a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, the policy of which is highly questionable, and the importance of which demands the most calm, dispassionate, and deliberate examination, is persisted in and urged forward in compliment to his Majesty's ministers, under circumstances which ought imperiously to have deterred us from the prosecution of it.

The

The moment of civil disturbance and division, when the necessity of military law is alleged by ministers, and acknowledged by parliament, seems ill calculated for ensuring the full and unequivocal consent of the Irish people, without which even the supporters of the measure must confess it to be illusory, and dangerous in the extreme. And to commit the parliament of Great Britain to the wisdom of a project which the commons of Ireland have rejected, and to which the inhabitants of that kingdom are disinclined, appears to us a whimsical expedient for securing the connection of the two countries, and consolidating the strength of the empire.

2dly, Because, as no jealousy or division has existed between the two legislatures, the present dangers and discontents in Ireland cannot be attributed to the independence of parliament, but must rather be considered as the bitter fruits of a coercive system of policy, suggested by his majesty's advisers, and enforced under the sanction of the executive power with unconstitutional and wanton severity.

3dly, Because, though the possibility of a different will, in the two separate legislatures, cannot be controverted, yet possible inconveniences in remote and extreme cases from supposed legislative measures, or possible instances of additional embarrassment to the executive government, are no arguments for the subversion of a system in which no such inconveniences have been experienced, and no such difficulties encountered. For the consequences of such reasoning would lead us to consolidate into one the different branches of our own excellent con-

stitution; to remove all the which the jealousy of our has imposed on the executive government; to condemn a theory might suppose difficult practice had shown it to be and to substitute hypothesis for history, for experience.

4thly, Because the notion of legislative union will either create the affections of the disaffected in Ireland, or furnish more means for defeating the designs of the enemy in that country unsupported by reasoning, direct contradiction to analogy and experience. Were we to suppose the beneficial consequence of union, yet the benefits which according to such hypothesis, are to result to Ireland from the measures, are, at least, progress distant, and can furnish, at no reasonable hope of allaying immediate discontent, suppressing rebellion, or defeating already on foot. If, indeed, enemies of the connection ventured to effectuate a separation of the two kingdoms, by fomenting jealousies and dissensions between two parliaments (as was the case in Scotland, immediately previous to the union), the measure would manifestly be an effectual remedy for the evil: but it is true that their object is to create jealousy, and foment dissension between the distant legislatures and governments of England and Ireland, but between the executive and parliament, between the governed and government of the country; and if, by representing their legislature as the corrupt of British ministers, and as

ish tyranny, they have in alienating a large portion of majesty's subjects; and her true, as stated in the committees of secrecy in parliament, that the stations of a few individuals have been found sufficient to alienate the allegiance of one whole kingdom; we are indeed to conceive how the danger to the kingdom is to be averted, or if such misrepresentations, by a measure, which a number of representatives of the Irish people, transfers the organ of their will out of the hands of their own country, and all independent and exalted authority in that kingdom.

Continuation of the immediate effects which the union forced in Scotland, and a review of the recent effects of the union in Ireland, suggest strong reasons for doubting its utility in healing disunion, and furnishing the means of success to any attempt of the kind. We learn, from the most authentic documents of those times, that Scotland its agitation produced order and tumult; that, after it passed, nearly all the peers voted for its dissolution; that the vote on the subject it had occasioned; that for a long period a substantial discontent; that a proclivity to dissolution was considered, in the minds of the Pretender, as owing to his cause in Scotland; that two rebellions broke out in the kingdom, subsequent to the union.

Moreover, from what information we have been able to procure, and with the deepest concern

and alarm, that its discussion in Ireland has already been attended with the most fearful symptoms. From the increased powers with which it has recently been deemed necessary to arm the executive power, we cannot but infer, that the prospect of an incorporating union has failed to conciliate the minds of the disaffected; and, from the ferment occasioned by its discussion, it is evident that all other parties in Ireland are alienated or divided, and the means of resistance in case of insurrection or foreign invasion thereby materially weakened.

We thought it therefore more prudent, in this moment of alarm, to desist from the prosecution of a measure, which might become a fresh subject of complaint, and a new source of discontent and division. And we were more disposed to seek for the re-establishment of mutual confidence, in the adoption of conciliatory laws, in the removal of odious disabilities, in the redress of grievances, and the operation of a milder system of policy on the affections of the Irish people, than in any experiment of theory and nominal union of governments.

5thly, Because, at a time when the danger of innovation has been deemed a sufficient pretext for the continuation of abuses, the suspension of improvement, and the preservation of a defective representation of the people, we cannot regard without jealousy and alarm an innovation of direct contrary tendency, viz. the introduction of a number of members into the British parliament, from a legislature, one branch of which has acknowledged the imperfection of its own constitution; and against the other branch of which the sale of peerages has been publicly

publicly alleged, and as publicly offered to be proved.

And, however invidious it might be to cite any example in confirmation of such opinion, we are not so blind to matters of notoriety, or so deaf to the lessons of experience, as not to apprehend, from a measure of this nature, an enormous increase of the influence of the crown; neither could we perceive, either in the present temper of the Irish people, inflamed by civil animosity, and exasperated by recent rebellion, or in the general moderation of his majesty's present advisers, any thing to allay our apprehensions or remove our jealousies; and we were unwilling to give our consent, at a period when new burdens are every day imposed, and new sacrifices every day required of the people, to a measure which must supply additional reasons for doubting the adequacy of their representation, and suspecting the independence of parliament.

(Signed)

Holland.
Thames.
King.

Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, 6th June.

G. R.

HIS majesty thinks proper to acquaint this house, that he had some time since concluded an eventual engagement with his good brother and ally, the Emperor of Russia, for employing forty-five thousand men against the common enemy, in such manner as the state of affairs in Europe at that period appeared to render most advantageous. The change of circumstances which has since arisen, having rendered a dif-

ferent application of that force more desirable, his majesty has recently had the satisfaction to learn that the views of the Emperor of Russia and that respect are entirely conformable to his own. But his majesty has not yet received any assurance that the formal engagements to that effect have been regularly concluded. He has, however, the satisfaction of knowing that the same promptness and zeal, in support of the common cause, which his ally has already manifested in a manner so beneficial to himself, and so signally beneficial to Europe, have induced him already to put this army in motion towards the place of its destination, as now settled by mutual consent. His majesty therefore thinks it proper to acquaint the house of commons that the pecuniary conditions of the treaty will oblige his majesty to the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds in stipendial instalments, as preparation-money, and to pay a monthly subsidy of seventy-five thousand pounds, as well as to engage for a farther payment at the rate of thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds per month, which payment is not to take place till after the conclusion of a peace made by common consent.

His majesty relies on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful commons to enable him to make good the engagements.

And his majesty being desirous of continuing to afford the necessary succours to his ally, the queen of Portugal, as well as to give timely and effectual assistance at this important conjuncture to the Swiss Cantons, for the recovery of their ancient liberty and independence, and make every other exertion for proving to the utmost the signal

ch, by the blessing of
lended the operations
ed arms on the conti-
be commencement of
mpaign; recommends
house of commons to
jesty to enter into such
gements, and to take
as may be best adapt-
gency of affairs, and
by continued perseve-
gour, to complete the
crance of Europe from
table tyranny of the
olic.

sideration which a question of this
sort deserves, and when the attend-
ance is so thin in this house.

Thirdly, Because we have the
satisfaction of thinking it is not ne-
cessary for the preservation of his
majesty, whose throne cannot be
more secure by severe penal statutes.
We therefore will not agree to de-
stroy that hope which sir William
Blackstone exultingly says our po-
sterity may entertain—that corrup-
tion of blood may one day be abo-
lished and forgotten.

Ponsonby.
Holland.

*Read in the House of Lords
committing the Treason
Bill, 4th July.*

*Protest against the third reading of the
Militia Reduction Bill, 12th July.*

Dissentient,

Because the statute,
is by this bill proposed
etual, appears to us to
id impolitic, and con-
mild spirit of the laws
—unjust, because it re-
verty and ruin children
ces of their ancestors;
cause, instead of healing
s and animosity occa-
il war, it tends to make
ue.

to us to be contrary to
declaration of Magna
ch says, that no person
nherited or deprived of
s unless he be heard in
; for in this case we
ersons who cannot be
who have committed no

Because it does not ap-
ny urgent necessity calls
mediate adoption of this
ate period of the session,
not receive the due con-

BECAUSE the measures pre-
scribed by the bill are destruc-
tive of the constitutional force of
the country; by making the militia
ballot a fund for the supply, and its
discipline a drill for the accommoda-
tion of other corps, and by degrading
its officers to the humiliating situa-
tion of commanding the miserable
remnants of their regiments rejected
by recruiting sergeants of the line.

Because the subversion of this
constitutional force must be the in-
evitable consequence, as it is pro-
bably the object, of these measures;
for it cannot be imagined that gen-
tlemen of property (such as are re-
quired by the still remaining wreck
of the militia laws) should hereafter
come forward, in times of difficulty
and danger, with a zeal and patriot-
ism so much applauded, and so bit-
terly insulted; that men of the
highest consideration and fortune,
such as alone can form a constitu-
tional force, should quit their do-
mestic

domestic comforts and family occupations without personal views, or professional allurements, to fill a station so degrading to them as that of drill serjeants for the army. But exclusive of this great and insuperable objection, we consider this bill as framed under circumstances of gross inattention to the public interest, to private rights of various descriptions, and to the clearest and most important principles of the constitution: and we should esteem ourselves neglectful of our own characters, as well as deficient in public duty, if we did not record our marked and unreserved reprobation of a measure of such dangerous tendency: First, because the promoters of this bill have, contrary to every principle of common justice, established an arbitrary proportion, by which the respective counties are hereafter to be burdened with the expense of raising their future militia, deviating from the established scale, approved and sanctioned by the acts of the twenty-sixth and thirty-seventh of the king, without any grounds laid before parliament, by which the justice of such deviation could be estimated; though in a few days, and with no expense, the annual list for the county ballots returned to the lieutenants of each county, and directed (by the 26th of George the Third, chap. 107, clause 50) to be transmitted to the secretary of state, would without error have produced a correct scale.

Secondly, Because all militia-men, not arriving (after the enroiment) at their respective regiments at the exact time contained in any order which may be given to them, are declared to be deserters, liable to be taken from service in the militia for five years within the kingdom, and

condemned to serve in regular the line for life in any part of the world, by sentence of a regimental court marshal, where neither judge nor the witnesses take oath; and by an additional charge on the county, which paid the expenses of the man, is liable to the charge of supplying his place.

Thirdly, Because the disorders and embarrassments which are rolled to serve in the militia proposed to by this bill are so cruel and unjust, that it affords slight ground of suspicion that they are intended to promote the dissolving the regular forces from the militia by the forced desertions of the unfortunate individual who is engaged in the militia service. The man, as soon as he is engaged perhaps many hundred miles from his regiment, is ordered to march but by this bill no pay is given nor allowance to be till he actually arrives at the regiment; he is deprived of all sources of subsistence, and entitled to the means of support; plunder or charity can maintain him on the road if under all these insupportable difficulties he does not arrive at the time limited in his order. He is liable to be treated as a deserter.

Fourthly, Because by the bill the regiments of militia are brought to a state of disorder and confusion, and in anticipation, as the bill has declared that desertion before the period of its passing into a law is to be made an offence not punishable by punishment, every man may by such a law take leave of absence till a year after that time he shall enlist for regular service. The bill encourages immediate desertion

to which the man had sworn, and the king is empowered to authorize the deserter's entrance into other service, discharged from all claim by the militia regiment to which he belongs.

And, because by this bill the important and incontrovertible principle of the constitution is flagrantly impeached. Whether it is or not, to appropriate public money by an order of the commanders of the treasury, and levy money on the land-owners by a similar order, without consent of parliament, is stated by this bill as matter of doubt entertained by parliament; and on the grounds of pretended doubt, a clause of omnium is introduced, of which the whole of the bill gave no intimation, and to which the attention of the legislature had not been directed.

And the general neglect, overthrow, denial of private justice, public principles, and national rights, it is to be wondered at, that little attention should be paid to the feelings of individuals, however called to their country to stations of considerable confidence and trust; yet cannot but express our disapprobation of the grating directions to commanding officers of militia regiments, to crimp for another service their associates and fellow-soldiers, become at once the instruments of their own disgrace, and of the militia establishment, to which they are zealously attached.

Carnarvon.

Radnor.

Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

Majesty's Speech, to both Houses of Parliament, on closing the Session, 17th July.

My lords and gentlemen,
THE favourable appearances, which I announced to you at the commencement of the present session, have since been followed by successes beyond my most sanguine expectations.

By the progress of the imperial arms, under the command of the Archduke Charles of Austria, a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws, and liberties: and the uninterrupted and brilliant victories of the combined armies under the command of field-marshal Suwarroff, have, in the short period which has elapsed since the opening of the campaign, nearly accomplished the deliverance of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French republic.

The decision and energy which distinguish the councils of my ally the emperor of Russia, and the intimate union and concert happily established between us, will enable me to employ, to the greatest advantage, the powerful means which you have intrusted to me, for establishing, on permanent grounds, the security and honour of this country, and the liberty and independence of Europe.

I have the satisfaction of seeing, that internal tranquillity is in some degree restored in my kingdom of Ireland.

The removal of the only remaining naval force of the enemy to a distant quarter must nearly extinguish even the precarious hope which the traitorous and disaffected have entertained of foreign assistance.

But our great reliance for the immediate safety of that country must still rest on the experience, zeal, and bravery of my troops of all

all descriptions, and on the unshaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful subjects in both kingdoms;

Its ultimate security can alone be ensured by its intimate and entire union with Great Britain; and I am happy to observe that the sentiments manifested by numerous and respectable descriptions of my Irish subjects justify the hope that the accomplishment of this great and salutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wish, as it unquestionably is the common interest, of both my kingdoms.

The provisions which you have made for suppressing those dangerous and seditious societies, which had been formed for the purpose of disseminating the destructive principles of the French revolution, are peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the times, and have furnished additional security to the established constitution.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The unusual sacrifices which you have made in the present moment, on behalf of my subjects, are wisely calculated to meet effectually the exigencies of this great crisis. They have, at the same time, given additional security to public credit, by establishing a system of finance, beneficial alike to yourselves and to posterity; and the cheerfulness with which these heavy burdens are supported evinces at once the good sense, the loyalty, and the public spirit of my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

It is impossible to compare the events of the present year with the state and prospects of Europe at the distance of but a few months, without acknowledging, in humble

thankfulness, the visible interposition of Divine Providence, in averting those dangers which threatened the overthrow of the establishments of the civilized world.

It may be permitted to us that the same protecting Providence will continue to us its aid through the remainder of this great contest; and will conduct us safely to such an issue as shall be to future ages a memorable proof of the instability of all power founded on injustice, usurpation, and impiety; and shall prove the utility of ultimately dissolving the connection between public luxury and public virtue.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses at the Meeting of Parliament, 22d September.

My lords and gentlemen, **I** HAVE called you together this unusual season, in order to recommend it to you to exert the propriety of enabling me to delay, to avail myself, to the extent, of the voluntary service of the militia, at a moment when an increase of our active force may be productive of the most important and beneficial consequences.

We have seen the happy effect of the measure which you have adopted on this subject in the last session, the forces which I was enabled to employ, have all displayed, in the face of the enemy, the courage, discipline, and valour worthy of the character of British soldiers.

In the short interval since the last session our situation and prospects have, under the blessing of Providence, improved be-

sanguine expectation. The
ties and valour of the comman-
and troops of the combined im-
armies have continued to be
ently displayed. The deliver-
of Italy may now be considered
cured by the result of a cam-
paign, equal in splendour and suc-
cess to any of the most brilliant re-
corded in history; and I have had
heart-felt satisfaction of seeing
the valour of my fleets and armies
successfully employed to the assist-
ance of my allies, to the support of
the just cause, and to the advance-
ment of the most important interests
of the British empire.

The kingdom of Naples has been
rescued from the French yoke, and
restored to the dominion of its law-
ful sovereign, and my former con-
tentions with that power have been
terminated.

The French expedition to Egypt
continued to be productive of
shame and disgrace to our ene-
my, while its ultimate views against
our eastern possessions have been
completely confounded. The desperate
attempt which they have lately made
to extricate themselves from their
difficulties has been defeated by the
bravery of the Turkish forces,
aided by the skill, and animated
by the heroism, of a British officer,
and a small portion of my naval
force under his command; and the
throw of that restless and perfid-
ious power, who, instigated by
the artifices, and deluded by the
promises of the French, had entered
their ambitious and destructive
schemes in India, has placed the
British interests in that quarter in a
state of solid and permanent secu-

re vigilance, decision, and wis-
dom of the governor-general in coun-
cil. XLI.

cil on this great and important occa-
sion, and the tried abilities and va-
lour of the commanders, officers, and
troops employed under his direction,
are entitled to my highest praise.

There is, I trust, every reason to
expect that the effort which I am
making, for the deliverance of the
United Provinces, will prove success-
ful. The British arms have rescued
from the possession of the enemy the
principal port and naval arsenal of the
Dutch republic; and although we
have to regret the loss of many brave
men in a subsequent attack against
the enemy, whose position enabled
them to obstruct our progress, I
have the strongest ground to expect
that the skill of my generals, and
the determined resolution and intre-
pidity of my troops, and of those of
my allies, will soon surmount every
obstacle; and that the fleet which,
under the usurped dominion of
France, was destined to co-operate
in the invasion of these islands, may
speedily, I trust, under its ancient
standard, partake in the glory of
restoring the religion, liberty, and
independence of those provinces, so
long in intimate union and alliance
with this country.

While you rejoice with me in the
events which add so much lustre to
the British character, you will, I am
persuaded, as cordially join in the
sentiments so justly due to the con-
duct of my good and faithful ally the
emperor of Russia; to his magnani-
mity and wisdom directing to so
many quarters of Europe the force of
his extensive and powerful empire,
we are, in a great degree, indebted
for the success of our own efforts,
as well as for the rapid and favour-
able change in the general situation
of affairs. I have directed copies to
be laid before you of those engage-
ments,

ments, which have consolidated and cemented a connection so consonant to the permanent interests of my empire, and so important at the present moment to every part of the civilized world.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The ample supplies which you have granted to me in the course of the last session, will, I trust, so nearly provide for the exigencies of the public service, even on the extensive scale which our present operations require, as to enable me, without farther aid, to continue those exertions to the close of the present year:—but in order to afford you the convenience of a longer recess, I recommend it to you to consider of providing for the expense which will be necessary in the early part of the ensuing year; and with this view I have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you.

My lords and gentlemen,

In pursuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two houses of parliament in Ireland, at the close of their last session, the sentiment which you had expressed to me respecting an incorporating union with that kingdom. The experience of every day confirms me in the persuasion that signal benefit would be derived to both countries from that important measure; and I trust that the disposition of my parliament there will be found to correspond with that which you have manifested for the accomplishment of a work, which would tend so much to add to the security and happiness of all my Irish subjects, and to consolidate the strength and prosperity of the empire.

Protest against the Militia Extension Bill.

Dissentient,

1st, **B**ECAUSE, by this bill by the recited act of session, whose powers are bill aggravated and extend constitutional purposes of the establishment are totally and subverted.

2dly, Because all the men procuring men for the army have been easily obtained, banding the supplementary militia (which by its extraordinary create had confessedly occurred scarcity of men), without the permanent militia called to a service, in which none could hereafter hope that it could be a politic and disinterested inducement enable him to form his commitment to a continued discipline, at the head of which with credit and honour to answer the purpose of its use in the defence of his country in invasion.

3dly, Because, by this bill all that system and arm which nourished the independent country gentlemen coverably done away in the pressure of a formidable and war, and the peace-establishment the militia (if, mangled by this bill, it can survive the necessarily be reduced to standing army of the worst dependent of an annual volition—deprived of all its constitutional advantages—deprived with the people by no the unequal and oppressive it imposes on them, as demanded by such person be procured to be regulated.

mere drill of army re-

ecause the landed inter-
and and Wales, already
urdened, is most materi-
l by this total revolution
itia system; inasmuch as
r expenses of a militia,
rmed for our unalienable
efence and insular garri-
justly continued on the
owners and occupiers of
gland and Wales, when
this measure deprived
intages which they had
namely, those of secu-
ing from a permanent
rotection for their wives
en, which, under the
liament, was held out to
e valuable consideration
taxes imposed solely on

ecause this bill operates
injustifiable partiality; it
rly and equally extend to
Scotland is still protected
ment of a constitutional
ither reduced to the dis-
ndition of a drill for the
liable to be employed in
e of England: from its
nfinied and limited solely
undaries of Scotland),
nd Wales can derive no
whilst the reduced rem-
e militia of England and
be removed from the
their own homes, to that
st remote parts of Scot-

Carnarvon.

Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

but the second reason.

Buckinghamshire.

Declaration between the King of Great Britain and the Emperor of Russia; in Addition to the Treaty of December, 1798.

BY the provisional treaty, concluded between his majesty, the king of Great Britain, and his majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, the 29th (18th) of December, 1798, it is stipulated, that the body of 45,000 men, furnished by his said imperial majesty for the support of the common cause, should be employed in co-operating with the troops of his Prussian majesty, if that sovereign should be induced to join his forces to those of their majesties; but the endeavours which their royal and imperial majesties have employed for this purpose having been unsuccessful, and that prince persisting in his adherence to his system of neutrality, the two high contracting parties, in order to neglect nothing on their part, which may contribute to the success of the good cause, have resolved, that the said body of 45,000 men, originally destined to second the hostile demonstrations of Prussia against France, shall be equally employed against the common enemy, in whatever other quarter their majesties may judge to be most advantageous to their common operations.

For this purpose, the plenipotentiaries of their said royal and imperial majesties have signed the present declaration, which is to be considered as forming a part of the provisional treaty above-mentioned, concluded between the two courts the 29th (18th) of December, 1798.

P 2

Done

Done at St. Petersburg, this 29th (18th) of June, 1799.

(L. S.) Le comte de Kotschoubey.

(L. S.) Le comte de Rostopchin.

(L. S.) Charles Whitworth.

Convention between his Britannic Majesty, and the Emperor of all the Russias, signed at St. Petersburg, 22d (11th) June, 1799.

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity.

HIS majesty, the king of Great Britain, and his majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, in consequence of the friendship and the ties of intimate alliance which exist between them, and of their common and sincere co-operation in the present war against the French, having constantly in their view to use every means in their power most effectually to distress the enemy, have judged that the expulsion of the French from the seven United Provinces, and the deliverance of the latter from the yoke under which they have so long groaned, were objects worthy of their particular consideration; and wishing, at the same time, to give effect, as far as possible, to a design of that importance, their said majesties have resolved to conclude with each other a convention relative to this plan, and to the most proper means of carrying it into the most speedy execution. For this purpose, they have named, as their plenipotentiaries, to wit, his majesty, the king of Great Britain, sir Charles Whitworth, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the imperial court of Russia, knight of the order of the bath; and his majesty, the empe-

ror of all the Russias, the count of Kotschoubey, his vice-chancellor, actual privy counsellor, chamberlain, knight of the order of St. Alexander Newsky, commander of that of St. John Jerusalem, and great cross of the order of St. Vladimir of the first class; and the count of Schin, his actual privy counsellor, member of the college of affairs, director-general of the order of St. Alexander Newsky and of St. John Jerusalem; who, after having mutually communicated to each other their full powers, have agreed the following articles:

Article I. His majesty, the king of Great Britain, thinking that the object, above announced, will be better attained than by any other means, and that the assistance of a body of Russian troops to the imperial majesty, notwithstanding the efforts which he has made, and the difficulties attending the employing an additional force to act at a distance from his dominions, has, nevertheless, in consequence of his confidence in favour of the emperor, consented to furnish seven battalions of infantry, two companies of artillery, one company of engineers, and one squadron of cavalry, making, in all, 17,593 men, destined for the said expedition to Holland. But as that number of troops, according to the estimate made by his Britannic majesty, is not sufficient, and as it is judged that 30,000 men will be necessary for that purpose, his majesty will, on his side, furnish at least 8,000 men, if the

ald be deemed suffici-
ongst whom there shall
tion of cavalry suffici-
e services of such an

corps of troops, of
1, together with the
illery, shall assemble at
rder that they may be
conveyed to their des-
her in English or other
hted by his Britannic

rder to enable his ma-
peror of all the Russias,
the common cause this
nd efficacious succour,
the king of Great Bri-
s to furnish the under-
ubsidies, upon the con-
his imperial majesty of
as shall have a right to
is dominions, the above-
corps of troops, if,
unforeseen event, such
ould not be regularly
him.

amount and the nature
cuniary succours have
and regulated in the
anner: 1st. In order
his imperial majesty to
expedite this corps as
well equipped as possi-
esty, the king of Great
gages, as soon as he
advice that the above-
troops have reached the
r rendezvous, that is to
d; and that it shall be
at they are ready to
ether the transports be
ot), to pay for the first
gent expenses, the sum
sterling, dividing the
into two parts, to wit,
4. sterling be paid im-
ster it shall have been

declared, either by the commander-
in-chief of that corps to the English
commissary, or by the ministry of
his imperial majesty to the minister
of his Britannic majesty resident at
St. Petersburg, that the said corps
is ready; and that the second pay-
ment, completing the sum total of
88,000*l.* sterling, shall take place
three months afterwards and at the
commencement of the fourth. 2d.
His majesty, the king of Great
Britain, engages, in like manner,
to furnish to his majesty, the em-
peror of all the Russias, a subsidy
of 44,000*l.* sterling per month, to
be computed from the day on which
the above-mentioned corps of troops
shall be ready. This subsidy shall
be paid at the commencement of
each month, and destined for the
appointments and the entertain-
ment of the troops. It shall be
continued until they shall return
into Russian ports, in English or
other vessels, freighted by his Bri-
tannic majesty.

V. If this corps of Russian troops
should meet with difficulties in pro-
curing, during the expedition to
which it is destined, or in case of its
wintering, as shall be hereafter
mentioned, in England, or during
the voyages it shall have to make,
its necessary subsistence, by means
of the measures which the Russian
commanders or commissaries may
take for that purpose, his Britannic
majesty, upon the requisition of the
minister of his majesty the emperor
of all the Russias, residing at his
court, shall furnish whatever may be
necessary to the Russian troops;
and an exact account shall be kept
of all the provisions and other arti-
cles so delivered, in order that their
value may be afterwards deducted
from the subsidy, such provisions

and other articles being valued at the price paid for them by his majesty for his own troops.

VI. As the transport of the horses necessary for the officers, the artillery, and the baggage, would require a great many vessels, and as that arrangement would lead to many other inconveniences, and more particularly to that of a delay, prejudicial to the above-mentioned expedition, his Britannic majesty engages to furnish, at his own expense, the necessary number of horses, according to the statement which shall be delivered, and to have them conveyed to the place where the Russian troops are to act: his said majesty will, in like manner, maintain them at his own expense during the whole time these troops shall be employed, and until they shall be re-embarked, in order to return to the ports of Russia. His Britannic majesty will then dispose of them in such a manner as he shall judge proper.

VII. In case that the Russian troops, after having terminated in Holland the projected expedition, or in consequence of its being deferred through, any unforeseen circumstances, should not be able to return into the ports of his imperial majesty during the favourable season, his majesty the king of Great Britain engages to receive them into his own dominions, to provide them there with good quarters, and all other advantages, until the troops shall be able to return on the opening of the navigation, or shall be employed upon some other destination, which shall be previously settled between their royal and imperial majesties.

VIII. As the principal object of the employment of this corps of

troops is a sudden attack to be made on Holland, by means of which his Britannic majesty hopes to procure there a favourable change; and, besides, no fixed term for the continuance of the subsidies is stipulated, on the other hand the said troops, after their return to Russia, must be conducted to their ordinary quarters, most of them at a great distance from the marches which they will make will require considerable expenses, his majesty the king of Great Britain hereby engages to defray good this charge by a payment of subsidies for two months, to be computed from the day of the departure of those troops in Russia; in like manner his majesty the king of Great Britain reserves to himself, of all the Russias, with any term, reserves to himself the right of causing the said corps to return into his dominions in the spring of the next year in case of any hostile aggression upon or any other important event which may render it necessary: in all cases, the above-mentioned payment of his Britannic majesty concerning the payment of the subsidies, shall equally take effect.

IX. As it is understood that the expedition to Holland, which has given rise to the present convention, is to be effected in a joint Russian and English enterprise, the party shall follow, relative to the employment and to the conduct of the troops, literally the terms of the defensive alliance concluded between the two high contracting parties on the 7th (18th) of February, 1795. In like manner, in case any difficulties should arise either between the commanders of the forces or otherwise, which may regard the above-mentioned convention, his majesty the emperor

the solution of such difficulties be looked for in the stipulations of the said treaty of the year likewise in that concluded at the court of Vienna the 3d July, 1792.

The present convention shall be concluded by his majesty the king of Great Britain, and by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; and ratifications shall be exchanged within the space of two months, to be dated from the day of its conclusion, or sooner, if it can be

effected whereof, we, the undersigned, furnished with full powers by his majesty the king of Great Britain and by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, have, in witness whereof, signed the present convention and have affixed thereto our seals and four arms.

At St. Petersburg, the 22d June, 1799.

Le comte de Kotschoubey.
Le comte de Rostopchin.
Charles Whitworth.

Separate Article.

Although it be stated in article 1st of the present convention concluded this 17th June, 1799, that the corps of Russian troops, amounting to 7,593 men, destined for the service in Holland, shall be conveyed to their destination in English vessels freighted by his majesty the king of Great Britain; nevertheless, in order so much to facilitate this important enterprise, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias consents to furnish six frigates, and two transport vessels, which being armed *en flutes*, shall have on board as many troops as they shall be able to contain, and the remainder of the said troops shall be embarked on board

of English or other transport-vessels, freighted by his Britannic majesty.

II. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias will lend these ships and frigates upon the following conditions: 1st. There shall be paid by England, upon their quitting the port of Cronstadt, in order to go to the place of rendezvous, which is Revel, the sum of 58,927*l.* 10*s.* sterling, as a subsidy for the expenses of equipment, &c. for three months, to be computed from the day, as it is above stated, of their departure from Cronstadt. 2dly. After the expiration of these three months, his Britannic majesty shall continue the same subsidies, that is to say, of 19,642*l.* 10*s.* sterling a month, which shall be paid at the commencement of each month. 3dly. Independently of this pecuniary succour, his Britannic majesty shall provide for the subsistence of the crews; and the officers and sailors shall be treated on the same footing as are the English officers and sailors in time of war, and as are the Russian officers and sailors, who are at present in the squadron of his imperial majesty, which is united to the English squadron. 4thly. All these stipulations shall have full and entire effect until the return of the above-mentioned ships and frigates into Russian ports.

III. If it should happen, contrary to all expectation, that those six ships, five frigates, and two transport vessels, should not be able, through some unforeseen event, to return to Russia before the close of the present campaign, his Britannic majesty engages to admit them into the ports of England, where they shall receive every possible assistance both for necessary repairs, and

for the accommodation of the crews and officers.

IV. As the six ships, five frigates, and two transports, above mentioned, having been originally intended for another destination, were furnished with provisions for three months, his Britannic majesty, instead of furnishing them in kind, as it is stated in the second article, engages to pay, according to an estimate which shall be made, the value of these provisions. With regard to the officers, his majesty the king of Great Britain will adopt the same principle as has been followed until the present time, respecting the officers of the Russian Squadron which is joined to the naval forces of England. That shall serve as a rule for indemnifying them for the preparations which they may have made for the campaign, such as it had been originally intended to take place.

This separate article shall be considered as forming part of the convention above-mentioned, as being inserted therein word for word; and it shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in the same manner.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of his majesty the king of Great Britain, and of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, have, in their names, signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, this 22d (11th) of June, 1799.

(L. S.) Le comte de Kotschoubey.

(L. S.) Le comte de Rostopschin.

(L. S.) Charles Whitworth.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington to

the Court of Directors of the India Company; dated 20th 1799.

*To the Honourable the Court
rectors.*

Honourable sirs,

IN my separate dispatch of 1st of November, by the Earl of Mornington, I informed your honourable court that, although I had deemed it my duty to call your armies into the field in every part of your possessions, according to my views and expectations, directed to the preservation of the peace in India.

2. In the letter of the 1st of January, from the governor in council at Fort St. George, apprized your honourable court of my arrival at this presidency, which I thought it my duty to proceed from Bengal, in the view of opening a negotiation with the Sultaun, for the amicable adjustment of the differences which he had between that prince and the Honorable company's government.

3. In my dispatches to the committee of your honourable court, I have regularly transmitted to you the state of political affairs in India, and I have fully explained the principles which have guided my conduct, not only towards the Sultaun, but towards all the powers, since I have taken the office of the government general.

4. Having ultimately been compelled to commence hostilities against Tippoo Sultaun, it became my duty to lay before your honourable court an accurate statement of the causes of the war in which we are engaged.

5. For this purpose, it is necessary to draw your attention

time as remote as the June, 1798, and to trace the progress of those which have finally produced the necessity of resorting to arms for the security of your interests to my charge.

A proclamation issued by the general of the Isle of France the month of February, 1798, at its first appearance at the 8th June of the

(A. Enclosure, No. 1*.) The proclamation states, that a letter had arrived at the Isle of France from Tippoo Sultan, addressed not only to the governor of that island, but to the Directory of France, proposing to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and to supply whatever the French might furnish to the British power in India a pretext for which the Directory declared to be fully preparing with anxiety the succour of France to him to satisfy his ardent desire of compelling the British nation.

The proclamation concluding offering encouragement to the subjects of France to enter into the service of Tippoo Sultan, and to be fixed with his ambassadors on the spot.

Though I was inclined, in this instance, to doubt the authenticity of this extraordinary publication, I thought it advisable to send a copy of it, on the 9th of June, to lieutenant-general Harris, governor of Fort St. George,

and commander-in-chief on the coast of Coromandel, informing him, that, if the proclamation should prove authentic, it must lead to a serious discussion with Tippoo Sultan; and directing lieutenant-general Harris to consider, without delay, the means of assembling the army on the coast of Coromandel, if necessity should unfortunately require such a precaution.

9. On the 18th of June, 1798, I received a regular authentication of the proclamation, in a letter from his excellency the earl of Macartney, dated the 28th of March; and at the same time several persons arrived at Calcutta, who had been present in the Isle of France, at the time of the publication of the proclamation.

10. By a strict examination of the most respectable of these persons, I was enabled to obtain an authentic and accurate statement of all the material circumstances attending the publication of the proclamation at the Isle of France; the substance of which statement I have already forwarded to your secret committee, and now have the honour to submit to your honourable court.

11. Tippoo Sultan dispatched two ambassadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived at Port Nord-ouest in that island, towards the close of the month of January, 1798. The ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and they were entertained at the public

course of this letter will be found references to several documents, which, the necessity of them is herein stated, we do not think it necessary to lay at full length before the public. The proclamation above mentioned may be found in our Annual Register 1798, p. 255.

expense

expense during their continuance on the island.

12. Previous to the arrival of ambassadors on the island, no idea or rumour existed there of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo Sultaun by the French, or of any prospect of a war between that prince and the company; but within two days after the arrival of the ambassadors, the proclamation in question was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord-ouest.

13. The ambassadors, far from protesting against the matter or style of the proclamation, held without reserve, in the most public manner, the same language which it contains, with respect to a war of aggression to be commenced by Tippoo Sultaun against the British possessions in India; and they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed by their agents at the place of their residence.

13. The ambassadors were present when the French government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question; and the ambassadors aided and assisted in the execution of the proclamation, by making promises, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of inducing recruits to enlist in his service.

15. The ambassadors proposed to levy men to any practical extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the force to be raised in the name of Tippoo Sultaun. They entered into certain stipulations and engagements in the name of the sultaun (according to the tenour of the last paragraph of the proclamation) with several Frenchmen, and others, particularly with Mr. Dubuc, whom the ambassadors engaged in the service of their so-

vereign, for the express purpose of assisting in the war to be immediately commenced against British power in India.

16. The proclamation which originated in the arrival of the ambassadors at the Isle of France, it was distributed by them; it was avowed in every one of their own public declarations; finally it was executed, as to its tenour, by their performance and co-operation.

17. On the 7th of March the ambassadors embarked at Port Nord-ouest, on board the frigate *La Preneuse*, together with the force thus raised in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, amounting to two hundred men, including several officers, the chief of whom were M. M. Dubuc and Ch.

18. Such is the substance of the evidence obtained from the persons who were present in the Isle of France during the residence of Tippoo's ambassadors; from authentic sources I learnt the particulars of the transaction.

19. The French frigate *Leoneuse*, with the sultaun's ambassadors and the French troops for his service, arrived at Madras on the 26th of April, 1798.

20. An opportunity now presented of ascertaining, beyond possibility of doubt, whether the acts of the sultaun's ambassadors at the Isle of France were conformable to the instructions of the sovereign. For although the presumption was already so strong and powerful, that the ambassadors would not have ventured beyond the limit of their commission in a matter of such importance, as the concluding offensive engagements

against the English East-India Company, it yet remained a question whether Tippoo Sultaun would venture openly to avow proceedings which could not fail to lead to the just resentment of the British government.

This question was immediately decided, for the sultaun, without hesitation, permitted the French to land publicly at Mangalore; and from manifesting the least degree of disapprobation of the conduct of the embassy in any part of its negotiation, he formally received the British ambassadors, and the officers, and principal persons of their suite, with public and honorary marks of honour and respect; and finally, he admitted a part of the French force, for the purpose of making a demonstration against the honourable company, in service, in which it is still engaged.

From this public and unequivocal conduct, he must be considered to have personally ratified the engagements contained in the declaration of the governor-general of the Isle of France, but to have taken no preliminary measures for carrying into effect the design which the British government had avowed in his name. Tippoo Sultaun, therefore, actually concluded offensive engagements with the British against the honourable company; having collected, by the aid of the French, a force openly avowed to carry those engagements into effect; having applied to the directors of France, for a powerful force, destined to carry them into effect; having signified, by his public ambassadors, to the British, that his preparations for war as they depended upon

himself) were actually complete; having avowed the object of those preparations to be the subversion of the British empire in India; and finally, having declared the delay of the meditated blow to proceed from no other cause, than his expectation of receiving farther aid from the enemy; I could not hesitate to pronounce, that he had flagrantly violated the treaties of peace subsisting between him and the honourable company; and that he had committed an act of direct hostility and aggression against the British government in India.

24. To confirm the conclusions necessarily resulting from the facts already stated, I received undoubted information, that Tippoo Sultaun had, for some time past, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hostile spirit of his engagements with the enemy; that the greater part of his army was actually in a state of equipment for the field, and that a large portion of it was there encamped under his personal command.

25. To your honourable court it would be superfluous to observe, that no provocation had been offered by any of your governments in India, to justify or to palliate any act of hostility, or even any emotion of jealousy or suspicion on the part of Tippoo Sultaun; but I think it necessary to remark in this place, that, at the very moment of receiving the authentic copy of the proclamation issued in the Isle of France, I had ordered the disputed district of Wynnad to be delivered to the sultaun, after a public acknowledgment of the justice of his claim to that possession, and I had proposed to open an amicable negotiation for the purpose of adjusting his recent claims

claims to a part of the district of Cooya, on similar principles of equity, according to the tenor of the seventh article of the treaty of Seringapatam.

26. The sultaun himself had not attempted to allege even the pretext of a grievance against the British government: in his letters to sir John Shore, (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received at Fort William, on the 26th of April, 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, "that his friendly heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord between the two nations;" and he signifies his desire, that "Sir John Shore would impress lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two states."

27. This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent; from what disposition in the friendly heart of the sultaun these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the firmness of the sultaun's friendship, your honourable court can now determine without difficulty, since it is now proved, that these letters were written at the very crisis when he was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour which he had earnestly solicited from the enemy, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the company's possessions.

28. That Tippoo Sultaun had not

yet received the effectual aid which he had solicited from the French, might have been ascribed either to the distracted state of the government of Mauritius, or to want of zeal in his cause, or to rashness and imbecility of his councils; but neither the extent of his hostility, nor of our efforts to restrain it, nor of our danger if it were to be estimated by the magnitude of the force which he actually obtained, for I knew his demands of military aid were unlimited; I knew the demands were addressed not merely to the government of the Mauritius, but to the executive directory of France, and I could not ascertain how either by some revolutionary government of the Mauritius, or by direct intercourse with France, his demands might be satisfied: I knew the full extent of his acknowledged expectations.

29. Under all these circumstances, an immediate attack upon the Sultaun, for the purpose of preventing the execution of his unprovoked and unwarrantable projects of ambition and revenge, appeared to me to be demanded by the best maxims both of justice and policy.

30. The act of Tippoo Sultaun, ratified by his ambassadors, and followed by the admission of French force into his army, was equivalent to a public, unequivocal, and unambiguous declaration of war. But while his hostile intentions had been clearly manifested, the immediate means of accomplishing his purpose had happily disappointed the hopes of his enemies.

31. The inconsiderable nature of the aid which he had already received from the French, was

be construed as a limited just right to vindicate safety, affording strong of policy in favour of at is desperate, implacable, ferous enemy, before he er complete the improve is own army, under the fficers whom he had mitted into his service, receive a farther accerength, under the properation of his alliance ce.

the moment of his comweakness, of his disapand probable dejection, ples of justifiable self-de of prudential precaution, hat we should strike such taneous blow against his d resources, as should prepossibility of his deriving ntial advantage from the ance, whenever it might dominions.

ch was the tenor of my as early as the 20th of 98. Although at that iod I could not ascertain t quarter the French would o assist the sultaun; I re-y conviction that some at-assist him would be among st of their operations. The of peace upon the conti-urope, the weak state of in India (particularly of m, whose councils and e at that period subjected verbearing influence of a French faction), might oth to Tippoo and to offer a favourable crisis tback of the British posses-India. The disposition of ch government to attempt enterprise has never been

disguised; and, although I had not obtained positive proof that any formal and regular correspondence, between Tippoo Sultaun and the executive directory of France, had existed previous to the embassy and letters which arrived at the Mauritius, in January, 1798, yet the nature of that transaction afforded a strong presumption that a previous intercourse of the same hostile character had taken place. This presumption was farther corroborated by my certain knowledge, that for some time past various emissaries of France had reached the councils of Tippoo Sultaun, and that through their representations he had been taught to entertain a confident expectation of speedy and effectual support.

34. Even admitting that this expectation was likely to be frustrated, either by a failure of faith on the part of France, or by the vigilance and superior power of his majesty's fleets, I was apprized that Tippoo had also dispatched an embassy to Zemaun Shah, the object of which could be no other than to encourage that prince in the prosecution of his long-threatened invasion of Hindostan. The whole tenor of my advices from the north-western countries of Hindostan; led me to believe that Zemaun Shah would cross the Attack, and would endeavour to pursue his avowed project of invasion, in the course of the ensuing season; and it appeared probable that his approach, which must necessarily engage the attention of the army in Bengal, might be the signal to Tippoo Sultaun for an irruption into the Carnatic.

35. In addition to these considerations, it appeared by no means improbable, that the impetuosity of Tippoo

Tippoo Sultaun's temper, exasperated by the assiduous and unremitting instigations of the emissaries of France, might break forth into hostilities, without waiting for the actual movement of any Indian or European ally. His late embassy to the Isle of France sufficiently manifested a disposition capable of pursuing its favourite object of vengeance against the British nation with more zeal than discretion. It is my duty farther to remark, that, in the month of June, 1798, the distribution and condition of the army on the coast of Coromandel, to which I shall advert more fully in a subsequent part of this dispatch, offered but too strong a temptation to the enterprize of a faithless and active enemy. Under such circumstances it would have been an unmanly and weak policy to have confided the safety of the Carnatic to the precarious forbearance of Tippoo Sultaun, or to have left him any longer in the undisturbed possession of the powerful advantage of being able to choose, according to his convenience, the time and mode of the attack, which he had openly menaced.

36. I therefore recorded my decided judgement, that it was necessary to assemble the armies on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar without delay, and I issued my final orders for this purpose on the 20th June, 1798.

37. To assemble the army on both coasts was an indispensable precaution, which I could not have been justified in omitting, from the moment that I was apprized of Tippoo Sultaun's offensive engagements with the French, and of the landing of a French force at Mangalore. But, being resolved, on all

occasions, to submit to you a full and distinct view of the scope of my motives and intentions, I have no hesitation in declaring that my original resolution, in such circumstances would have been to have attacked the Sultan immediately, and on both sides of his dominions, for the purpose of defeating his hostile preparations, and anticipating their declared object. It was concerned however to prevent from persons most conversant with military details, at Fort St. George (notwithstanding the discipline of your army on the coast of Coromandel, and the valour, activity, and skill of its officers), its dispersed state, and certain radical defects in its elements, would render the assembling a force equal to offensive operations against Tippoo, a more tedious and difficult operation than I had apprehended.

38. Some officers of superior military talents, experience, and integrity, at Fort St. George declared that your army in the Carnatic could not be assembled for offensive purposes before the commencement of the year 1800, that a period of six months would be required for its equipment for the purpose of defending the Carnatic against any sudden attack. The difficulty of assembling and moving your army on the coast of Coromandel, furnished an alarming proof of the defective and perilous state of the Carnatic in that arduous conjuncture. In proportion to the pressure of the difficulty, the necessity of an instantaneous and active exertion became more urgent; for whether the army when assembled, was to attack or wait the attack of Tippoo.

equally indispensable precaution to resume, y, the power of meet-ndictive and restless field. I was not ouraged, either by the o which I have referred, quent representations of aracter and tendency, ; on the immediate exe-y orders for assembling nd adverting to the fa-nces which have for-experienced in the Car-glecting to keep pace orwardness of hostile in Mysore, I resolved he protection of your r the coast of Coroman-er security than a com-urly state of preparation

bombay, my orders for he army were executed promptitude and alac-panied by any symp-osition to those united efforts, which the ex-ic crisis demanded from h of your civil and mi-.

inavoidable delay which he assembling your army atic, having compelled with my first intention immediate blow against nd resources of Tippoo applied myself to the f such a permanent sys-eration and defence, as, nded to restore to the of Fort St. George, racticable dispatch, the epelling any act of ag-the part of Tippoo Sul- ultimately enable me both a just indemnifica-expense which the Sul-

taun's violation of treaty had occasioned to your government, and a seasonable security against the consequences of his recent alliance with the enemy.

41. With this view, while the army was assembling on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, my early attention was directed to strengthen and improve the defensive alliance concluded between the honourable company, and their highnesses the Nizam and Peshwah, under the treaties of Paangul, Poonah, and Seringapatam, for the purpose of establishing a barrier against the ambition and revenge of Tippoo Sultaun.

42. The state of this alliance afforded abundant matter of painful anxiety; I found both the Peshwah and the Nizam (whose respective power it was the object of the treaty of Seringapatam to maintain) in such a state of efficiency as might render them useful allies in the event of a war with Mysore, reduced to the lowest condition of depression and weakness, the former by the intrusion of Doulet Row Sindia, and the latter by the threatened hostilities of the same chiefstan, by the establishment of a numerous and active French faction, in the centre of the Decan; and while the internal convulsions of each state had diminished the resources of both, their co-operation against Tippoo Sultaun had become impracticable, by the progress of their mutual animosities and dissensions.

43. In this scene of general confusion, the power of Tippoo Sultaun alone, (which it had been the policy of all our alliances and treaties to reduce) had remained undisturbed and unimpaired, if it had

had not been augmented and improved.

44. The final result to the British government appeared to me to be, first, the entire loss of the benefit of the treaty of triple alliance against Tippoo Sultaun, by the utter inability of our allies to fulfil their defensive engagements with the company; and, secondly, the establishment of a French army of 14,000 men, in the dominions of one of our allies, in the vicinity of the territories of our irreconcilable enemy, and on the confines of the Carnatic and of the northern circars.

45. In this state of our political relations, the company was exposed, without the aid of a single ally, to the hazard of a contest with the united force of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the French.

46. My separate dispatch, under date the 21st of November, forwarded by the *Eurydice*, will have apprized your honourable court of the measures which I took for the purpose of restoring to his highness the Nizam, the power of fulfilling his defensive engagements with the company.

47. At the same time my endeavours were employed, with equal assiduity, to give vigour and effect to the treaties subsisting with his highness the Peshwah. The return of Nana Furnavees to the administration, afforded, for some time, a just expectation that our alliance with the Mahrattas would speedily be restored with additional vigour and advantage; but the increasing distractions of the Mahratta empire unfortunately frustrated the wise counsels of that experienced and able statesman, and disappointed my views at the court of Poonah; I had, however, the satisfaction to

ascertain, that the disposition of that court, under the administration of Nana, continued perfectly favourable to the British interests; and that want of power would be the sole cause of its inaction, in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun.

48. Towards the commencement of the month of August, 1799, I learnt the preparations making by the French, in the Mediterranean. Various circumstances attending the equipment of that armament, inclined me to apprehend, that at least a part of it might be destined for an expedition to India, although I could not believe that the attempt would be made through Egypt. Under these impressions, I took the earliest opportunity of directing the attention of rear-admiral Rainer to the coast of Malabar; and at the same time I proposed to strengthen his majesty's squadron in those seas, according to any arrangement which his excellency might suggest; and I issued orders to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, to attend to his excellency's suggestions on this important subject. I am happy to inform your honourable court, that his excellency, with the utmost readiness, acceded to the proposition which I had suggested to him, with respect to the defence of the coast of Malabar, although his original intention had been to proceed, in the first instance, to the straits of Malacca.

49. On the 18th of September, I ratified the new subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, of which I have stated the substance in my separate dispatch, of the 21st of November, by the *Eurydice*.

50. On the 18th of October, I received the first authentic information

invasion of Egypt, by the
 and of the progress of their
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 of your honourable court
 lent connection of the in-
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however, of either com-
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the 20th of October,
 I gave peremptory orders
 overnment of Fort St.
 or completing the equip-
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Seringapatam at the earliest possible
 period, if such a movement into
 Mysore should become necessary.
 At the same time I signified, to the
 government of Fort St. George, my
 intention of reinforcing their army
 with 3000 volunteers from the na-
 tive infantry, on the establishment
 of Bengal, who had offered their
 services with the utmost alacrity and
 zeal.

53. To the government of Bom-
 bay, I issued farther orders for the
 collection not only of their troops,
 but of the largest possible supplies
 on the coast of Malabar.

54. On the 22d of October, (as I
 have already informed your honour-
 able court,) the dismissal of the
 French faction in the Nizam's army
 was happily accomplished at Hy-
 drabad.

55. On the 31st of October, I re-
 ceived the intelligence of the glo-
 rious victory obtained by his majes-
 ty's Squadron, under the command
 of sir Horatio Nelson; but being
 still uncertain of the fate of the
 French army in Egypt, and ignorant
 whether an additional force might
 not have been intended to co-ope-
 rate with it in India, by the ordi-
 nary passage round the Cape of
 Good Hope, I did not relax any
 part of the naval or military prepa-
 rations which had been commenced
 under my orders. The opportunity
 now appeared favourable for open-
 ing a negotiation with Tippoo Sul-
 taun. I had already communicated
 to the allies, the Nizam, and the
 Peshwah, a circumstantial detail of
 the conduct of that prince, and had
 received from both the most unequi-
 vocal assurances of their entire
 concurrence in my sentiments and
 views, as well as of their determi-
 nation

nation to support my just claims of satisfaction for the infraction of the treaty of Seringapatam.

56. On the 8th of November, therefore, I addressed to Tippoo Sultaun a letter, of which a copy, (No. 2, A. and B.) accompanies this dispatch.

57. Your honourable court will perceive, that in this letter I have carefully avoided every hostile expression, merely apprizing the sultaun of my knowledge of the nature of his intercourse with the French nation, and proposing to him to receive major Doveton on the part of the allies, for the purpose of proceeding to an amicable arrangement of all subsisting differences.

58. My expectation was, that the necessary impression of the success of his majesty's fleet against the French in Egypt; the revival of our defensive alliance with the Nizam; the destruction of the French influence in the Decan; the declared disposition of the Peshawh to fulfil his defensive engagements to the utmost extent of his power; the presence of his majesty's squadron on the coast of Malabar, reinforced by such of the honourable company's ships as had been equipped for the purpose; and, finally, the progress of our military preparations on both coasts, might have induced the sultaun to accede to my proposals for opening the channels of pacific negotiation; and, under these circumstances, I trusted that the terror of the British arms might have rendered their actual employment unnecessary.

59. With such expectations I resolved to proceed to Fort St. George, for the purpose of conducting the expected negotiation with the sul-

taun, which I flattered my presence on the coast of Cuddel might enable me to bring to issue, before the season should be so far advanced as to relieve Sultaun from those alarms for the safety of his capital, on which I founded my sole hope of obtaining any satisfactory adjustment.

60. On the 10th of December, I addressed the letter, marked A. to the sultaun, informing him of my intention to proceed to Fort St. George, and again urging him to receive major Doveton. On the 25th of December, I embarked on board his majesty's ship the *Edinburgh*, under the command of captain E. Cooke, and arrived at Fort St. George in this presidency on the 31st of the same month.

61. A few days previous to my arrival, the corps of native veterans from Bengal had landed in safety, and in the highest spirits. Soon after a corps of artillery from Fort William, under the command of colonel Montague.

62. The letter marked No. 2, B. was delivered to me on my arrival at Fort St. George.

63. In this letter, your honourable court will observe the evasion and falsehood which the sultaun's statement of his intention of intercourse with the French nation will perceive the error in which he eludes the moderate and amicable proposition of the opening a negotiation.

64. To this letter, from the sultaun, I returned the answer marked C. on the 9th of January, and marked D. in which, I renewed the proposal of opening a negotiation, and requested the sultaun not to delay beyond the period of one month, from the date of my letter should reach him.

ting that dangerous consequence might result from a longer delay.

55. The advanced period of the season absolutely required that I should ascertain the sultaun's views within a short time; my proposition contained nothing derogatory to the honour or dignity of the sultaun. It was now urged for the third time without variation, and it stated simply and distinctly to the sultaun the mission of an ambassador, for the purpose of opening a negociation; and a demand an immediate answer to a proposition of such a nature, could not, therefore, be deemed either oppressive or unreasonable.

56. Subsequently to the dispatch of my letter No. 5. I received from the sultaun the letter No. 6. in reply to my letter No. 3. dispatched from Fort William. The sultaun's answer in his letter No. 6. with respect to the admission of major Dore, afforded an additional proof of his disposition to evade the pacific advances of the allies.

57. I now employed every effort, to advance the military preparations in the Carnatic, which had already made a considerable progress during the months of November and December. From the moment of my arrival at Fort St. George, all the inhabitants of this settlement, and every officer, civil and military, appeared to be animated by an unanimous determination to discharge their respective duties, with a degree of cheerfulness and alacrity, correspondent to the exigency and importance of the occasion; and I was soon satisfied that the disposition, of which I lamented the appearance in the months of July and August, had either been subdued, by the just exercise of authority, or corrected by reflection,

and by the more full disclosure of the views of the enemy. The zeal, alacrity, and public spirit, of the bankers and commercial agents at Madras, as well as of the most respectable of your civil servants at this presidency, enabled me, within a few weeks, to raise a large sum of money, by loan, for the public service. Previous to my departure from Bengal, I had remitted twenty lacks of rupees in specie for the use of this presidency; I now dispatched the Sybille to Calcutta for a farther supply; and the extraordinary exertion of his excellency the vice-president in council, assisted by the diligence and ability of Mr. Thomas Myers; the accountant-general of Bengal, furnished me with an additional aid of twenty lacks, within so short a time, that the movement of the army was not delayed for an instant, on account of a deficiency of treasure; and lieutenant-general Harris was provided with a sufficient supply of specie to maintain his army in the field until the month of May.

58. Tippoo Sultaun remaining silent for a considerable time, after the receipt of my letter of the 9th of January, I concluded that his object must be to delay his answer until the season should be so far advanced, as to render the capture of Seringapatam impracticable during the present year.

59. In the mean while the advices from Bussorah, Bagdad, Constantinople, and Bombay, were of so uncertain a nature, as to leave me still in doubt with respect to the condition of the French army in Egypt; the only safe conclusion which could be drawn from those advices being, that the French still maintained the possession of that country with a large army.

70. No intelligence had been received from the Red Sea respecting the arrival of any of his majesty's ships on that station; nor had I been able to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, what means the French might either have provided, or might find on the spot, to enable them to reach the sultaun's dominions.

71. In addition to these circumstances, I knew that while Tippoo Sultaun had declined to receive an ambassador, from the honourable company, and had omitted to answer my late letters, he had dispatched native vakeels from Seringapatam, who, together with M. Dubuc (one of the leaders of the French force raised in the Isle of France, under M. Milart's proclamation), were on the point of embarking at Tranquebar, with an avowed mission from the sultaun to the executive directory of France.

72. On the 3d of February I had received no answer from the sultaun to my letter of the 9th of January, although the communication between Seringapatam and Fort St. George does not require, at the most, a longer time than eight, and is sometimes effected in four days.

73. In order, therefore, to defeat the object of the sultaun's silence, and to avail myself of the actual superiority of our force, and of the advantages of the present season, before the French could effect any junction with him, I determined to commence hostilities without delay, and to suspend all negotiation, until the united forces of the company, and of their allies, should have made such an impression on the territories of Mysore, as might give

full effect to our just requisitions.

74. With these views, on the 10th of February, I directed lieutenant-general Harris to enter the territory of Mysore with the army under his command. On the same day, I issued orders to lieutenant-general Stuart to be prepared to co-operate from Malabar; and signified to rear-admiral Sir John Jervis, and to the several allies of the company, that I now considered the British government in India to be at war with Tippoo Sultaun.

75. At length, on the 15th of February, I received, from Tippoo Sultaun, the letter marked A, informing me, that, being fully disposed "to make peace and hunt," he was, accordingly, proceeding upon a hunting excursion, and desiring "that I would dispatch major Doreton to attend."

76. But the season for negotiation through the pacific, so often offered by me, had elapsed. After mature consideration on the grounds already stated, I had directed the advance of the army into the territory of the sultaun; and I had signified to my allies my determination to commence hostilities. To have delayed the advance of the army, would have thrown the advantage which I then possessed in the hands of Tippoo Sultaun, and rendered the siege of his capital impracticable, during the present season. On the other hand, an embassy, combined with the interruption of any army into the country, would have been liable to the imputation of insincerity towards Tippoo Sultaun; and while it would have given the appearance of indecision

he allies, would have proved perhaps warranted, a degree of instability in their conduct and operations.

The design of this tardy, and insidious, assent to the mission of an embassy from the British government could be seen in no other light than as a new artifice for the purchasing time, until a change of circumstances and of seasonable the sultaun to avail of the assistance of France. The conclusion was now confirmed by the knowledge of the actual emissary of M. Dubuc and two weeks, on an embassy from the executive directory; an event which took place at Tranquebar, on the 7th of

therefore replied to the Tippoo Sultaun in the terms enclosed, No. 8; in which he declared lieutenant-general to be the only person now named by me to receive and answer whatever communications you may think fit to make, in view to the restoration of such conditions as appear likely to be indispensably necessary to their common security. After I directed general Harris to the sultaun on the subject of the army under his command passing the frontier, and, at the same time, I instructed him to declare in the name of the allies, the accompanying declaration, marked

The Nizam's contingent composed above 6,000 of the honourable company's troops, subsidized by the Nizam, of about the same number of his own infantry (including a portion of Mr. Peron's Sepoys,

now commanded by British officers) and a large body of cavalry.

80. This force, under the general command of Mur Allum, formed a junction with the British army on the 19th of February; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I remark to your honourable court, the beneficial effects which the company have already derived from the recent improvement of our alliance with the court of Hyderabad. The Nizam's contingent actually arrived in the vicinity of Chittoor, in a state of preparation for the field, before general Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore.

81. I have annexed to this dispatch, No. 10, the last return of lieutenant-general Harris's army, previous to his passing the frontier, an army more completely appointed, more amply and liberally supplied in every department, or more perfect in its discipline, and in the acknowledged experience, ability, and zeal, of its officers, never took the field in India. The army, on the coast of Malabar, (of which I also enclose a return, No. 11.) is in an equally efficient and respectable condition; and the extraordinary efforts which have been made by lieutenant-general Stuart and major-general Hartley, seconded by the cordial attachment and unremitting assiduity of the rajah of Coorga, have collected, within a very short period of time, a supply so abundant, that I am induced to transmit the particulars of it to your honourable court, as a testimony of the distinguished merits of those valuable officers, and of the loyalty and active exertions of that faithful tributary of the honourable company. (No. 12.)

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A considerable force, under the command of lieutenant-colonels Read and Wyn, will co-operate with lieutenant-general Harris in the south districts of the Carnatic and Mysore.

83. Under these circumstances, general Harris entered the territory of Mysore, on the 5th of March, with orders to proceed directly to Seringapatam.

84. Having thus submitted to your honourable court, according to the order of dates, a detailed relation of the events which have led to the war in which we are actually engaged, and having declared to you the motives and objects of my conduct, in every stage of this important transaction, I must request your permission to conclude this dispatch with such reflections as arise in my mind from the review of my past measures, and from the prospect of their ultimate consequences and permanent effect.

85. From the first disclosure of the nature and object of Tippoo Sultaun's embassy to the Isle of France, every principle of justice and policy demanded from your government in India, that an instantaneous effort should be made to reduce his power and resources, before he could avail himself of the advantages of the alliance which he had concluded. The defect of means is the sole consideration which can justify me for not having made that effort at the early period when its success would have placed the security of your possessions on a foundation, which the invasion of India by a French force could not have impaired.

86. For, without the aid of some native power, it is scarcely possible that the French should ever make

any permanent impression on empire in India; and no power (excepting Tippoo Sultaun) is so infatuated as to be disposed to assist or receive a French army.

87. The progress of the war, since the date of my orders of the 20th of June, 1798, has not confirmed the principles of conduct and policy, by which an alliance upon the sultaun was, at first, demanded, but has manifested the designs of France, as well as the views of the sultaun, were of a more extensive and formidable nature, than any which has been attempted against the empire in India since the foundation of its first foundation.

88. While the magnitude and danger of these designs were gradually disclosed, I had the satisfaction to feel that the means of opposing them were augmenting in proportion nearly equal, by the success of the negotiations at H. and by the advance of the military preparations, which I had throughout your possessions.

89. At the commencement of the month of February, the period in which I was called upon to form my ultimate decision upon this important question at issue with Tippoo Sultaun, and to determine the final result of the whole of my measures.

90. On the one hand, the recent establishment of the French army in Egypt, and the growth of the state of our naval power on the Red Sea, rendered the situation still urgent from that quarter. Tippoo Sultaun's repeated offers of my proposals for an alliance combined with his embassy to the executive directory of France, and the conduct of M. Dubon

side all hope of detaching from his recent alliance enemy. On the other w possessed ample means ng the most dangerous at alliance, by a season- ation of the powerful h the treachery and ag- the sultaun had compel- ollect at a heavy expense nces.

: honourable court will whether, in this state of orders of the 3d of Fe- re premature, and whe- d have been justified, on February, in recalling , for the purpose of ad- that late period, a nego- ich would have enabled taun to defeat every ob- rmament of the allies for season, and would have n ample time to reap the of his connection with ore the season for besie- ital should return.

eciding these important ou will necessarily con- degree of reliance was to on the sincerity of the position to conclude an ljustment with your go- at the very moment when ally dispatched, on an the executive directory the commander of the ps raised in the Mauri- mitted into the sultaun's the express purpose of a war of aggression : possessions in India.

admirable condition of s on both coasts, and the perfection of their equip- very department, added ordinary spirit and ani- h which the campaign

has been opened, afford every rea- son to hope, that the issue of the war will be speedily and prospereous, and that it must terminate in a considerable reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's resources and power.

94. The wisdom of your honourable court will anticipate the extensive benefits which must result to your interests, from an event now become essential to the peace and security of your possessions in India.

95. The policy of the treaty of Seringapatam certainly was not to maintain Tippoo Sultaun's power in such a state as should leave him a constant object of alarm and apprehension to the company: that he has been justly so considered for some years past, cannot be doubted by any person acquainted with the records of any of your governments in India. The present is the second crisis within the last three years, in which the government-general has thought it necessary to assemble the army on the coast of Coromandel, for the sole purpose of checking his motions; and the apprehension of his intentions has obstructed our operations against our European enemies in India during the course of our present war.

96. The continuance of Tippoo's power on its actual scale, and under such circumstances, must have proved to the company a perpetual source of solicitude, expense, and hazard. But the engagement which he has contracted with the French, the public proofs which he has given of his eagerness to receive in Mysore as large a force as they can furnish, combined with the prodigious magnitude of their preparations, and the incredible progress of their arms, evidently directed to the destruction of the British power in India, form

new and prominent features in our political situation in this quarter of the world.

97. Admitting the wisdom of that policy, which dictated the preservation of Tippoo Sultaun's power, at the close of the last war with Mysore, the spirit of our present councils must be accommodated to the variation of circumstances, and to the actual position, character, and views of our enemies.

98. In such a conjuncture of affairs, I am persuaded that your honourable court will be of opinion, that no object can be deemed so urgent, or so necessary to the safety of your possessions, as the effectual reduction of the only declared ally of France now existing among the native powers of India.

99. If Tippoo Sultaun had been disposed to content himself with the quiet possession of his present dominions; if he could have been brought to a sense of his own peril in forming a connection with the French, the representations which I addressed to him would have produced an early and salutary impression. Whatever speculative opinions might have been entertained with respect to his interests, views, and power, the justice and moderation of the British government would never have disturbed his tranquillity. But he resolved to attempt the recovery of his lost dominions, at the hazard of those which he still retains; and in the ardour of his passionate pursuit, he overlooked not only the certain destruction of his own independence, the inevitable consequence even of the most prosperous success of any alliance with France, but also the predominant influence of the English East-

India company, which would turn his treachery, and turn against his own empire the ruin which he had meditated against theirs.

100. The secrecy of his councils, the promptitude of his resources, his constant and active state of equipment for war, added to the facility of his intercourse with the French through his remaining territories on the coast of Malabar, form the most dangerous circumstances in the actual condition of his power and dominion, and constitute his principal means of offence.

101. If success should attend your arms in this war, I entertain a full confidence that those dangers will either be wholly averted, or be considerably diminished, as to afford your government in India the prospect of durable security and general peace.

102. I cannot close this letter without repeating to your honourable court the cordial expressions of my entire satisfaction in the zealous and honourable co-operation of Mr. Clive, as well as of all the members of this government. The beneficial effect of their cheerful and ready concurrence, in forwarding all my views, is manifest in the rapid progress and perfect completion of the equipments of the army in the field, and furnishes a striking and salutary example of the inestimable advantages of unanimity and concord among your servants in India. I have the honour to be, honourably yours, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient
and faithful servant,
Mornington

Fort St. George,
20th March, 1799.

of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory.

Circar Condabad to the Executive Directory, representing the French Republic, one and indivisible.

the name of the friendship between the Circar Condabad and his vow to observe towards the French republic, a friendship and alliance which will endure as long as the sun and moon shall continue to shine in the heavens, and will be so solid that the most extraordinary circumstances shall never break or divide either the one or the other. The English, jealous of the connection and friendship which for a long time reigned between my country and France, have united themselves to the Mahrattahs, to Nizam Ali Khan, and to my other enemies, for the purpose of bringing war against me; a war as unjust and unprovoked as that which had preceded for some years before, and which was attended with such fatal consequences to me, by taking from my finest provinces, three crores and thirty lacks of rupees.

The republic is not ignorant of these unfortunate circumstances; and of my having endeavoured to dispute every inch of territory, which I was forced to give to our common enemy. I should have been compelled to make the cruel sacrifices had I been assisted by the French, my ancient ally; who, deceived by the perfidious projects of governor-general Clive, at Pondicherry, together with governor Campbell, at Madras, agreed to the evacuation of the place which they commanded. The French republic, by expelling

the English from their rich possessions in India, will certainly repair the faults of their ancient government.

Animated for a long time by these sentiments, I have communicated them to the government of the Isle of France, through the medium of two ambassadors, from whom I have just had the high satisfaction of receiving such answers as I wished for; as well as the republican colours from the chief of brigade Chapuys, and naval captain Dubuc, who have brought to me such succours in soldiers and officers as circumstances have permitted general Malartie and rear-admiral Sercey to send me.

I keep near me the former officer, and send you the second in quality of an ambassador, for the purpose, at the same time that he demands your alliance offensive and defensive, of obtaining forces sufficient to attack and annihilate our common enemies. I will transmit to you, by his means, my standard, which, united to that of the republic, will serve as a basis of the alliance which the two nations are about to contract. I have also charged him to communicate particular orders to you.

I join with him in the embassy Sheik Abdoubrain and Mahomet Bismilla, my subjects, who are equally directed to represent me in all affairs which they have to transact with you.

Whatever may be the circumstances in which the two nations may hereafter find themselves, whether together or separately in all their transactions, may the good, the glory, and the advantage of both be always the end of them! May their respective sentiments be guaranteed

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teed by the appearances of
 , and the solemn pledges
 given by each of them! and may
 the heavens and earth draw near to
 each other and unite, sooner than
 our alliance shall experience the
 slightest alteration!

Given at my palace at Seringa-
 patam, July 20, 1798.

*Copy of Articles of Engagement pro-
 posed by Tippoo Sultan to the
 Directory.*

Recapitulation of the demands
 which my ambassadors are to make
 of the executive directory at Paris:

Article I. Ten or fifteen thousand
 troops, consisting of infantry, caval-
 ry, and artillery.

II. A naval force to carry on
 hostilities on the coast where our
 armies may be, in order to favour
 their operations, or reinforce them,
 if necessary.

III. The ciscar shall furnish all
 warlike stores and provisions to the
 armies of the republic, as well as
 horses, oxen, and every necessary
 article, with the exception of Eu-
 ropean liquors, which he has not in
 his country.

IV. The orders of the king shall
 be taken with respect to all the
 marches and military operations.

V. The expedition shall be direct-
 ed against some point of the coast of
 Coromandel, and in preference
 against Porto Novo, where the dis-
 embarkation of the troops shall take
 place; and the king shall first repair
 thither with his army, his intention
 being to commence his operations
 in the heart of the enemy's coun-
 try.

VI. The king demands, that
 notice shall be given to him by the
 republic, in dispatching two cor-

vettes from Europe, at a dis-
 tance of twenty days from each other
 number of ships and troops
 sent to him, that he may
 immediately enter upon the campaign
 make himself master of the
 Coromandel, before the
 the republican forces.

VII. All the conquests made
 the enemy shall, with the ex-
 ception of the provinces which they
 have been obliged to cede to the
 to the Mahrattahs, and to
 Ali Khan, be equally divided
 between the two nations, and
 according to the respective com-
 mands the same division shall take
 the enemy's vessels and the
 guese colonies, for the purpose
 indemnifying the king for
 the expenses of the war.

VIII. If any difficulty arises
 between the allied armies,
 they shall possess the right
 of referring to their modes of just-
 icing according to their laws and
 and every discretionary article
 be agreed upon in writing by
 both nations.

IX. That whatever may
 wish of the republic to make
 with England, or to continue
 war, it shall always consider
 king as its friend and faithful
 ally and include him in all its
 and communicate to him all
 intentions.

X. All French who now are
 may come into the states of the
 shall be treated as friends and
 and they shall be empowered
 to come and go, and carry on
 without being liable to any
 or molestation, but shall,
 contrary, receive every assistance
 which they may stand in need

XI. This article relates to
 ing into the service of the

rench artists and mecha-
ed in casting cannon, in
l glafs making, with some
and builders.

in my palace of Seringa-
h, under my signature,
of my prime minifter, and
enticated with the ftate
on the 20th of July,
b.

*Letter from Dubuc to the
of Travencore's Minifter at*

lord,

ā, with impatience, the
some vessels from India, to
you, and to learn from
your health is perfectly re-
d, if, as it has been re-
re, it has been in a bad

means of ſending intelli-
India are very fluctuating,
e opportunity of a veſſel
ſailing for the coaſt of Co-
, to write to the prince
ſultaun, with whom I have
our to correſpond. I re-
will be pleaſed to commu-
ny letter to you, after ha-
ſed it to be tranſlated into
ntal language, that it may
eceſſary for you to ſhow it
re.

often conſidered, in my own
hy your prince was not in
with the ſultaun; and in re-
g, that the great nabob,
li, his father, had been the
d ally of Ram Rajah, I was
d that that friendſhip, which
deranged by ſome event,
been renewed. It is very

in Europe for a power
as been at war with its
ir to become its friend and

ally. You have been at war with
the Pacha. I feel the ſincereſt con-
viction that every reſentment ſhould
be forgotten; that all former diſputes
ſhould be conſigned to oblivion;
and that it is the duty of the two
princes to enter into a treaty of alli-
ance and friendſhip, in a way ſolid
and ſuitable to their reciprocal in-
terests. Were I in India, I ſhould
give you, as well as the ſultaun,
ſuch ſubſtantial grounds for that pro-
ceeding, that I am confident my
wiſhes would be fulfilled; but it
will be peculiarly your glory to unite
theſe two powers. You are the
counſeller and the friend of your
king; you direct his affairs ſo ad-
vantageouſly, that if you find this
alliance profitable (and I do not
doubt but you will), it will be ſuf-
ficient for you to propoſe it to him,
and the two princes will readily
come to a good underſtanding.—
Should my hopes be gratified in this
reſpect, my joy will be complete,
for you will be conſidered our ally
in becoming that of a prince who
has been for a long time united with
France. I pray heaven to grant
you long and happy days; and that
thoſe of your king may be proſper-
ous, is the ſincere wiſh of your
ſervant and friend,

Mal. Deſcombre.

Iſle de France, March 5, 1798.

*Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo
Sultaun; dated 10th December,
1798, O. S.*

Grand Pacha—health and
reſpect!

The men have fortunately ar-
rived, but we are in want of the
moſt eſſential thing—the letters
which they left on their way. I
however hope they will arrive in a
ſew

few days. They have been four months on their journey, and you may judge of their dispatch and of their punctuality in their services to you. The Hircarrahs whom I dispatched to you, on the 11th of last month, returned yesterday with your majesty's answer of the 29th of the same month, and I hasten to send them back, as they are very faithful persons, and I wish them to be liberally rewarded. The person who was to have furnished the money has not made his appearance, and I fear there will be considerable difficulty in getting them paid. I think it indispensably necessary for you to expedite an order for taking up immediately all the money which is at Mercieu's, and to annex it to a letter of credit, as I have requested of you, on the republic. The importance of my mission is such, and the result of it must prove so advantageous to your majesty, that I cannot too often repeat, money must be considered as nothing when affairs of such immense moment are carrying on. It will be necessary for me to depart, and without money I cannot. In all countries money is the sinew of war; and if your majesty does not wish to be ruined by the English, and lose the assistance of your good friends the French, give me a sufficient demonstration of your confidence in giving me the proper means of proceeding. Soldiers with money will not be stopped, more particularly if it be in pagodas with stars. Use dispatch in lending it to me, and I shall instantly set off. The cloths are not yet come, and I have dispatched people to forward them. I request your majesty will authorize me to take a year's salary in advance, as you promised me, in order to provide for

the subsistence of my family and absence, since the six months which I have been paid for the 8th of next month, and been compelled to expend every thing in my possession. The ship having taken my ship property, you will command just in every point when you reflect that my family is in a foreign country, dependent on every resource. I once more express my earnest desire, that you will give me full powers, respect, and order me immediately to be provided with the necessary funds. The Hircarrahs promised to return within thirty days, and I shall be able to depart. It would be prudent to send some other Hircarrahs before you may receive intelligence in eight days. I beg leave to commend earnestly to you the Frenchman who is not sufficiently paid, and who has received nothing for eight months past. He also should have a pension; for the envoy of a prince, so truly noble and generous as you are, ought not to be treated like a cooly. Are you satisfied with my conduct? Speak freely. You know how much I am attached to you, and you shall have proofs of my fidelity. I request your majesty to countermand your bounty and protection to my good friend and colleague, Chapuys. See him often, and more you shall see him than you shall know that he is worthy of your esteem, as a man of sense and prudence.

I have learned, that your majesty has written to the government of Madras and to lord Mordaunt. What will be the issue of your answer? Be on your guard

ready either to defend or to make an attack. The preparations for war are going on with great rapidity. The army of France is already on its march; it cannot be stopped. The English are determined of carrying away Sadas Chidevaram; but I have discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded. It is necessary that you should instantly write to the Governor of Tranquebar, by a messenger, to demand its immediate protection for your general-in-chief, his major Fillietag, interpreter De Bay, and your

Lord Mornington, Governor of Bengal, and General Clarke, are coming to the end of this month, with the purpose of entering into negotiations with your majesty; if they are not advantageous

they will cause you to declare against them. The result of the measure will be the invasion of your country, and the dethroning of your majesty by substituting for you and yours a nabob of their own

Your majesty must perceive that nothing less is in agitation than the destruction of your empire. You must exert yourself, and associate every where to maintain your power, until the moment shall be able to secure it for yourself and your august

It is very easy for the English, in consequence of their influence in every part of India, to cause the ruin of a serious kind, and the ruin of all your allies. Should they succeed in the war against your majesty, they would afterwards effect the destruction of the power of the

Mahrattahs, and deprive you of every possession which might be restored to them by a new treaty

of peace. It is therefore evidently in their interest to treat jointly with you, for the purpose of finding a certain and mutual guarantee, and that each member may defend the stipulations and cessions made by each at the peace which you signed in your capital with the contracting parties. The English threaten you, the Mahrattahs are bound to support you, and not suffer you to be overcome. The barrier, which separates you from the former, should exist without any encroachment. You may rely on your allies as long as you possess interests in common, and you would be abandoned by them were these common interests to cease.

The time is short and precious. You must give proofs of your good intentions, and gain over the English; and, at the same time, throw obstacles in the way of their negotiations at Poona. In such a conjuncture, the Mahrattahs ought to give to the law of treaties all possible weight, and not to omit recalling to the minds of the English the assistance granted by them against your majesty. Should their remonstrances be neglected, and the means of conciliation prove fruitless, let them instantly take up arms, and threaten the nation guilty of a breach of the treaties. Such a proceeding would, perhaps, stop all military designs and operations against your majesty. But if the event should prove different, the sword must be drawn, and the sheath thrown so far as to render every search for it useless. We have no intelligence of any peculiar interest from Europe. The republic is uniformly victorious, and continues to refuse peace to England. Scindia has already taken Delhi; and I think

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that he must have also finished the conquest of Agra. It would be prudent in your majesty to dispatch officers to him, to acquaint him with the situation in which you are fixed. I entreat your majesty to read my letter attentively. It has been dictated by candour, truth, and a sense of your interest.

I pray God to grant success to the exertions of your majesty, to whom I have the honour to be,

(Signed) Dubac, commander-in-chief, naval captain of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(True Copy) C. Macauley, sec.

Major Filletag begs you to accept his homage and attachment to your majesty.

(True copy) N.B. Edmonstone, P.T.

Proclamation by Lieut.-gen. George Harris, the Honourable Gen. Wellesley, Lieut.-col. W. Kirkpatrick, and Lieut.-col. Barrat, Clerk, the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, 24th June, 1793, at Seringapatam.

WHEREAS the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, provoked by any act of aggression on the part of the allies, entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpose of commencing war against the honourable English East-India company, Bahadur, and its allies the Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadur, and the Peshwah Row Pandit Pardham Bahadur; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the honourable English company

Bahadur, and its allies, for defence and protection against the joint designs of the said allies of the French.

The allied armies of the honourable English company, Bahadur of his highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadur, proceed to hostilities in vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions from the perils of foreign invasion, and the ravages of a cruel and unrelenting enemy.

And whereas it has pleased the mighty God to prosper the cause of the said allies with continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their efforts with the reduction of the capital city, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his race, and the unconditional submission of his people.

And whereas the said allies are disposed to exercise the same moderation and forbearance which they observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to place in the hands of the said allies the power which it has pleased the mighty God to place in the hands of the said allies for the purposes of obtaining a reasonable compensation for the expenses of the war, and of establishing permanent security and tranquillity to themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the powers owing to their respective dominions.

Whereas the said allies have resolved, that of the territory by the said Tippoo Sultaun districts specified in the schedule hereto annexed, shall be ceded to the authority, and incorporated with the dominions of the English company Bahadur

districts specified in the schedule hereto annexed, shall be subject to the authority, and for ever united with the dominions of Nizam ud Dowlah Asophdur; and that a separate court shall be established in and under the Mikisoor Maharaj Wuddiar, a descendant of the ancient Rajas of Mysore, who shall possess the districts specified in schedule C hereto annexed, and which shall form the government of Mysore. And further, that the districts in schedule D shall remain for ever under the authority of the Maharaj Kishenrai Wuddiar. Whereas the arrangements and stipulations necessary for the carrying into effect the aforesaid division and allotment of the territory possessed by the late Tippoo Sultaun, and the said allies, have been concluded.

The above-named commission is to promulgate the aforesaid division and allotment of the territory possessed by the late Tippoo Sultaun, and do farther hereby require all inhabitants and persons belonging to, or residing in, the said territories, that they shall give their full and implicit obedience to the government to which they respectively are subject by the foregoing arrangements and stipulations. [The following follow the schedules.]

I congratulate you on the happy effects which have followed the unparalleled achievement of the detachment of his majesty's fleet under the command of rear-admiral lord Nelson; on the total defeat of the French squadron off the coasts of this kingdom, by that under the command of sir J. B. Warren; and on the brilliant and important conquest of Minorca. Those events, while they afford to us, in common with every other description of his majesty's subjects, matter of just pride and satisfaction, must, at the same time, give confidence to other powers, and shew to all Europe the beneficial effects of a system of vigour and exertion, directed with manly perseverance against the destructive projects of the common enemy.

I feel much concern in being obliged to acquaint you, that a spirit of disaffection still prevails in several parts of this kingdom, and that the secret agents of the enemy are active in raising an expectation of fresh assistance from France.

In this situation, and under the evident necessity of continuing the war with vigour, his majesty firmly relies upon that spirit and magnanimity which have hitherto marked all your exertions in support of the honour of his crown, of the interest of this kingdom, and of the general cause of the empire.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the public accounts and estimates to be laid before you; and as I am confident your wisdom will raise the supplies which may be necessary, in the manner least burthen some to the subject, so you may depend upon my attention to their prudent and economical application.

It

of the Lord-lieutenant, 22d May, 1799, at the Meeting of the Parliament.

My lords and gentlemen,
I have received his majesty's commands to meet you in par-

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It is with great satisfaction I observe, that, notwithstanding our internal calamities, this kingdom, blended as its interests are in the general prosperity of the empire, has participated in the effects of the increasing wealth and commerce of Great Britain, and that our revenues and trade have increased.

My lords and gentlemen,

It is my duty to recommend to your attention the various objects of internal regulation which have so long enjoyed the benefit of your protection and support. Your agriculture, your manufactures, and particularly the linen-manufacture, the Protestant charter schools, and other charitable institutions, will require, and will, I am sure, continue to receive that aid and encouragement which they have uniformly experienced from the liberality of parliament. I am confident you will feel a particular anxiety to give farther attention to the just and honourable claims of those who have suffered from their loyalty during the rebellion.

His majesty depends upon your persevering energy to repress, by every wise effort, the spirit of dissension, which still requires the exercise of extraordinary powers to check its malignant effects. In recurring, where the occasion has required it, to acts of indispensable severity, I have not been inattentive to the suggestions of mercy, and have endeavoured to mitigate the effects of penal justice, and the necessary exertions of the powers of the state, with as much forbearance and lenity as could be consistent with the public safety.

In the general cause, which engages the empire, our prospect is

highly encouraging: but in view of the war becoming protracted, the efforts should be redoubled to secure it.

The zeal of his majesty and militia forces, the gallantry of the yeomanry, the honourable operation of the British and militia, and the activity and valour of his majesty's forces, I doubt not, defeat the efforts of the enemy. more I have reflected on the situation and circumstances of the island, considering, on the one hand, the strength and stability of Great Britain, and, on the other, the divisions which have shaken to its foundations, the most I am, for some permanent benefit which may extend its advantages enjoyed by our sister islands to every part of this island.

The unremitting industry which our enemies are pursuing, avowed design of endeavouring to effect a separation of this island from Great Britain, must engage your particular attention, and his majesty commands me to express his anxious hope, that your consideration, joined to the sentiment of mutual affection and common interest, may dispose to the most effectual means of maintaining and improving a connection essential to their common safety, and of consolidating, as far as possible, into one firm fabric, the strength, the power, and the resources of the British

His Excellency's Speech to the House of Commons on presenting the Petition of the
June.

ords and gentlemen,
received his majesty's com-
to release you from your
endurance in parliament, in
the various parts of the
which are still agitated by
ts of the disaffected, may
lvantage of your more im-
igilance and protection.

the same time to thank
is majesty's name, for the
and undiminished zeal
ou have manifested for
ing the wicked plots of
onspirators, and for the
every hostile attempt
desperation of the enemy
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uation of affairs on the
has been materially im-

the period which has
nce the commencement
ion. The signal advan-
eady obtained by the
arms, and the vigorous
ve exertions on the part
must be subjects of great
ongratulation to all who
te the value of established
legitimate government.

pleasure you must derive
consoling prospect, that
ay be ultimately rescued
avaging arms and the de-
inciples of France.

lemen of the house of
mons,

you, in his majesty's
the large and extraordi-
y which you have so ho-
oted to meet every with
vernment, and every exi-
the state. You must re-
the highest satisfaction on

co-operation which, in
ent of difficulty, you have
d from the British par-
LI.

liament: and I have the fullest con-
fidence, that the public spirit of
this country will not be found infe-
rior to that of Great Britain, in
submitting to such temporary bur-
dens as the safety of the community
may require.

I sincerely regret, that so exten-
sive a demand should be made on
your liberality; but, when no mea-
sure has been left untried by the
malice of our enemies to sever this
kingdom from the British empire,
and to involve you in all the hor-
rors of rebellion and massacre, you
have displayed true wisdom in pro-
portioning your exertions to the
blessings you have to preserve, and
the miseries you have to avert.

My lords and gentlemen;

I am to return you his majesty's
acknowledgments for the many im-
portant measures you have accom-
plished this session. Your liberality
and justice, to those who have suf-
fered from their loyalty, will con-
firm the exertions of the well-dis-
posed; and your judicious provi-
sions for the regulation of paper
currency are calculated to preserve
its credit from depreciation without
diminishing the necessary circulation.

I am sensible of the confidence
which you have reposed in me, by
enabling me to exercise the powers
of martial law in the manner best
adapted to the present circumstances
of the country. It will be my care
to employ those powers for the pur-
poses for which they were given,
by taking the most effectual and
summary measures for the suppression
and punishment of rebellious pro-
ceedings, interfering as little as
possible with the ordinary admini-
stration of justice among his ma-
jesty's peaceable subjects.

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I have

I have his majesty's particular commands to acquaint you, that a joint address of the two houses of parliament of Great Britain has been laid before his majesty, accompanied by resolutions, proposing and recommending a complete and entire union between Great Britain and Ireland, to be established by the mutual consent of the parliaments, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the similarity of laws, constitution, and government, and on a sense of mutual interests and affections. His majesty will receive the greatest satisfaction in witnessing the accomplishment of a system, which, by allaying the unhappy distractions too long prevalent in Ireland, and by promoting the security, wealth, and commerce of his respective kingdoms, must afford them at all times, and especially in the present moment, the best means of jointly opposing an effectual resistance to the destructive projects of foreign and domestic enemies; and his majesty, as the common father of his people, must look forward with earnest anxiety to the moment, when, in conformity to the sentiments, wishes, and real interests of his subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, they may all be inseparably united in the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free constitution, in the support of the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown, and in the preservation and advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the whole British empire.

I feel most sensibly the arduous situation in which I am placed, and the weight of the trust which his majesty has imposed upon me at this most important crisis; but if I should be so fortunate as to contribute in the smallest degree to the success

of this great measure, I feel the labours and anxieties devoted to the service of my country amply repaid, and shall feel the conscious satisfaction, have had some share in the removal of the dangers and calamities which are so largely spread over Europe.

Decree of the Prince of Portugal, declaring himself Regent.

TAKING into consideration the law is founded the Portuguese all the rights of sovereignty devolved on my person, on account of the melancholy, verified, notorious infirmity of the mother, and her incapacity continuing to exercise them; being myself convinced (by long experience of fever in which the care and assistance of the most reputed physicians have been entirely ineffectual) that the infirmity, in common language, may be considered an insanity appeared to me, that in the circumstances of public as well as to what respects the concerns, as to the interregnum of the kingdom, of the faithful Portuguese and my personal honour, I am interested, in that (by my decree of the 10th of 1792, which was solely dictated by the sentiments of respect and love, of which I have been fired, and do desire, to secure my sovereign and the most superabundant proof of the government of these king-

missions should continue day forward under my me and supreme authority; account, without withdrawing myself from the said sentiments but acknowledging that in their nature, ought to be to the good of the and to the honour of the ty, I have resolved that, date of the present decree, acts, decrees, resolutions, s, (which ought to be made e name of the queen my and mother, if she was overning this monarchy), rmed and made out in my prince regent, which I am r actual impediment; and e manner, shall be addressed l consultations, petitions, and representations, which may ascend to my pre-

Sierra de Sousa, counsel- te for the affairs of the shall make it to be so d, and cause it to be ex- ding copies of this decree arts whereto they belong. he palace of Quelez. 15th of July, 1799. igned) J. S. De Sousa. ces seal, &c.)

of the Executive Directory French Republic, to the s, February 16.

Ottoman Porte, informed the expedition to Egypt directed against its real had begun to look upon favourable eye; but it led astray by the per- innations of England and sed powers. The war

which it has declared against its ancient and faithful allies has been the fruit of this error, and will lead to its total ruin. It has drawn the Barbary powers into a war with France. The French government has adopted measures of reprisal, and it gives you notice of having done so.

Treaty of Commerce between the French Republic and the Helvetic Republic.

THE French republic and the Helvetic republic, in execution of the article XV. of the treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, the 2d Fructidor, in the 6th year of the French republic (19th August, 1798), and being desirous to secure, in a manner the most invariable and reciprocally advantageous, the commercial relations of the two countries, have nominated, for the purpose of carrying a treaty of commerce into completion and effect, to wit, the executive directory of the French republic, on the one part, citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, minister of foreign affairs; and the executive directory of the Helvetic republic, on the other part, citizens Pierre Joseph Zeltner, and Amedee Jenner, ministers plenipotentiary; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. I. Neither of the two republics shall ever be at liberty to prohibit the importation, consumption, or carriage of any merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the other republic its ally, on condition that such merchandises shall be accompanied with certificates of their origin.

R 2

II. Neither

II. Neither of the two republics shall ever prohibit the exportation of any produce of its territory or manufactures destined for the republic its ally, except corn or flour, and that only when the same prohibition shall have taken place by a general regulation extending to all nations: and as a prohibition at present exists in France, against the exportation of grain, the French republic, considering the indispensable want of this article under which the Helvetic republic labours and desirous to give it a particular proof of its affection, consents that it shall be authorized to export annually, on its own account, from the French territory, a million of myriagrammes of corn or flour, on condition that it shall be carried by the following places, viz. Versoix, Jougnes, Verrieres-de-Joux, and Bourg Libre, on Swiss carriages, conducted by Swiss carriers; and in certain cases when this importation of corn or flour should not be sufficient for the manifest wants of Helvetia, the French republic farther consents that in such case, by particular treaties to be yearly renewed, it should be at liberty to import to the amount of four millions of myriagrammes, but in no event whatever to exceed that quantity.

III. The duties on the import and export of merchandises of the growth or manufacture of the two allied republics, in their passage from one to the other, and which are fixed by the weight according to existing tariffs, shall continue to be collected in the same way, taking, however, for a basis the value of the merchandise, so far that in no case the duty paid shall exceed six per cent. of the value: and for this purpose, invoices of each kind of

merchandise shall be made by the respective governments. Each shall transmit a table of the articles of their growth or manufacture, and regulate the certificates which are to certify their origin. At the same time, and until the regulations shall be carried into complete effect, it is agreed that the perception of duties shall be on the basis of the declaration of the merchandises, and the comptrollers the privilege of retaining them, paying the avowed value, with ten per cent. over, and upon condition that articles exported from France shall not enter France through the offices designated in the preceding article, and shall be added one of the department of Montebello.

IV. The duties paid in France on retailed wines shall be on the wines of France and of the growth of Helvetia.

V. Whereas the liberty of transfer of goods and manufactures is stipulated by the preceding article, the duty on the transit shall not exceed one half per cent. of the value of the articles so transferred. The taxes for the maintenance of the routes, as well by land as by water, shall not exceed those paid by the citizens of the republic which levies them. Waggoners and watermen, on entering the territory of the one republic from the other, shall conform to the laws and regulations established in each of the two countries.

VI. The two republics shall use their respective moneys after the same model, and they shall have a legal tender in the two countries, receipts

f a merchant or any other citizen shall die in Switzerland, the Helvetic republic undertreat heirs, or other persons, a right to his property, were natives, and so reciprocally in France, in case of the death of a Swiss citizen.

French citizens domiciliated in Switzerland, and Helvetic citizens domiciliated in France, shall have their passports verified by the authorities of their respective nations.

French citizens and Helvetic citizens, who shall travel for an indefinite term in the states of either republic, shall be at liberty to travel with passports of their respective nations, having them verified by the authorities of the legations or consuls, according to the police-laws in force in the countries in which they travel.

It is agreed that the treaties of commerce, which the French republic and the Helvetic republics shall make with third states, shall never injure the execution of the stipulations of the present compact, on the contrary, that they shall, on such occasions, make the most efforts to secure the execution of the stipulations and advantages hereby stipulated between the allied republics.

Nothing herein contained shall derogate or affect the commercial articles of the alliance.

The ratifications of the present compact shall take place in the space of six months, reckoning from the date of its being signed, and its execution shall be completed within four months after the change of the ratifications. The compact was signed and sealed at Paris, the 10th of Prairial, 7th year (30th May 1799).

C. M. Talleyrand.
P. J. Zeltner,
A. Jenner.

Message from the Executive Directory to the Councils, proposing to declare War against the Emperor of Germany, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, 13th of March.

Citizens representatives,
WHATEVER may have been the magnitude of the events that have taken place, since the conclusion of the treaty of Campo Formio, we have still the remembrance of those that preceded it. We have not forgotten that it was after five years of triumphs, and at the moment in which the French armies were no more than thirty leagues from Vienna, that the republic consented to suspend the course of her victories, and preferred to the success of some last efforts, the immediate establishment of peace. It may be recollected, that when the treaty was concluded, the moderation of the conqueror appeared so great, that it wanted, in some sort, an apology.

Could we have foreseen that this compact, in which force shewed itself so indulgent—in which the most liberal compensation ought to have silenced all regret, so far from obtaining the promised stability, would have been from the beginning but the deceiving pledge of an ephemeral reconciliation, and that the sudden attacks made against it should all come from a power which was indebted to it for an ample indemnification for the losses she had experienced by the war? What a strange contrast! Whilst the republic with constant care fulfils every stipulation of a treaty, which is in proportion neither with her successes, nor with what she might deduce as legitimate revenge for the plans of destruction formed and pursued

persecuted against her; Austria, instead of showing herself satisfied with an approximation that has spared her the greatest misfortunes, appears to be occupied only with deteriorating and destroying the compact that has formed her safety.

Among the violations of the treaty which that power has been guilty of, some have been so manifest, that they have already excited the surprise of Europe, and the indignation of republicans:—others, less public, or less perceived, have yet not been less hostile; and the directory can no longer defer marking out to the legislature the circumstances of the conduct of the cabinet of Austria; a conduct truly offensive, invasive of the state of peace, and which no effort nor example has been able to bring back to the observance of engagements contracted.

At the period of the concluding of the treaty of Campo Formio, it was reciprocally stipulated, by an additional act to the treaty, that all that part of the German territory, extending from the Tyrol and the frontier of the Austrian states to the left bank of the Mein, should be evacuated at once by the French and imperial troops, except the post of Kehl, which was to remain with the republic. A convention still more particular, concluded and signed at Rastadt, the 11th Frimaire, 6th year, renewed that engagement, and marked a fixed term for its execution. On the part of the republic that execution was prompt and entire. On the part of Austria it was deferred, eluded, and is not yet obtained. In Philipsburg the emperor has kept a garrison and provisions, which belong to him, in spite of the pretence that covers them. In Ulm and Ingoldstadt he has not ceased to

keep troops, and an estate to receive more. All the principalities of Bavaria have remained at disposal; and so far from that having been evacuated, as to the terms of the treaty, that it contains 100,000 men destined at once to resist the republic against the republic to invade a country so long by the court of Vienna, the court had intended to have itself faithful to the treaty, effect of this disposition without doubt have been to reciprocal establishment of the respective legations: but so Austria having entertained making any beginning in head, what was the surprise of the directory when they were it was considered at Vienna the plenipotentiaries sent sides to the congress of Rastadt sufficient to keep up the negotiations between the two that the treaty of Campo Formio was to receive, by the treaty of the empire, ulterior developments before the habitual relation of perfect understanding could be established! So cold an interpretation of the treaty, so formal, did not presage that it would be long respected.

In the mean time, a government whose existence attested moderation of the republic to provoke anew her vengeance the most horrible attacks. He expiated his crime, and acquired liberty; but the foreseeing that persons fail to alarm the imperial to give to the most just respect of ambitious thought proper to waive considerations of etiquette, and

resented them, and to send a citizen Bernadotte, as from the French republic, like it understood that the of the pontifical government. Rome would make no the limitation of the states that the existing and republics would not be in any part of the Roman which left the treaty of ormio in all its integrity, fixing the extent of the republic, it could not fore-revent, with respect to t, the events which might e form of other states of account of their own ag-

Yet the ambassador of lic was received at Vienna nefs. This mark of the l eagerness, this sending nt invested with the most aracter, was without re-and soon an event less by the circumstances that ied it than by the impunity has obtained, manifested sentiments of the court of If, at the first news of this e directory had not had ction for seeing in it only of two courts eager to re-war upon the continent; ould have believed that the knew the plot woven un-es; they would not have he-oment in inciting the na-geance against so outr-olation of the state of peace ghts of nations, so religi-ected by the republic in even of the most violent the revolution. But it was at the cabinets of London burgh might have prepa-rected, by their agents, a ither known nor approved

by the emperor. The expressions of regret conveyed, in the first in-ment, to the ambassador of the repub-lic by M. de Colloredo, the an-nounced appointment of M. Degel-mann to Paris, were the motives for thinking that the imperial court would hasten to pursue and punish an attack, whose existence it ac-knowledged, and of which it feared to appear the accomplice. When it was known besides, that the mi-nister who was accused of having seconded the fury of England and Russia, had given up his place to the count de Cobenzel, and that the latter was going to Seltz to make reparation, the directory could not repent having incited these confer-ences, by showing herself less ready to follow the first impulse of a legiti-mate resentment, than eager to do away, by common explanation, every thing that might oppose the establi-shment of the most perfect harmony.

Such was their desire to produce conciliation, that the envoy extra-ordinary of the republic had for his definitive instruction to content him-self, in reparation for the event at Vienna of the 21st Germinal, with a simple disavowal, and a declara-tion that the guilty should be sought after. But scarcely had the confer-ences been opened at Seltz, when the imperial court altered its tone and its conduct—baron Degelmann did not proceed to Paris—M. de Thugut returned to the ministry—the informations commenced re-mained unavailing and ineffectual. The count de Cobenzel, instead of offering or giving the reparation, which was the principal object of his mission, affected a wish to direct the discussion to other points; and concluded by declining all satisfac-tion, even that with which the re-public

public would have contented herself, when he was convinced that the directory would not listen to the insinuations by which the court of Vienna wished to render her, in the midst even of peace, an accomplice in the most strange spoliation.

The negociators separated, and soon afterwards the negociator who had been sent to Seltz, by his imperial majesty, to make profuse and vain protestations of peace, received a mission to Berlin and Petersburg, to connect himself with all the incitements of the British government to revive the war. The directory must have been animated with a profound love for peace, not to have yielded from that time to the evidence of the hostile dispositions of the house of Austria, and to have avoided answering the provocations received. They saw that at Rastadt, from the very opening of the congress, both the imperial minister and the minister of Austria had incessantly shown themselves adverse to all the propositions of the republic, and to all those which might lead to a definitive and stable pacification. They knew the difficulties made at Vienna to the acknowledgement of the Cisalpine minister; a circumstance calculated to bring in question points decided by the treaty of Campo Formio. They were informed that the Austrian cabinet (whatever might be the personal opinion of the emperor), yielding more than ever to the impulses of England, gave to the cabinet of Naples a confidence which led it into the most extravagant measures; directed, in a more secret manner, Piedmont, which, a short time before, it had devoted to dismemberment; and endeavoured to wrest from its neutrality the Prussian go-

vernment, which it wished to use against France, after having vowed to arm France against the Prussian government.

What motives for abjuring neutrality, and which ceased to bring upon the republic! but silence and the resolution of the directory were to show themselves superior even to a provocation direct. At the moment in which the factious, who had shared power in the Grison league, felt some uneasiness at a French being near, and at the time which they supposed to be against their independence and neutrality, affecting, at the same time, a perfect security with respect to Austria, from whom they had received the most entreaties and protestations; the directory was proper to make known to the inhabitants, that their territory would be respected, as long as they were respected by Austria. A few months only had elapsed since a declaration was made, when Austrian troops invaded and established themselves in the country of the Grisons. Nothing then hostile in that invasion, notwithstanding a secret machination that was detected in it, escaped the execution of the directory. It was evident that Austria was thus preparing the means of disturbing Helvetia, of making an irruption into the Cisalpine, giving at the decisive moment aid to the king of Sardinia, and to attempt, in concert with him, to cut off all retreat to the French who were to be attacked by the Neapolitans, and whom they supposed conquered.

The directory were not ignorant of all these perfidious combinations.

voided seeing in them a
effion; and it was not
ent in which the prema-
of the king of the two
ed a new war, that the
aving the full proof of,
Sardinia being an ac-
nd wishing to turn aside
of it, seized his strong
is getting the start by
of the Austrians, who
e occupied them them-
anterior invasion of the
ories being but the pre-
a step.

At the same time that the re-
nics repelled the aggres-
, and prevented the per-
ectory, though they had
of the treaty between
l Naples, though they
rian general at the head
eapolitan army, though
the movement of troops,
taken place in the Tyrol
th of Italy, persisted still
g a desire to remain at
the emperor; and the
their wishes was suffi-
cient by their conduct to
for a long time had
e they had found it im-
make a distinction be-
court of Florence and the
enna.

The directory had known that the
M. Manfredine to Vi-
d to the same object that
at the prince of Monte-
Naples; and had use-
red the success of his
contributing to give the
e desire of increasing his
Italy, of seeking a new
ment, under the pretence
y, of checking the esta-
f the Cisalpine republic,
sing, above all, the ex-

istence of the Roman republic.—
The directory knew also, that at
the epoch in which the king of Na-
ples was making dispositions to march
his army to Rome, the grand duke
was himself employed in preparations
for war; accelerating and extending,
in a manner very unusual to the
country, and ordering, in addition
to the complete armament of the
troops, voluntary enrolments in
every town and village; establishing
a forced loan; demanding from the
churches, monks, and nobles, their
plate; and taking, in short, all the
measures that denoted a secret par-
ticipation in the greatest enterprises:
yet, notwithstanding the art with
which these traces of hostility were
sought to be concealed, the direc-
tory obtained proofs that the grand
duke relied so much on the defeat
of the French, that he shut up all
the passes by which they might have
retreated through his states, and for-
tified them with a numerousartil-
lery, which was to have completed
the destruction of the remnant of
the French army, whilst on another
side a troop of Neapolitans, and some
English ships, took possession of
Leghorn; an event that would never
have taken place, if that prince had
only declared that he would not
consent to it.

Thus the first movement of the
French army ought to have been to
march to Leghorn and Florence;
and if the directory (who only knew
since with certainty to what an ex-
tent the grand duke, who is still
arming secretly, had carried his cul-
pability) suspended the effect of their
resolution, it was because, looking
upon the court of Tuscany as less
immediately connected with the in-
terests and enterprises of the court
of Naples than with those of the
court

court of Vienna, they still hesitated in believing that the latter wished to revive the war. Soon, however, a fact more decisive than all the former ones, left no doubt of the disposition of Austria, and consequently afforded a full insight into that of the grand duke. Twenty-five thousand Russians advanced towards Germany; they were to be followed by several corps equally numerous.

The Russian monarch had proclaimed throughout Europe his hostile designs against the republic; and whilst his fleets, obtaining leave to pass the straits, interest the Mediterranean states to attack the possessions of France, his troops sought a passage on the continent to attack the troops of the republic; it was at the moment in which the emperor was still in a state of peace, in which the empire, neutralized by a special armistice, was near the period of pacification, that a prince committing an aggression, that an ally of London and Constantinople, wishing to unite his efforts to theirs, appeared upon the limits of the Austrian territory; his army was received without any obstacle: it is evident that it was expected.

The emperor quits his capital, goes himself to meet the Russians, accepts their congratulations, and associates himself to their projects, by heaping upon them presents and attention. Struck with the scandal of such a conduct, instructed that the Russians were to pass from the Austrian territory to the territory of the empire, the directory, still repressing the first impulse of the national pride, contented themselves with demanding explanations from the emperor and empire. The emperor was silent: his plenipotentiary wished to deny that he had re-

ceived the note of the Emperors. The deputation of the empire referred to the diet, and to the empire. The march of the Russians continued: they threatened Moravia and Austria: they approached Bavaria: and the representations of the republic had not been listened to more in the interest of Germany, when against this foreign invasion the moment was then arrived, when the directory could no longer postpone, and hold a language might compromise the nationality and the safety of the republic had given peace, when it was asked: she had exerted herself in efforts to maintain she had granted: but it was necessary, at length, that she should show her enemies, and that she wished for war should be explained themselves. Such was the spirit and object of the treaty transmitted, on the 12th of November, to the Austrian minister Rasladt, and to the deputation. A delay was fixed for his impetuosity to give a categorical and satisfactory reply, in failure of his silence or his refusal was regarded as a hostile act. The delay expired on the 27th and no reply is yet arrived.

Such, citizens represent, has been the conduct of the emperor of Vienna. It is by such a succession of facts, that the treaty of Campo Formio, not acknowledged from the commencement, and repudiated on the part of Austria and its principal parts, compromised and invalidated daily by preparations or actions, is at length sacrificed to the rapacity of the Russian monarch, and the combinations of England.

emperor, carried perhaps his own resolutions, compromised at the same time the fate of the empire, deprives himself of the fruits of a peace begun, and leaves Germany anew to all the calamities of a war, in which the emperors and the empire are no more auxiliaries of Russia. It is the determinations of the Congress of Vienna carrying with them the court of Tuscany, it is attributed to the directory to come from the other. Forced by the terms of the declaration of Rastadt, to consider the emperor as a hostile power, instructed besides that the troops have already made great movements in Bavaria and Suabia, the directory, notwithstanding the hope of bringing peace in Germany, but seduced to listen to suitable proposals for a new and complete reunion, inform you, citizens representatives, that they have taken such measures as they thought necessary for the defence of the state; and propose to declare war against the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, against the grand duke of

d) Barras, president.
Lagarde, sec. general.

the Executive Directory explaining that of the 14th of January relative to neutral vessels.

CONSIDERING that the article 4th of the decree, which regulates the roles d'équipage of ships, has given rise to abusive interpretations relative to the equipage of the American

vessels; and as it is important to put an end to the impediments which have resulted therefrom to the American commerce; after having heard the foreign minister and the minister of justice, they declare, that by article 4th of the above decree it was not intended that the navigation of American ships, relative to the form of their roles d'équipage, should be subject to other conditions than those imposed on all neutral bottoms, by the 12th article of the regulation of 1744, and by article 9th of that of the 26th July, 1788. And this is ordered to be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Message from the French Directory to the Councils of Elders and Five Hundred; October 25th 1799.

Citizens representatives,
THE executive directory hasten to announce to you, that the projects of the Anglo-Russians, landed on the territory of the Dutch republic, have failed, and that a capitulation demanded by them was signed at Alkmaar, on the 26th of last Vendemiaire (October 18).

By the conditions imposed upon them, they are to re-embark as soon as possible, and to evacuate entirely, by the 9th Frimaire next (December 1), the Dutch territory, the coasts, isles, and internal navigation depending on them: the reinforcements which may arrive are not to be landed, and are to return immediately.

The batteries of the Helder are to be restored, and the damages repaired, and the parts which have been improved are to remain as they are; all the pieces of artillery which

which were there are to be given up; there is to be no injury, either by making inundations, cutting the dikes, or obstructing the navigation.

Finally, 8000 prisoners of war, French and Dutch, taken anterior to the expedition, and detained in England, are to be given up, independently of the cartel of exchange, which shall continue to be executed.

Such are to England the results of this grand expedition, which was in a short time to invade the Batavian republic, and menace even the territory of the French republic.

(Signed) Gohier, president.
La Garde, sec.-gen.

Proclamation of General Buonaparte.

Nov. 10, eleven o'clock at night.

ON my return to Paris, I found a division reigning amongst all the constituted authorities. There was no agreement but on this single point—that the constitution was half destroyed, and could by no means effect the salvation of our liberties. All the parties came to me, confided to me their designs, unveiled their secrets, and demanded my support. I refused to be a man of any party. The council of elders invited me, and I answered to their call. A plan of general restoration had been concerted by men, in whom the nation is accustomed to see the defenders of its freedom and equality, and of property. This plan demanded a calm and liberal examination, free from every influence and every fear. The council of elders resolved, in consequence, that the sittings of the legislative body should be removed to St. Cloud, and charged me with

the disposition of the forces to secure its independence. It, my fellow-citizens, to the who are perishing in our and to the national glory, at the price of their blood, of this command. The being assembled at St. Cloud republican troops guarantee safety from without; but assassins had established it of terror. Several members council of five hundred, poniards and fire-arms, around them nothing but of death. The plans which about to be developed aside, the majority was of the most intrepid orators concerted, and the instantly wise proposition was made I bore my indignation and to the council of elders, I ed of them to ensure the e of their generous designs. sented to them the maledic country, from which took originated. They joined selves with me, by giving testimonies of their uniform I then repaired to the c five hundred without arms, head uncovered, such as I received and applauded elders. I wished to recall majority their wishes, and them of their power. The which threatened the deputy instantly raised against the verer. Twenty assassins themselves upon me, and my breast. The grenadiers legislative body, whom I the door of the hall, came placed themselves between my assassins. One of the grenadiers, named Thomas clothes struck through w

They succeeded in bearing away. At this time the cry of "outlaw!" was raised against the order of the law. It was the furious cry of assassins against the law which was destined to restrain them. They pressed around the President, threatened him to his face, and, with arms in their hands, forced him to decree me out of the session of the law. Being informed of this circumstance, I gave orders to rescue him from their power, and six grenadiers of the legislative body brought him out of the hall. Immediately after the grenadiers of the legislative body entered at the *pas de charge* into the hall, and caused it to be evacuated. The factious were intimidated, and dispersed themselves. The majority, released from their bonds, entered freely and peaceably into the hall of sitting, heard the propositions which were made to them for the public safety deliberated, and prepared the salutary resolution which is to become the law and provisional law of the republic. Frenchmen! you will recognize, without doubt, in this conduct, the zeal of a soldier of liberty, and of a citizen devoted to the republic. The ideas of preservation, protection, and freedom, immediately resumed their places in the dispersion of the faction who wished to oppress the councils, and who, in making themselves the most infamous of men, never cease to be the most contemptible.

(Signed) Buonaparte.
countersigned) Berthier.

Order from the Minister for foreign Affairs, to the foreign Agents of the Republic.

Paris, November 12.

IN transmitting to you, citizens, the law enacted by the legislative body in its late sitting of the 10th of November, I announced to you, that the consuls of the French republic immediately took into their hands the reins of government.

The constitution of the 3d year, the produce of very imperfect experience, and of the influence of some transient circumstances, was on the point of perishing under its internal defects, and the passions of men. Too often violated by the highest authorities, solicited by every passion in its turn, and incessantly infringed by them all, it had ceased to command the respect of Frenchmen, and to prove salutary for the republic. It therefore became necessary to save the principles on which it rested, from perishing along with it.

A grand impulse on every mind could alone rally round the same object, the wishes and the hopes of citizens, harmonize all the powers, revive all the sources of the public strength, and excite an energy unanimous, vigorous, and truly republican, for its direction. That impulse has been given; and all the authorities, now of a proper temper, powerful from their concert, and the confidence reposed in them by the nation, are going to labour efficaciously in the execution of the grand work which the destinies of the republic impose upon them, to organize order in all the parts of the administration, restore internal tranquillity, and procure a solid and beneficial peace.

The oath, citizens, prescribed for you to take, is a proof that the bases on which the hopes of Frenchmen, and the happiness of future generations

tions repose, remain untouched. The men placed at the head of the government have given sufficient pledges to liberty; their names command respect and confidence enough to convince France and Europe, that these bases will be guaranteed, both against the attempts of external enemies, and the shocks of faction.

The consuls of the republic, in authorizing you to continue the functions which you now fill, have charged me to inform you, that I have notified their installation to the foreign agents resident at Paris. You will find subjoined a copy of my circular note. They have also charged me to desire you to address to the government at which you reside, a notification of the powers with which they are invested, and of the hopes of wisdom and concord with which they are animated. You will take care to add, that, to procure for Europe a solid and honourable peace, it is necessary that the declaration with which I conclude my circular note to the foreign agents should be strongly felt, and that the faith in the loyalty, power, and justice of the government of the republic, should be every where equal to the sincerity of the wishes which it will not cease to entertain for peace, and to the fidelity with which it is unalterably determined to maintain its engagements.

I transmit to you the formula of an oath to be taken by all the agents, political and consular, of the republic, and also by the French citizens resident in foreign states, or temporarily absent from their country. I invite you to communicate to the agents in concert with whom you act, the letter which I write to you. They will administer the oath to such of their fellow-citizens as shall be

found within their jurisdiction will dispatch an answer which you will transmit to express with your own.

Health and fraternité
(Signed) R

*Proclamation of the Consuls
French.*

Paris, 21st Br
(12th A

THE constitution of the year has perished. I do not know how to protect your rights; they support themselves. Multiplied factions have deprived it for ever of the support of the people. Heinecque's ambitious factions divided the public between them. For a length of time approached to the brink of a general disorganization.

The patriots have made themselves heard. Every thing that could injure you has been removed. Every thing that could separate the national representation, under the banners of liberty, has been destroyed.

Frenchmen! the republic is re-established and replaced in the rank which it should have lost, will presently realize all the hopes of the French people and will accompany its destinies.

Take with us the oath we have made, "to be faithful to the republic, one and indivisible, on equality, liberty, representative system."

By the consuls of the republic
Rogée
Boussier
Siey

(True copy)

Hugues Bernard Maret

*the Consulate relative to the
of War in England and*

Frinaire (December 5.)
nsuls have notified to the
sh government, that from
Nivose (December 22),
pensés necessary for the
re of the French prisoners
shall be at the charge of
government.

Buonaparte.

Sieyes.

Roger Ducos.

H. B. Maret, sec.-gen.

*uments which preceded the
on stipulating the Evacua-
Egypt by the French, but
intention was never carried
out.*

*note received by Sir Sidney
from the Plenipotentiaries
at Kleber.*

appears that the conquest
gypt has been one of the
causes for rekindling the
war throughout Europe,
at-in-chief Kleber is of
that the evacuation of that
will be a great step to-
ward a general peace, so
desired by all nations.
anding his advantageous
n Egypt, he has been the
ly in taking the first step
purpose, as he entertains
not doubt but that it has
been the intention of the
government to restore Egypt
to the sublime Porte. General
is observed with pleasure,
Rodore Smith possesses the
of all parties. For nego-

ciating on this important business:
his great penetration will enable
himself duly to value the respective
relations.

Should the present war be carried
on much longer, it cannot but prove
disadvantageous to the political in-
terests and the general system of the
belligerent powers, which party so-
ever may be successful. Considered
in this point of view, England runs
the same risk as the French repub-
lic. If Egypt is evacuated now,
rather than two years hence, the
interest of the Ottoman Porte will
be entirely satisfied: the evacuation
of this country will, besides, furnish
to England a great advantage, by
removing every apprehension with
respect to the East Indies. Lastly,
this evacuation will do away every
idea, that France had fixed on a
new political system, dangerous in
itself, and of which the conse-
quences would have effected the
ruin of the Ottoman empire; effect-
ing, at the same time, the loss of
the colonies of the English in the
East Indies, and their trade with
the Ottoman empire and Russia.
But by offering the evacuation of
Egypt at the present period, and
this merely on account of its being
more convenient than it would be
hereafter, and of its appearing bet-
ter that it may promote peace, than
become the price of a protracted and
bloody war, the French army, strong
from its situation and victories, has
a right to demand an honourable
and proportionate indemnification
for the advantages which it re-
nounces. The undersigned pleni-
potentiaries therefore propose to e-
vacuate Egypt on the following
conditions:

1st. That the Porte restore to
France all possessions which she may
have

have taken from her during the war. 2d. That the relations between the Ottoman empire and the French republic be re-established on the same footing as before the war. 3d. That the French army evacuate Egypt, with arms and baggage, whenever the necessary means for such evacuation shall have been procured, and to withdraw from the ports which shall be agreed upon.

On board the Tigre, 8th Nivose, year 8, (29th December, 1799.)

(Signed) Pouffignue and Desaix.
Sidney Smith.

(For a true copy.)

To the preceding Note Sir Sidney Smith returned the following Answer.

The under-signed has reflected on the note which he yesterday received from the French commissioners; and considering that the proposals made in it extend much farther than what had been agreed upon between his excellency the grand vizier and himself, he reserves his definitive answer till such time as he shall have had a conference with his excellency, after his arrival in the imperial camp, at Gaza, whither he will proceed immediately. Meanwhile, he thinks he cannot answer in a better manner the frankness which the commissioners have evinced, than by communicating to them the purport of the answer which he intends to lay before the grand vizier, for his consideration, previous to its being laid before them (the commissioners) in due form. It is also done with an intention of enabling them to make such modifications, or alterations, as

may be deemed necessary; the under-signed being inclined to lend a favourable ear to proposals, for making such arrangements, in so far as it not be contrary to the engagements entered into between Great Britain and the Porte, on the 5th of February, 1799. The general chief Kleber justly insists, that nothing be proposed to the army which might be prejudicial to its honour, or to that of the nation: the under-signed pledges that principle, in right to expect it likewise as nothing can be more at variance with the principles of honour and non-fulfilment of condition entered upon by solemn obligation, than it is his duty to enable the commissioners, by communicating to them the articles of a treaty on the same footing as the subjoined plan of a treaty, to duly to consider the whole of its obligations.

On board the Tigre,
Carmel, the 30th of
December, 1799.

(Signed) Sidney Smith.

*Note delivered to the French Commissioners, in Answer to
of the 29th December, and
the Grand Vizier.*

The Porte not having an aggressive party in this war, and having neither entertained any aggrandisement, or of the war, whenever she is sufficient security for her independence, and transgressably to the 8th article of the treaty with Great Britain on the 5th of February, has no objection to rest upon the same footing

previously to the first attack on the French.

French commissioners, sent by General Kleber, not having full powers from the French government to conclude a peace, they refused to do so, neither stipulate any terms on her name, nor conclude a treaty of peace. But to the contrary, meanwhile, to the first proposal made by the French army, she hesitates not, respecting her connections with France, and her concern at her having been attacked, to her own defence. As the army of Egypt has hitherto been opposed to a general peace, the opinion of that country must necessarily lead towards its being effected. The sublime Porte, on her part, will endeavour, by every means in her power, to contribute to a general peace, by sending a plenipotentiary to any congress that may be held on that subject; on that account, the whole will be indebted to the opinion of General Kleber, and his army under his com-

mand, the guarantee of the Ottoman Empire, seems not to require a formal renewal, the treaty, of February, being merely a renewal of a former reciprocity of which had regulated the conduct of both powers towards each other for many years, which will continue to exist, and which naturally tends to consolidate their mutual interests and security.

Such measures have been taken, surrounding the French army, all sides; yet its bravery, and fame, remaining still undiminished, give them full right to expect, that they may yet be successful.

able to resist for some time. They are therefore by no means in a situation that should oblige them to capitulate; they are fully entitled to retain their arms and baggage. The means to enable them to evacuate Egypt shall be procured to them. The ports of their destination cannot be any other but French, and such shall only be chosen as are subject to quarantine, which the security of France and of all Europe requires.

On board the *Tigre*, off Cape Carmel, the 30th of December, 1799.

(Signed) Sidney Smith.

Imperial Aulic Decree to the Diet of Ratisbon, on the 12th of July.

THE preliminaries of peace between the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries were signed at Leoben, on the 13th of April, 1797; and, at the earnest solicitation of his imperial majesty, it was resolved, on that remarkable day, that all hostilities should be suspended between the emperor and the French republic, that a peace might be securely negotiated. But this desirable work accomplished so imperfectly the paternal views of his majesty the emperor, that, on the part of the French, (notwithstanding the empire's constant desire of peace), almost every day was marked with acts which removed to a greater distance the object so anxiously wished for. In contempt of the just remonstrances of the states of the empire, and of the deputation, they not only made the severest military exactions, and seized the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, (contrary to a former convention), but incorporated with

with the new Helvetic republic, which they created, those territories and fiefs of the empire situated in Switzerland, and, overturning it by the vilest machinations, they carried throughout Helvetia the destructive torch of their revolution to the frontiers of Germany. The French government, always true to the spirit of the revolution, was constantly occupied with plans to destroy the political relation of the empire with Italy. Amidst the negotiations for peace, it strove to strengthen its formidable power by new abettors and alliances, and by a levy of 200,000 men. In short, the French government, in all its political relations with the empire, without examining the evils it hath caused, and in defiance of the truce and negotiations for peace, only sought to render its condition the worst possible, by the numerous evils it committed.

Even this state, however quiet, could only be considered as a state of war; yet, from a humane disposition for peace, representations were the only arms opposed to the domineering arrogance of the French directory, which had, however, no other effect (as their rash plans had hitherto succeeded) than the perpetration of fresh acts of injustice and violence. No other arguments are wanting to confirm these facts than the facts themselves, viz. the orders given to repair the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein; the supplying that place with provisions, by extorting them from the neighbouring subjects of the empire; and the avowed will of the French government, seriously declared, to keep possession of that fortress, against the law of nations, and in contempt of solemn conventions;—

the occupation of Mannheim, the disarming of the garrison, prevention of the exercise of official functions, which was provisionally granted to the magistrates of that city, by way of revolutionary prelude to the menaces made by the French plenipotentiaries, in an official note the 3d October, last year, to induce the destructive principle of France into Germany:—the memorable, but not dissimulating letter of the French executive directory addressed in the same revolutionary spirit to the French commander-in-chief, Jourdan, on the 15th March, 1799; the rapid advance of the French troops, by several directions, into the very heart of Germany, even without giving notice of the truce with the empire being broken off, and with a violation of the laws of arms; the summons sent, in the most similar expressions, on the 1st of May, to the imperial fortress of Philipburgh, to surrender, and with violent and shocking threats against the commandant, for him to give the fortress from terror:—the moral written invitation to treat against the emperor and the empire addressed to the civil magistracy on the 14th of March:—the batteries raised close to the fortress, and unjust attempt made to seize the fortress by offers of subordination:—the exciting of all Germans to rebel against their lawful chief, contained in the horrid proclamation of Bonaparte, together with several other occurrences of the same pernicious tendency, remarked in the imperial decree of commission, of the 4th April, of the present year:—these are deeds of such a nature to combine all the attributes of

ite of warfare ; and which
r be reconciled by smooth
is of pacific intentions, and
atural and contradictory
ations of ideas.

war therefore actually exists
Germany by facts—war!
terrible work of the ambi-
volutionary, and all-con-
politics of the French
ent. And the late politi-
ons of the German empire
ly and Switzerland, would
ievably lost ; the standard
ution would already be
n a great part of the Ger-
pire, as it has been in other
ed states and provinces,
brighter prosperity of Ger-
edom be persecuted by
rateful French system of
and equality, had not the
and heroism of the im-
nerals, and the victorious
out a stop to the incursions
ring enemy. Thus, while
have been renewed, and
ect of a successful negocia-
peace, so much desired by
re, is vanished, the former
warfare between the Ger-
mpire and France actually
nd, according to the public
ons, forced from the empire
state of war, it must still
at the highest price, for the
lity of the dearest treaties,
ion, property, the main-
of social order and consti-
ie honour, dignity, liberty,
, and preservation of the
c empire ; and must still
or an acceptable, just, be-
and lasting peace, agree-
ie spirit of the former reso-
f the Germanic diet.

perial majesty, therefore,
is confidence, as chief, in

the electors, princes, and states, and
deems himself entitled to expect
from them, in the sacred name of
their common country and constitu-
tion, and by virtue of the manifold
assurances given, that no state of the
empire will recede from the most
conscientious execution of the du-
ties which are imposed against the
common enemy, by the very nature
of the ancient Germanic confedera-
tion, the ancient positive statutes,
and the conclusums of the empire,
promulgated since the present war
has been declared ; especially that
conclusum of the empire which
relates to the augmentation of the
armament to a quintuple ; and, in
conformity to which, his majesty
the king of Sweden has lately
declared himself, in his quality as
a state of the empire, to the diet,
with as much cordiality as genero-
sity, to revive German patriotism
in general. It is equally urgent and
proper, and the particular wish of his
imperial majesty, that the diet do
direct its deliberations towards
granting a sufficient number of Ro-
man months to defray the expense
of the war, and that it do accele-
rate, as much as possible, its appro-
bation, to be transmitted to the chief
of the empire.

*Treaty of Alliance concluded between
the Emperor and the King of the
Two Sicilies.*

THE emperor, king of Hungary
and Bohemia, and the king of the
two Sicilies, having taken into con-
sideration the rapidity with which
events have succeeded to each other
for some time, the urgent necessity
of providing against the baneful
consequences of new troubles which
might

might agitate Europe and Italy in particular, their imperial and Sicilian majesties, united besides by the strictest ties of consanguinity, have thought fit to concert with each other in this situation, measures relative to the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and the common safety of their people and states. For this purpose their majesties have named as plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his majesty the emperor, baron Thugut, grand cross of the royal order of St. Stephen, minister of conferences of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, his commissary-general and minister plenipotentiary in Italy, Dalmatia, &c.; and his Sicilian majesty, D. Ottavio Marmile, duke of Campochiara and of Castelpagano, marquis of Repalimolano and d'Albidona, lord of Feudi Valleroberto, Coppone and Santangeloradagimosa, knight of Malta, noble Neapolitan, actual gentleman of the chamber and an officer in the service of his majesty the king of the two Sicilies: who, after having conferred with each other, have agreed to the following articles:

I. There shall be between the two sovereigns a close and indissoluble alliance, which shall have for its object the common defence of their people and their states, against all hostile aggression.

II. In consequence of this alliance, and to prevent being surprised by unforeseen events, the two high allies shall keep on foot, each on his part, until a continental peace, and the complete re-establishment of public tranquillity, a determinate number of troops, constantly provided with every thing necessary for entering upon a campaign, and always ready to march, at a moment's notice.

III. Conformable to the preceding article, the emperor shall keep on foot, until a continental peace, and until the period of tranquillity shall be solidly established in Italy, a corps of 60,000 effective men, always possible, in his new possessions in Italy and the Tyrol. The emperor shall maintain until the same period the two Sicilies, on his part, on the frontiers of his kingdom and his Austrian possessions in Italy, a corps of at least 30,000 effective men, always prepared to act, at the order for that purpose.

IV. In consideration of the difference between the law which the two powers bind themselves to employ, as they may require, for the support of a common cause, his Sicilian majesty undertakes, until such time as the affairs of Italy shall have attained to a stable and tranquil state, to send three or four frigates to cruise in the Adriatic sea, for the purpose of clearing it of Barbary cruizers, other pirates, or to serve in any other operation interesting the common advantage, and especially for convoying and protecting the passage of provisions and other articles, which his majesty, in case of a new war, may draw by sea from his states, for the supply of his army in Italy.

V. The moment that either of the two high allies shall be attacked in its present possessions, upon advice which it shall give, the other shall, without delay, cause its troops to march, for the purpose of assisting against the power which

by attacking one of the two contracting parties, should be considered as having become the enemy of the other.

VI. It is by active and vigorous operations, that the two allies shall principally apply themselves to the reciprocal support which is the object of this defensive alliance. Should the events and the danger which one of the two high contracting parties should find itself involved, require it, the other shall not confine itself to the number of troops stipulated in the said article, but shall augment them; and in this case the emperor shall increase his corps to 80,000, and the king of the Two Sicilies to 20,000 effective men.

VII. The generals of the two allies shall correspond with each other, for the purpose of combining their respective operations in the manner most suited to the common end, and to the success of the arms of both allies.

VIII. As the two corps of the contracting parties ought mutually to aid each other, principally by means of diversions, calculated to divide the forces of the enemy, each of the two high allies shall provide for the maintenance and support of his own troops; and should unforeseen circumstances oblige the respective troops to join, at certain operations, the two generals commanding shall amicably concert the mode of securing, for these troops, the means of subsistence.

IX. The two allies finding themselves at war with a power, in consequence of a hostile aggression, on its part, against one and the other of the two contracting parties, they shall not be at liberty to

lay down their arms, except with common consent; and neither of them shall enter into a negotiation, for a particular or separate peace, without having obtained the consent of its ally, express and in writing, and especially without having stipulated in favour of its ally, for the entire restitution of every part of its territory which the enemy may have seized during the war.

X. The present defensive convention shall be ratified by the two courts, within the term of six weeks, or sooner, if it can be done. The exchange of the ratifications shall be made at Vienna in the usual form. In faith of which, we, the plenipotentiaries of his imperial majesty, and his Sicilian majesty, have signed the present act, and thereunto put our seals with our arms.

Done at Vienna, 19th May, 1799.

(L. S.) Baron Thugut.

(L. S.) The duke of Campochiaro.

Conclusum adopted by the Diet at Ratisbon, 7th of September, 1798, containing a Declaration of War against France.

THE three colleges of the empire, after having deliberated on the gracious decree of the imperial committee, of the 13th June, have determined and decreed, That there shall be addressed to his imperial majesty, in the name of the empire, lively and sincere thanks for the paternal and constant solicitude, with which the committee has been occupied, for the welfare and preservation of Germany, and for the new proofs of energetic

energetic protection which it has afforded the empire. It has been resolved, besides, in conformity with the considerations stated in the decree of the committee, to make the following declaration :

The empire, in the full conviction that it is placed anew in a state of war, in consequence of the hostilities exercised by France against Germany, during and since the negotiations of Rastadt, and which are every day pushed farther; that consequently all the resolutions taken by the diet, since the war has broken out anew, resume at this day all their force; and these decisions impose on each state of the empire the strict obligation of contributing with the greatest zeal to the defence of the country surrounded with dangers, of making the most vigorous efforts, of laying aside all private considerations, and sparing no sacrifice; that in execution of measures prescribed by these decisions of the diet, every member of the empire shall hasten with patriotic zeal to raise to a quintuple the contingent which it ought to furnish, to the end that, by an energetic co-operation, all the enterprises and efforts of the enemy may be arrested, and that the exertions of the empire, combined with those of its supreme chief, may lead to a peace, just, honourable, and lasting, which they have not yet been able to obtain, notwithstanding the ardour with which it has been sought on the part of the empire. For the attainment of this great end, the empire grants 100 Roman months for the expenses of the war, to be paid at three equal terms of six weeks each, from the date of the day when his imperial majesty's ratification shall be published.

Note from the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Rastadt to the Deputation of the Empire.

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic do make this formal declaration to the deputation of the empire, that if the diet of Rastadt should consent to the entry of Russian troops on the territory of the empire, or if even it should effectually oppose it, the Russian army through the violation of neutrality on the part of the empire; that the negotiations at Rastadt will be broken off, and that the republic and the empire will then be in the same situation in which these two states were, previously to the signature of the preliminaries at Leoben, and the conclusion of the armistice.

To this declaration, dictated by the importance of the circumstances, the undersigned add with the express assurance of the government, for the tranquillity and satisfaction of the empire, and the sincere desire it has that no accident so unforeseen as that which is the object of this note, and which might become so destructive to the tranquillity of the interior of the empire, may not take place, and destroy the hopes, almost realized, of a perfect reconciliation, and of perpetual peace between the nations.

No one can be deceived by the motives and the aim of the cabinet of Petersburg: the deputation of the empire particularly well acquainted with the state of Europe, not to perceive that Russia, after having prosecuted the war six years, without

it, now takes such open
of aggression against France,
urpose of interrupting the
ion of the continent, and
view, not less evident, of
the grand usurpation she
g meditated.

undersigned, therefore, do
t that the deputation will
is proceeding, on the part
ench government, a farther
its pacific sentiments, and
tunity for the empire, in
a personal danger, to ac-
ditional claims to the friend-
is republic.

(Signed) Bonnier.
Jean Debry.
Roberjot.

13 Nivose (2d
799), of the
republic.

*of the Emperor's Answer,
to the March of the Russian*

IS imperial majesty is sur-
prised that the French
should have addressed
to the deputation for
cation of the empire upon
with which it has no con-

imperial majesty testifies
tion that the deputation
nously referred this affair,
ch it was not competent
to those whom it con-
who ought to be acquaint-

imperial majesty will,
wait for the report which
ade to him on this subject
at of Ratisbon.

*Note of the French Ministers to the
Deputation of the Empire.*

THE undersigned ministers ple-
nipotentiary of the French re-
public, for the negociations for peace
with the German empire, declare
to the deputation that they have or-
ders not to receive nor to transmit
any note, upon any of the points of
the negociation, until a categorical
and satisfactory reply has been given
to the note sent on the 13th Nivose
last (2d January).

(Signed) Bonnier.
Jean Debry.
Roberjot.

Rastadt, 31st January.

*Note of the French Ministers to the
Minister of the King of Hungary
and Bohemia.*

THE undersigned ministers ple-
nipotentiary of the French re-
public express to the count de Lehr-
bach, minister plenipotentiary of his
majesty the emperor, king of Hun-
gary and Bohemia, minister of Aus-
tria, their astonishment at not having
received a reply respecting the
march of the Russians; a circum-
stance which announces loudly that
it is against the French republic
they are directed.

The French government can no
longer bear an uncertainty, which
compromises the dignity and in-
terests of the republic. The un-
dersigned have been ordered to
demand from his majesty the empe-
ror, through the medium of the
count de Lehrbach, his minister ple-
nipotentiary, a positive assurance
that the Russian troops are evacua-
ting the territory of his majesty the
emperor and king, and that orders

have been given in consequence. They desire, that in the space of fifteen days, reckoning from this day, the 12th Pluviose (31st of January), this assurance be given them; declaring that the farther progress of the Russians will be considered by the French government as aggressive; and that silence, or the want of the assurance demanded by the present note, being a manifest proof that the emperor has acceded to the enterprises of Russia, will be of necessity considered by the French government as an act of hostility.

The executive directory would receive, with the greatest pleasure, both from the empire and the emperor, such a proof of the evacuation of the Austrian territory by the Russians, which could alone announce a frank and firm disposition both to observe treaties concluded, and to hasten in common the conclusion of that which is negotiating at Rastadt.

(Signed) Bonnier.
Jean Debry.
Roberjot.

Rastadt, 12th Pluviose
(January 31.)

Note of the French Ministers, declaring their Determination to leave Rastadt.

THE undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, for negotiating a peace with the German empire, having been officially informed, by the baron d'Albini, the directorial minister, of the result of the sitting held the day before yesterday by the deputation of the empire, of which a certified copy has been transmitted to them, cannot but see with great regret,

that arbitrary acts, equally contrary to the right of nations, and the press declaration of the letter of the majesty the emperor, of the 13th of Brumaire, 6th year, together with the mournful progress of the continuance of these violent proceedings, have compelled the deputation to suspend for the present the negotiations for peace.

The undersigned could therefore not expect such a conduct, as a different example had been given by the general of the French army, who, passing the Rhine on the 1st of Ventose, to resume his first position, in conformity to the orders of the French government, paid the most inviolable respect to the place where the congress was held, to the freedom of its deliberation, to the safety and inviolability of its members, and deprived calumny of every pretext.

The undersigned have felt with the greatest astonishment the deputation reduced to less than two-thirds of its members, by several of the states having recalled their envoys, so that it was impossible it should come to any resolutions agreeable to the terms of its instructions. They had supposed, that though the states of the empire had the undoubted right of changing their sub-delegates at the congress, it only appertained to the diet, considered as a body, to withdraw the powers of the states themselves.

In this situation of things and persons, the undersigned, to whom the executive directory, ever disposed to peace, has recommended not to leave the place of congress till the last extremity, eager to seize the hope offered them by the deputation of resuming the course of the negotiations, since they are only members

suspended; persuaded that
as which have impeded
serve to convince the
the empire of the lively in-
have taken to remove the
war, and in general, all
as which violence or ill
oppose to the peace; con-
fides,

the deputation has for-
red in its conclusum, and
principal motive of its
to quit Rastadt, that there
ger either tranquillity or
the congress, whence it
it was in an actual state
on:

the existence of a con-
sen two free states ought
upon the will of the con-
tries, and can never be
to the intervention of
force:

efore remit to the depu-
he empire the following
and declaration:

nderfigned protest, 1st,
e violation of the rights of
mitted, with respect to
he Austrian troops, and
he object is positively an-
a their note of the 30th

gainst the answer which
nder of the Austrian troops
t Gernsbach has returned
storial letter of the 11th of
n answer which the depu-
making it the ground of
tion the day before yes-
considered as the expres-
e general orders of the
army, and which is con-
these terms:

his excellency the baron
ini, intimate counsellor of
perial majesty, and elec-
minister of Mentz, Rastadt.

“ I regret much to be under the
necessity, in conformity to my duty,
of stating, in answer to your letter
remitted to me by counsellor baron
Munich, that, in the present cir-
cumstances of the war, in which
the safety as well of the military as
of the country requires that patrols
should be placed at Rastadt and in
the environs, it is impossible to make
any satisfactory declaration relative
to the maintenance of the diploma-
tic body now there: since the re-
call of his excellency the imperial
plenipotentiary, we can no longer,
on our part, consider Rastadt as a
place which the presence of a con-
gress protects against hostile events;
and that city, after this, must feel
the necessity of conforming to the
laws of war like any other place.

“ I entreat your excellency, how-
ever, to be assured, that except in
the case of necessity imposed by the
events of war, our military will
consider personal inviolability as sa-
cred; and that, on my part, I will
continually, to my utmost, testify to
you the profound respect with which
I am your excellency's most humble
servant,

(Signed) Barbacsy, colonel.”

They call, in the name of the
French republic, insulted in its
rights, the serious attention of the
diet to an act, equally contrary to
its own independence, and subver-
sive of all the principles hitherto
practised among civilized nations.
They expect a just and full redress.

In fine, in consequence of what
has been stated, the under-signed
inform the deputation of the empire
that in three days they will quit
Rastadt; but, wishing to give to
Germany a last and signal proof of
the forbearance of the French go-
vernment, and its wish for peace,
they

they declare that they will repair to Strasburgh, where they will wait the recommencement of the negotiations, and attend to such propositions of peace as shall be made.

(Signed)

Bonnier.

Jean Debry.

Roberjot.

Rastadt, 6th of Floreal

(April 25), 7th year of
the French republic.

The Executive Directory of the French Republic, to all People and all Governments.

THE news of an excessive outrage has already resounded in Europe; and the circumstances of a crime the most unheard-of, with which the pages of the history of civilized nations have been stained, are now collecting with horror from all parts. It was at the gates of Rastadt, on the territory of an independent and neutral prince, and in the sight of all the members of the congress, violently detained in that town, and forced to be no less impotent than indignant spectators of a crime which affected them in the deepest manner, and threatened them all, that in contempt of a sacred character, in contempt of assurances given, in contempt of every thing which constitutes humanity, justice, and honour, the plenipotentiaries of the republic, victims ever to be regretted of the mission of peace with which they were intrusted, and of the unlimited devotion with which they fulfilled the instructions of government, and maintained the national dignity, were massacred in cold blood by a detachment of Austrian troops. But how much more detestable do all the

circumstances of this affair render it!

Already, in the first days of the month Floreal, the communications of the French legation with the public had been intercepted, and the spirited remonstrances of its couriers had been carried off; and the congress had only produced an insolent declaration, which made separation necessary.

On the 9th Floreal (29th of April) at seven o'clock in the evening, a colonel of the regiment of Auvergne caused a declaration to be made to a captain to baron Albini, rectorial minister, that the French legation might leave Rastadt with security. The same captain proceeded afterwards to the French ministers and signified to them an order to depart from Rastadt in two or four hours. At eight o'clock they got into their carriages, and stopped at the gates of the town. So sudden a departure had not been expected, and the French nation was not completely surprised. Another hour was filling up. At nine o'clock the pretence against passing the gates was taken off with respect to the French legation only. The French ministers demanded an escort, but the Austrian commander refused to give it, and answered in the following terms:—"You will be as secure on your journey, as in your quarters." But the legation had already advanced fifty paces, when it was surrounded by a numerous detachment of the same corps, whose commander had just before promised every kind of security. The carriages are stopped; citizens Jean Debry, who was in the first carriage, is forced to alight, and he is asked, "Are you not Jean Debry?"

he answers, "I am Jean
minister of France." He
falls to the ground pierced
by balls. The citizens Bonnier
and Perjot are stopped in the
street, and interrogated.—
Their names, and are killed.
The crime being perpe-

The crime being perpe-
trated, papers of the legation
were taken off, and conveyed to the
commander. In consider-
ation of faithful details, who is
cannot perceive the pre-
sence of this assassination, and
the author?

The sacrilege will doubtless
lead to the accumulation of in-
execration, and should any
dishonour be wanting, his-
tory will be wanting for those who have
partaken of the crime. It would
be for the court of Vienna

to shake off the dreadful
weight that attaches to this
crime. All its previous con-
sequences come forward in evidence

It will be recollected,
commenced hostilities by an
act of a similar nature, in cau-
ing French ambassadors to be
detained on the territory of the
enemy, who were afterwards
sent to the dungeons of Man-
nheim. It will be remembered that
the city of Olmutz also received,
for three years, repre-
sentations of the people, and a mi-
nority was delivered up by

It will be remembered,
Austria was not acquainted
with assassinations committed at
the hands of the French, and that it
did not protect the authors

It will, finally, be recol-
lected that the first ambassador of
France at Vienna experienced
insults and affronts there.

These statements are sufficient to
impress conviction that the assassina-
tion, recently perpetrated at Rastadt,
is but the consequence and the hor-
rid completion of the series of atro-
cities with which Austria has asto-
nished Europe, since Charles the
Fifth first furnished the example of
stepping beyond all social laws, by
causing the ambassadors, whom Fran-
cis the First sent to Venice and to
Constantinople, to be massacred.

The proofs existing in history, of
the indignation which was mani-
fested at that period by all the Eu-
ropean powers, convince us that a
crime still more execrable will also
excite more horror and detestation.

And when the constant modera-
tion and boundless generosity of the
French republic shall be compared
to the crimes of Austria; when it
shall be considered, that even in the
midst of the most violent storms of
the revolution, the law of nations
has not received the slightest injury
in France; that the envoy of the
Britannic government entered twice
into the territory of France, and
departed from it free and respected,
although justly suspected to have
come rather to excite troubles, than
to negotiate peace; that the mi-
nister of Naples obtained permission
to return to his master, and to con-
tinue his journey in a secure and
uninterrupted manner, at the very
moment when the French general
had repulsed the Neapolitan troops,
and when he was informed, that
the ambassador of the republic had
been refused passports to retire by
land, and had been compelled to
embark at Naples, with a certainty
that such a measure was but to
deliver him into the hands of the
African states; that the cruel treat-
ment to which the French have fallen
victims

victims in the dominions of the grand seignior, however great and just the national resentment on that account may have been, has not given rise to any reprisals; when the congress at Rastadt, peaceable and respected as long as the French armies were near it, shall be compared with the congress thrown into confusion, and dissolved on the approach of the Austrians; when the voluntary departure of M. M. de Lehrbach and de Metternich, protected by French passports, shall be compared with the premeditated massacre of the ministers of the republic: these different contrasts, already so odious, will become still more dishonourable for Austria, by the comparison which must be made between its satellites, whose cowardly ferocity is a subject of astonishment even to the people of the north, who have been called upon to co-operate with them, and the agents of the government of England, who, though it is the most essential enemy of the French government, and the most determined to injure it, have recently given proofs, at Constantinople, that they understand the law of nations, and set a value on preventing the violation of it. Is it possible then, that any people, that any government who may not have abjured every principle of civilization and of honour, can hesitate for a moment to declare itself in favour of good faith against perfidy; in favour of continued moderation against unmasked ambition; in favour of abused confidence against atrocious and premeditated crimes?

It is therefore with the just hope of being attended to with effect, and of obtaining, for the illustrious victims who have been immolated

at Rastadt, a deep regret; French republic an honour, probation, and an union of action against Austria; that the executive directory now address a solemn appeal to the courage and honour of every people, every government, accept it early, as a pledge of the determination which will be taken by them, the particular individuals which has been expressed with much energy at Rastadt by the members of the congress, Paris by the ambassadors, ministers of friendly or neutral

The executive directory, that the preceding manifesto be transmitted to all governments by the minister of the foreign department; that it shall be in the bulletin of the law solemnly read, published, and in all the communes of the republic, and be inserted in the orders of all the armies.

(Signed) Barras, president
La Garde, 1

May 7.

Imperial Aulic Decree to the Diet, respecting the late Congress near Rastadt.

HIS imperial majesty on the 3d ult. the messenger of intelligence, in a report from the margrave of Baden him the French ministers plenipotentiary sent to the congress of peace of the empire, were stopped in the evening of the 28th of / their departure in the night at Rastadt (against which it had been advised by several persons), at a small distance from the said city, by a troop

in the imperial military and that the ministers Bonaparte and Berthier, were murdered, cuts of sabres, but that Jean Debry, who escaped death only by a happy wound, had been much wounded, and whom were robbed of a part of their effects.

His majesty is scarcely able to express by word, the great shock and the effects of justice and morality involved, and the whole force of indignation of abhorrence, which was excited in him, on the occasion of this act of barbarity committed on the territory of the empire, upon persons whose inviolability was under the guarantee of the right of asylum; nor can his majesty express the indelible impression which this atrocious catastrophe has left in his mind, which always enters into the most inviolable respect for the dignity of man, for morality, and the sacred principles of the law.

It is not by illiberal suspicions, conjectures, not by calumnies, imputations and partial recollections, nor by the false sallies of a depraved imagination and the licentious fabrications of the press and domestic editors of journals—it is not by insinuations, representations, calculated for the abuse of power, for exactions, or for other secret designs, or by the furious speeches and violent denunciations, and vindictive propositions to the French nation and other states—but only by a free, honest, fair, and impartial institution according to the spirit of the laws, and conducted with every juridical rigour, that this horrid act may be traced

in all its circumstances, its authors and accomplices be truly discovered, and the imputation of the offence be properly fixed, both in a subjective and objective view.

To this end the most eligible directions and orders have accordingly been given; and his imperial majesty doth at the same time most solemnly declare before the general diet of the empire, of the whole public of Germany and all Europe together, that nothing short of the most perfect satisfaction, regardless of all other considerations, shall gratify the just feelings of the chief of the empire, respecting him whom the impartial sentence of avenging justice may pronounce guilty.

But it is also the will of his majesty the emperor, that the manner in which this melancholy event happened, an event which his majesty considers in various respects as a national concern of Germany, be not only examined with the most conscientious impartiality, and that the most perfect satisfaction be given; but his imperial majesty farther cherishes the most lively wish, and feels himself partly and most urgently induced to it by the domestic and foreign opinions encroaching upon the legal inquiry whose decision is thereby prejudged; that even the possibility of a suspicion of any connivance be removed, so that in this respect no sort of blame, owing to a want of the most deliberate attention, shall be attributed either to the chief of the empire himself, or to the empire collectively taken.

In order to accomplish this design most effectually, the general diet is hereby charged, upon mature deliberation, to appoint deputies of their own, who are to be present at the inquiry which has been opened, and

and to advise every thing with a patriotic and noble frankness as to the steps, which are to be taken as soon as possible, with regard to whatever the importance of so unheard-of and detestable an event may, in its wisdom and prudence, seem to require: and thus farther to convince the whole impartial world, by giving its conjoint advice, that both the emperor and the empire are animated with the same uniform sentiments for the execution of the most rigorous justice, and the granting of the most perfect satisfaction, and by an equal and just abhorrence of so ruthless and infamous an act, as well as by an equal and dutiful respect to morality and the sacred principles of the law of nations.

His Roman and imperial majesty expects, therefore, the advice of the empire with all possible speed; and with all the fervency of his wishes, as chief of the empire, his majesty remains in other respects, &c.

(Signed) Francis, mod.
Done at Vienna, June 6, 1799.

Conditions of the Treaty of Union between the Country of the Grisons and the Helvetic Republic.

Art. I. **T**HE people of Rhetia acknowledge and accept, without reserve, the Helvetic constitution.

II. They submit themselves to all the laws of the Helvetic republic, as well those now in being as those which shall be hereafter enacted.

III. All the debts of the ci-devant Grison states, contracted legally and according to the ancient constitu-

tion of the country, are acknowledged debts of the Helvetic public.

IV. On the contrary, all claims as national goods all belonging to the ci-devant the Grisons, and generally funds, which, according to the law of the 3d of April, 1798, are in the class of national goods, are in the class of national goods of the republic.

V. Rhetia shall constitute a part of the Helvetic republic, and shall retain the denomination of the Helvetic Republic.

VI. From the day that the present treaty of union shall have received the sanction of the executive directory and legislative council of the Helvetic republic, the laws of Rhetia shall enter into the execution of all the rights and duties which the Helvetic constitution assigns to every Helvetic citizen, they, on their part, bind themselves, from the same day, to the full observance of the laws of the Helvetic republic, without the least exception, in like manner as all citizens.

So concluded under the sanction of the executive directory and legislative council of the Helvetic republic, on the 21st of April.

At Coire, 21st April.
In the name of the executive directory of the Helvetic Republic. Commissioners of the Government,

President of the government, Secretary-general,

*mitted by the Sublime Porte
Ambassador from the Re-
Holland.*

resent government of
re, entirely disregarding
of nations, having adopt-
principle to attack all powers
inction, whether friends
s, and every where to
disturbance and confu-
sequence of this principle
pared the means to sub-
gypt, the most valuable
f this sublime empire, and
ie gate of the two sacred
d cities, Mecca and Me-
vain was it officially de-
at if such a project were
i, it must inevitably pro-
anguinary war between
sulman nation and France;
ic still persisted in its base
uddenly attacked, and
s plunged into confusion
hy. The sublime Porte
onsequence, found itself
absolute necessity of re-
ce by force, as it had
and solemnly declared to
ry all these facts; and the
taken by the sublime
resist these unjust and
proceedings are of public

The republic of Hol-
ancient friend of the sub-
e; no cloud until the pre-
had ever overcast this
on either side; and it is
hat the Dutch, who main-
y lucrative commerce with
nan empire, have always
red, during the time of
pendence, to render them-
recable to the sublime
but, since the entrance of
h into Holland, two par-
arisen, who have submit-

ted to the French—the one volun-
tarily, and the other by force. The
former of these, under the phantom
of a perfidious alliance, have seized
on the maritime force, and all the
revenues of the country, which they
employ to ruin, and plunge it into
the most disastrous condition. Hol-
land is, therefore, now deprived of its
independence, and reduced beneath
the yoke of the five French directors,
like the provinces of France: its in-
habitants are, in fact, become their
subjects.

The sublime Porte is, without
doubt, animated with the desire of
maintaining its ancient friendship
with this republic: but it is evident,
that the reason above alleged renders
it improper that the ambassador of
Holland should continue to reside
near it. He is, therefore, hereby
enjoined to quit this residence with-
in a week, and informed, that the
ancient amity and most perfect good
understanding will be re-established
between the sublime Porte and the
republic of Holland, as soon as the
latter shall be separated from the
French, a separation which will pro-
mote its true interests, and restore it
to its former dignity.

January 16, 1799.

*The Ministry of the Sublime Porte to
the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers
of the French Army in Egypt.*

THE French directory, forgetful
of the rights of nations, has de-
ceived you, surprised your good
faith, and in contempt of the laws
of war, sent you to Egypt, a coun-
try subject to the dominion of the
sublime Porte, by persuading you
that the sublime Porte itself had con-
sented

sented to the invasion of its own territory.

Can you entertain any doubts but that the only object of the directory in sending you to a remote country was to banish you from France, and to plunge you into an abyss of dangers? If, completely ignorant of the truth, you have invaded the territory of Egypt, and are made the instruments to violate treaties of the most solemn kind, must you not attribute this to the perfidy of your directors? Egypt must however be freed from so iniquitous an invasion, and vast armies are now in march, and the sea is covered with formidable squadrons, for the attainment of that object.

Those among you, of whatever rank they may be, who wish to extricate themselves from the imminent peril to which they are exposed, are called upon to signify their intentions, without delay, to the commanders of the land and sea forces of the allied powers. They may be confident of a safe conduct to whatever place they may be desirous to proceed, and they shall receive passports to protect them on their voyage from the squadrons and cruisers of the allied powers. Let them then hasten to take advantage of the benignant disposition of the sublime Porte, and let them consider it as a propitious occasion for extricating themselves from the horrible gulf into which they have been precipitated!

Done at Constantinople, the
11th of the Moon Ramazan,
in the year of the Hegira,
1213, the 5th (16th) Feb.
1799.

From the royal printing-office,
at Haslkeng, in the environs
of Constantinople.

*Note sent to the Spanish
d'Affaires, Don Joseph de
on the 1st of October, I
dering him to leave Con-
ple.*

THOUGH it is the n every state not to enemies to remain within ritories, yet I (the grand confided in the treaties which your sovereign had not to interrupt by any tion, I have, therefore, suffered you to remain in dominions, but even to the heart of my metropolis capacity of a public report but you could not keep bounds; you have not obeyed the commands of your but you have gone beyond by manifesting too much of the enemies of my state good order. Though I was ted with your behaviour and sentiments, yet I thought deration would serve you as ample; but, on the contrary have only been a spy of the and found fault with even that was done on our part the general disturbers of public quillity. This was not a have not only given instructions your agents to act as spies, to supply the enemy of the world with provisions from minions. I cannot, therefore you to remain any longer in tal and in my dominions, for reason I have ordered my Porte to acquaint you, by a sent decree, to quit my within a fortnight, and to nicate it to your sovereign may become acquainted with your behaviour.

*the King of Sardinia a-
: Conduct of the French in
im from his Dominions,
on the Road of Cagliari,
rch.*

His Majesty declares that the
honour of his person, the in-
terests of his family and of his suc-
cession, and of his friendly
relations with friendly
powers, impose it on him as a duty
to resist, and in the face of
the opposition to the proceeding by
which he has been compelled to
withdraw from the continent,
and for a time the ex-
ercise of his power. He declares,
with the faith and word of a king,
that he never infringed,
in the slightest degree, the
treaties made with the French re-
public, on the contrary, that
he treated them with such scrupu-
lousness, with such demonstra-
tions of humanity and condescension;
that he exceeded the obligations
imposed on him by the republic. It is
that at all the care and solici-
tude of his Majesty were continually
directed to secure respect to every
right, particularly the
integrity of his territory and
though it, to repress and
those who insulted them, to
in the well-grounded re-
sentment of those who, outraged by
the want of attention, might have
used violence. He protests
on the faith and word of
his Majesty in any writing wherever
insinuating that his Ma-
jesty had on any secret intelli-
gence the powers hostile to
him. In proof of this he refers
to the accounts transmitted
by his government, and to
those advanced by its ge-
neral, the impartial evidence
of all.

which the ministers and public re-
presentatives who were at Turin
have given to their respective
courts. It is easy for any one
to decide, from the facts before
the public, that the adherence of
his Majesty to whatever was im-
posed upon him, by the superior
forces of the French republic, was
only temporary, and could have
no object but to save his subjects
in Piedmont the evils which a just
resistance would have occasioned,
his Majesty being surprised by an
unexpected attack, which he could
never have suspected from a power,
his ally, and at a moment when,
in consequence of an application
from the agents of the republic,
his forces were put upon the foot-
ing of the most profound peace.
Impelled by all these motives, his
Majesty resolved, whenever it was
in his power, to make known to
all the powers of Europe the in-
justice of the proceedings of the
French generals and agents, and
the nullity of the reasons urged
in their manifestoes, and at the
same time to reclaim his reinstate-
ment in the dominions of his an-
cestors.

*Acknowledgement of the new Pope by
Louis XVIII.*

*Letter from Louis XVIII by the
Grace of God. King of France and
Navarre, &c.—To our dear and
well-beloved Cousins, the Cardinals,
Bishops, Priests, Deans, &c. of
the Holy Roman Church, greeting;*

Dear and well-beloved cousins,

WE knew and lamented already
the death of Pius VI. before
we received your letter from Ve-
nice.

nire, of the 8th of October last. None more than ourselves could deplore the ill treatment which this aged and venerable pontiff has endured from the French rulers; and we have found some consolation from the sensible but silent interest which the French people have manifested at his late, by going in crowds to receive his benediction with the greatest respect, and by having endeavoured to console him, in the captivity he endured, from his cruel oppressors. That conduct of our subjects gives us a fresh proof, that the many crimes committed in our kingdom are not the work of our people, but of a small number of criminals. It is moreover a proof that the divine Providence has preserved in the hearts of the French, the respect and love for their religion, in spite of all the efforts of impiety to destroy it; and this grace of Providence is a security to us and to our people for the approaching return of God's former bounty, who will doubtless direct your proceedings, in restoring a head to the church; for we hope the best choice from an assembly so distinguished for piety, wisdom, and pure doctrines. It is in this firm confidence that we acknowledge the holy father of our choice; and we hope from him, by whom all kings reign on earth, to be replaced on the throne of our ancestors. We shall exact his legitimate rights to be respected throughout our dominions, and shall thereby justify our title of Most Christian King, and the edification of the Christian church.

Meanwhile, dear and beloved coadjutors, we ardently pray to God to take you under his divine protection.

Given at the palace of
under our hand and
24th of November
and the 5th of our r
Your good coun
Louis
Count of St

*Edict of the Emperor of Russia
respecting Hamburg.*

WHEREAS we have re-
for some time past,
government of Hamburg,
sition for the principles of
and an attachment to the
the French government, wh
destructive of all legitimate
we order, that an embargo
laid upon all Hamburg v
our ports, and which bel
Hamburg subjects; and
order, that a return shall
to us of the number of
vessels which are in each
ports.

Given at St. Petersburg,
March 21, 1799.

*Proclamation of General Sarrasin
to the Inhabitants of Lorraine
Martin, in the W. of Pa*

PEOPLE, what part ha-
taken? Seduced peasan
support the French, the di
and enemies of the public t
lity, while tranquillity ca
secure your existence and ha
The French have declare
selves the enemies of Jesus
and the ancient attachment
fathers to the precepts of C
nity has procured you the p

ed. The French are now
nies of that power, your
els, our ally at this very

Supported by our forces,
ated by our victories, as
by the assistance which the
the Christians deigns to
warriors, we are arrived
ot of your mountains, and
oint of entering them, if
nue to persist in your blind-
nhabitants of the vallies
ne and St. Martin, the
epentance is not yet past:
join our banners; for
blest by heaven, and vic-
earth. The fruits of the
at your disposal, if you be-
r friends; and the mighty
of England shall be
l to you; the more so, as
science will never permit
expose yourselves to the
proach of having been the
of your tyrants and sedu-
uniting with us you will
be defenders of true liberty
quillity.

d) Suwarroff Rimniskoy.

*addressed to the Roman
on the Approach of the
ed Armies.*

ATHY descendents of Ro-
ulus, the dawn of peace at
pens upon your horizon.
py days of Numa Pompi-
Augustus, and of Trajan,
t to return. Impiety and
n give place to true religion
ur. The mask of wanton-
libertinism is about to fall.
of discord is rooted out of
; the tri-coloured standard
longer dishonour the capi-

tol. Remember that you are Ro-
mans, and your breasts will glow
with indignation against a race
which has constantly been your
enemy, which persecuted Rome,
both in its infancy and in its state of
maturity, and which at all times
was averse to its prosperity; which
at this juncture has robbed it of its
treasures, its monuments, its many
rarities, and violated its religion;
which has overthrown its good or-
der, and deprived it of that dignity
and consequence which all nations
of the universe were wont to ascribe
to it. Romans! where are the sta-
tues collected with so much labour
and fatigue, from the most distant
regions? Where are your famous
pictures, and those celebrated ma-
nuscripts which you have preserved
with so much care from the ravages
of time? Where are your vessels
of gold and silver, your precious
jewels, and rich ornaments? All
are become the prey of that French
nation, which had promised and un-
dertaken to guarantee your proper-
ty. Where are the decorations
and magnificent attributes of your
churches? Where is the supreme
pontiff, the sacred pledge, whose
honourable custody was committed
to your charge for the general in-
terest of the Catholic church? All
have been barbarously torn from you
by those French commissioners and
generals, who had solemnly con-
tracted with you for the protection
of your public worship.

Where is your liberty? that li-
berty which was deceitfully held
out to you as the basis of your
revolution, and the dearest wish of
your hearts. The most oppressive
tyranny, the most humiliating des-
potism, has fettered you, and still
afflicts you. Some vile French-

s expressed by the bailiffs, assesses, and commanders of the priory of Russia, by acquiring the title of Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was solemnly confirmed by their act of the 13th of March, 1798, and the plurality of votes having recognised his majesty in that eminent office, his minister has received authority to notify it to M. —, for the information of his court; and from this time to make known, that St. Petersburg shall be the chief residence of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

There have been also issued to the officers of Russia, not to receive letters addressed to his majesty, in which the title of Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem is mentioned.

An Order from St. Petersburg to Major-general and Port-Admiral Burmancligen, dated August 1799.

WEAS, in the city of Copenhagen, and throughout the kingdom of Denmark, and societies have been formed upon principles similar to those which have brought about the revolution in France, and over-lawful monarchical power in the country; and whereas these societies are not permitted by the Danish government: it is ordered by us, that no ships of war, as well as soldiers, and also all subjects of that kingdom, shall be permitted to enter into any alliance with the enemies of our dominions.

Ukase of the Emperor Paul, communicated to the Senate of Hamburg, November 14.

THE city of Hamburg having satisfied our wishes, by delivering up to the British minister, resident at that place, the Irish rebel Napper Tandy and his companions, and by sending away those Frenchmen of suspicious character who were in that city, has consequently merited the return of our good will. We therefore forget the past, and direct, that every communication with the town of Hamburg be re-established on the former footing.

(Signed)

Paul.

Treaty of defensive Alliance between the Emperor of all the Russias, and her Most Faithful Majesty, signed at Saint Petersburg, the 28th (17th) of September, 1799.

DON Juan, by the grace of God prince of Portugal, and Algarves, &c. &c. be it known to all those who shall see the present act of confirmation, approbation, and ratification, that on the 28th (17th) of the month of September past, there has been concluded and signed, at St. Petersburg, a treaty of defensive alliance between me and the most puissant seignior Paul the First, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, my brother and most dear friend: the following persons being furnished with full powers for that purpose; on my part, Joseph de Mena, and on the part of his imperial majesty of all the Russias, the chevalier de Kotschubey, vice-chancellor, and the count de Rostoptchin, privy counsellor, grand chamberlain and

grand cross of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem: the tenour is as follows:

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity:—

Her most faithful majesty, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, wishing to draw closer the bonds of friendship and good understanding, which already subsist between them, have judged that nothing would contribute more efficaciously to this salutary end, than the conclusion of a treaty of defensive alliance.

In consequence of which their said majesties have chosen and nominated as above; who, after the mutual communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

I. There shall be a sincere and constant friendship between her majesty the queen of Portugal, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, their heirs and successors; and, in consequence of this intimate union, the contracting powers shall endeavour more zealously at the mutual advance, by all possible means, of their mutual interests, to wit: that neither of them shall ever be able to create to either any wrong, injury, or prejudice, and that they shall reciprocally guarantee the possession of their estates, provinces, commerce, and prerogatives, as well as guaranteeing to each other their people, territories, cities, and provinces, as they at present possess, as well as those which they may acquire by treaties.

II. Notwithstanding the conditions which are contained in the said articles, it should happen that one of them

should be attacked by sea or by the other shall lend to it at once as soon as demand shall be the succours stipulated by the present articles of this treaty.

III. Her most faithful majesty and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, declare, once and for all, that, in contracting the present alliance, they by no means will send thereby, nor to do any to any person whatever, but their sole and only intention provide, by these engagements, for their mutual advantage and so as also for the re-establishment of peace, and the maintenance of general tranquillity of Europe.

IV. As the two high contracting parties profess the same religion, to render their mutual succours advantageous as possible, it is that her most faithful majesty, should she be attacked or disturbed by any other power, and in any of her estates and provinces, so that she may judge it necessary to call for assistance of her ally, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias shall send her, in the first instance, 6000 infantry; if, on the other hand, his imperial majesty of all the Russias should find himself attacked or disturbed in the possession of his estates and provinces by any other power and in any of his estates and provinces, so that he may find it necessary to require the assistance of his ally, her most faithful majesty shall send him, in the first instance, a squadron of six ships of war and five ships of from 14 to 20 guns, and a frigate of from 12 to 14 guns. This squadron shall be duly equipped and armed for war, laden with a number of officers, soldiers, and gunners, fixed

is of her most faithful majesty, which succours shall be re-sent to the places which appointed by the party re-hem, and shall remain at disposal of the said party during continuance of hostilities.

Should the nature of the such that the party at-ould not find it its interest d the effective succours as

in the preceding article, two high contracting par-agreed to convert the said into a subsidy in money; say, should her most faith-y come to be attacked, and stance in money, his im-jefty of all the Russias, and previously made, shall sum of 250,000 roubles a ing the whole term of hos- assist her to support the of war; and should his majesty of all the Russias be attacked, and prefer n money, her most faith-y shall furnish him with a very year, as long as hos-ll continue.

ould the party called upon, ing lent the succours stipu-the fourth article of this

itself attacked, so as to d to the necessity of re- troops for its own secu-ll be at liberty to do so, ing given two months pre- ce to the party requiring like manner, should the d upon be itself at war at f the requisition, so as to

to retain near it, for its ce and safety, the forces should send to its ally by this treaty; in such case, called upon shall be dis-m furnishing such succours

during the whole time such necessity shall continue.

VII. The auxiliary troops of Russia shall be provided with field-artillery, military stores, and every thing necessary, in proportion to their number. They shall be recruited and paid annually by the court called upon. With respect to the rations and other ordinary proportions in provisions and forage, and also with respect to quarters, they shall be supplied by the court requiring aid, and all on the same footing on which it keeps and shall keep its own proper troops in the field and at quarters.

VIII. In case of the said Russian auxiliary troops should repair to the succour of her most faithful majesty, the court of Lisbon shall undertake to procure transports to carry them, or means to furnish the expenses of their conveyance; the same is to be understood of all recruits which his imperial majesty shall be obliged to send to these troops, as well as of the return of the same into Russia, when they shall be either sent back by her most faithful majesty, or recalled by his imperial majesty for his own defence, according to the sixth article of this treaty.—It is farther stipulated, that in case of the recall or sending back of the said troops, the two high contracting parties shall communicate with their friend and ally, the king of Great Britain, for the purpose that the troops should have also, on his part, a sufficient convoy of ships of war for their protection.

IX. The officers commanding, whether the squadron which her most faithful majesty should send to Russia, or the auxiliary troops of his imperial majesty of all the Russias, shall retain the command which shall

T 4

have

have been confided to them; but the general command shall belong to him whom the party requiring aid shall have appointed for that purpose, under the restriction, however, that nothing of importance shall be undertaken which shall not have been previously regulated and determined in a council of war, in presence of the general and commanding officers of the party called upon for aid.

X. And to prevent all disputes about rank, the party calling for aid shall make known in time the chief to whom it shall give the general command, whether of the fleet or the land troops; in order that the party called upon may be able to regulate its conduct according to the rank of the officer so appointed to command the ships of war or the auxiliary troops.

XI. Neither the auxiliary forces shall be allowed their own colours and ensigns, nor exercise of their religion, nor shall they be treated as a distinct nation, but as auxiliaries of the party calling for aid, and shall be subject to the laws and articles of war of the party receiving succours. The auxiliary forces shall be permitted to maintain a free correspondence with their country, either by land or by sea.

XII. The auxiliary forces shall be commanded by a general officer, to be named by the party calling for aid, or by another as may be agreed upon, and shall be subject to the orders and discipline of the party calling for aid. The auxiliary forces shall be permitted to trade with their country, and to receive and send letters, and to be supplied with provisions, and to be treated in every respect as a part of the army of the party calling for aid, except in the case of a declaration of war between the two parties, in which case the auxiliary forces shall be treated as a distinct nation, and shall be subject to the laws and articles of war of the party receiving succours.

virtue of this alliance, shall be received into all the ports of his imperial majesty, where it shall receive the most friendly treatment, and be provided with every thing which it shall stand in need, on paying for it at the same price charged to the ships of his imperial majesty, and the said Squadron shall be permitted to return, every year, to the ports of Portugal, as soon as season shall not suffer it to coast at sea. But it is formally, and the present moment, stipulated, this Squadron shall return every to its destination, towards the beginning of the month of May, and leave it again until the month of October, and this as often as the stipulations of the treaty shall require it. The auxiliary Squadron of Portugal always be employed conjointly with the Squadrons of his imperial majesty, or with those of their friends and ally, the king of Great Britain.

XIV. The party calling for alliance, or demanding the succours stipulated by this treaty, shall point, at the same time, to the places to which they shall wish them to repair in the instance; and the party requiring aid shall be at liberty to avail itself of the succours during the whole time they shall remain with it, both on land and sea, and to judge most proper for its defence against the aggressor.

XV. The date of this treaty of alliance shall not be applicable to wars which may arise between the imperial majesty of all the Russias and the powers and nations of Asia, with respect to which, for a full and perfect alliance, shall be determined by the succours stipulated by the present treaty, except in

of an attack made by any European power whatever against the rights and possessions of his imperial majesty of all the Russias; and, on the other side, his imperial majesty of all the Russias shall be bound to furnish the succours stipulated by this same treaty in any manner whatever, except that of an attack made by some European power against the rights and possessions of her most faithful majesty.

VI. It has been also agreed, in regard of the great distances of the provinces, the 6000 infantry whom the imperial majesty of all the Russias furnish, by virtue of this alliance, for the defence of her most faithful majesty, shall not be sent out of Europe.

VII. If the succours stipulated in the fourth article of this treaty should not be sufficient, then the contracting parties reserve to themselves an opening for agreeing to furnish such farther succours as they may be able to afford.

VIII. The party requesting aid shall make neither peace nor truce with the common enemy, without consulting in it the party called ally, in order that the latter may not suffer any injury or hatred on account of the succours which it shall be bound to afford to its ally.

IX. The present defensive alliance shall not in any wise injure the rights and alliances which the high contracting parties may have with other powers, as far as the said treaty shall not be contrary to this, or to the friendship and good understanding which they are resolved to preserve between them.

X. If any other power should be willing to accede to the present alliance, their said majesties have agreed to concert between them-

selves, on the admission of such power.

XXI. The present treaty of defensive alliance shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at St. Petersburg, within the space of five months, reckoning from the day of the date of signature, or sooner, if it can be done.—In faith of which the aforesaid ministers plenipotentiary of both parties have signed the present treaty, and thereunto put their seals and coats of arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 28th (17th) Sept. 1799.

(L.S.) Francis-Joseph de Horta Machado.

(L.S.) Le comte de Kotschubey.

(L.S.) Le comte de Rostopschin.

And the aforesaid treaty having been presented to me, and having been seen, weighed, and examined all the points and articles therein contained, I approve it, ratify it, and confirm it, in all and every of its clauses and stipulations, promising, on my faith and royal word, to observe and keep it, without ever infringing or permitting that it should be infringed in any manner. In testimony and assurance of which, I have caused the present act, signed with my hand, and the impression of the seal of my arms, to be dispatched and sent back by my minister, counsellor, and secretary of state for foreign affairs and of war, who has countersigned it.

Done at the palace of Queluz, the 31st of December, from the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ 1799.

The Prince.

Underneath,

Luiz Pinto de Souza.

Treaty

Treaty of Friendship and Amity between his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden, on one Side, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the Russian Empire, on the other; negociated and concluded at Gatschina, the 18th (29th), of October, 1799, and ratified at the Palace of Stockholm, on the 30th of November, and at Gatschina, on the 14th (25th), of December, in the same Year.

In the name of the most holy and indivisible trinity.

THE treaty of Drotningholm being expired, and the treaty of peace of Werele having thus become the only public act subsisting between the two countries, his majesty the king of Sweden, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, animated by a similar desire to consolidate their union, have resolved to give a fresh sanction to the treaty of peace above-mentioned, by the present treaty of alliance. They have, for that purpose, chosen and appointed their plenipotentiaries, viz. his majesty the king of Sweden, the baron Curt de Steding, his ambassador extraordinary to the emperor of all the Russias, lieutenant-general of his armies, chamberlain of the queen-dowager, colonel of a regiment of infantry, knight and commander of his orders, grand cross of the order of the sword, knight of the French order of military merit, and M. John Christopher de Toll, lieutenant-general of his armies, adjutant-general, colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and commander and grand cross of the order of the sword; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the count Alexander Rutowski, privy-councillor, and knight

of the department for foreign affairs, director-general of the posts and empire, grand-chancellor and cross of the sovereign order of John, of Jerusalem, knight of the orders of Saint Andrew, Saint Alexander Nefsky, and Saint Anna the first class, and the count Nikita Panin, privy-councillor, chancellor *ad interim*, chamberlain and knight of the orders of Alexander Nefsky, Saint Anna the first class, and of the order of the red eagle—who, after exchanging their respective powers, have upon the following articles:

I. The principal object of his majesty the king of Sweden and his majesty the emperor of Russias, in forming this alliance, being mutually to secure to each a quiet and undisturbed possession of their respective states, they agree to each other, in the most solemn and binding manner, to be done, all their territories, and provinces in Europe, as they at present in the possession of his majesty the king of Sweden, and his majesty the emperor of Russias.

II. Farther to extend the confidence which at present subsists between his majesty the king of Sweden and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, they will contract the most intimate correspondence to inform each other, speedily and faithfully, of all damage, danger, or external force which might threaten the either of the contracting parties, and to employ the most timely measures for preventing consequences, or for repairing damages.

III. If, contrary to all expectations, and notwithstanding the friendly sentiments of the

owers, one of them should
d in his dominions, states,
ices, in Europe, the other,
it shall be required of
employ his good offices to
hostilities, and to procure
satisfaction for his ally.
ese remonstrances prove
e will furnish to the party
t, at the time stated, and
the least difficulty, the
ulated hereafter. These
l assemble in such harbour
r town of the party of
y are required, as shall
ntiguous to the theatre of
r farther transport shall be
ense of the party requiring
o obviate any misunder-
with respect to the period
uch succour is to be fur-
eir majesties are recipro-
pinion, that the said suc-
ld be left at the disposal
uiring party, two, three,
est four months after such
shall have been made.
e time will be faithfully
entionously regulated, which,
istance of places, shall be
and according as the sea-
be more or less favourable
marching of troops, or the
t of ships of the line, or
iliary vessels.

e succour stipulated in the
; article, if that case of the
ould happen, shall consist,
rt of his Swedish majesty,
nen, infantry; 2000 caval-
goons, as it shall best suit
r of whom they are re-
nd in six sail of the line,
to 70 guns, and two fri-
30 guns each; on the part
perial majesty of all the
in 12,000 men, infantry,
cavalry, or dragoons, as

it shall best suit the party of whom
they are required, and in nine sail
of the line, from 60 to 70 guns, and
three frigates, of 50 guns each.
The auxiliary troops shall be pro-
vided with ammunition, and with
the necessary field-artillery; and
the ships of the line, frigates, and
other vessels, fitted out, armed,
clothed, and provisioned, as is usual
in time of war, and in the same state
as the party of whom they are re-
quired would have put them for
combating an attacking enemy. If
that case of the treaty should hap-
pen, and either the party requiring
them, or of whom they are re-
quired, should wish to have, or to
furnish infantry instead of cavalry,
and if that should be agreed upon,
two men infantry shall be furnished
for one man cavalry. If one or
other of the high contracting parties
mentioned should not deem such
change suitable, it shall not take
place, and the formation of the
auxiliary corps shall remain as sti-
pulated in the present article.

V. The auxiliary troops shall
be paid by the party of whom
they are required; but they are
to be provided by the requiring
party with the usual rations, and
the necessary forage and quarters,
on the same footing as their own
master furnishes and provides them
when in the field.

VI. The ships of the line, or
armed vessels, sent by one of the
high contracting parties to the as-
sistance of the other, shall be fitted
out, armed, and provisioned, for
four months, which term shall com-
mence from the moment of the
sailing of the ships of the line,
frigates, or auxiliary vessels, from
the harbours and roads of the re-
spective dominions of the two con-
tracting

tracting powers. Should the result of the operations, or other circumstances, render it necessary for the requiring party to employ them after that period, he shall be at liberty to do so; but in that case he will be obliged to maintain them at his own expense, and to supply the men with the same quantity of provisions as they receive from their own sovereign when in the field; the party of whom they are required will then merely be obliged to pay the officers and men of the ships of the line, frigates or other vessels. Should the high contracting parties deem it more suitable to their interest and to the result of the operations, instead of the ships of the line, frigates, or other vessels, to use the vessels of the fleet of the Sheers, the same number of men shall be furnished in such vessels, as would otherwise have been furnished in ships of the line, or frigates.

VII. Though every officer will retain the command of the auxiliary troops under him, yet the chief command shall unquestionably be in the hands of the officer intrusted with it by the party requiring those troops in the field, and during the combined operations by land or sea. Not any important expedition shall, however, be undertaken, nor any plan of consequence carried into execution, unless the commander of the auxiliary troops has previously been consulted upon, and given his consent to it.

VIII. To obviate every error or misunderstanding respecting the rank of officers, who have the respective commands, the sovereign requiring the succour will give timely notice of the officer whom he intends to intrust with it, to

enable the other party to fix the rank of the officer who is to command the auxiliary troops or vessels.

IX. The auxiliary troops shall have their own priests, and enjoy the free exercise of their religion. They shall be tried by their own officers, according to the laws and articles of war which are in force with them. Should any differences arise between the officers and troops of the party requiring succour, and the auxiliary troops, an equal number of commissioners shall be appointed by both parties, to investigate the case, and to pronounce judgement; and those who, by a majority of votes, are found guilty, shall be punished according to the articles of war of their own sovereign. If there should be an equal number of votes, the sentence of that party shall be valid, which declares for the mildest punishment. The correspondence, which the generals or officers of the auxiliary troops may wish to carry on with their own country, by the post or by express, shall not be impeded.

X. The auxiliary troops, ships of the line, or other ships of war, shall not be exposed by too great a distance, on their marches, in detachment, and actions, or in quarters. Care shall be taken, on the contrary, as much as possible, to unite them in a centre of sufficient force. And to prevent in all cases, that the auxiliary troops, ships of the line, or other ships of war, are not fatigued or exposed more than those of the party requiring succour, the commander-in-chief shall be obliged, on all occasions, to make a just and equitable distribution of the combined forces.

XI. Should the auxiliary troops have suffered considerable dimi-

10 men at least, exclusive of and wounded, during the campaign, the party which furnishes will complete them by

at its own expense; its shall be sent to the frontiers of the party, which is nearest to the outbreak of war (within two months from the day on which the succours have been demanded), from whence afterwards to be transferred to the army, at the expense of the party requiring them. A line, frigate, or other vessel of the auxiliary fleet, which

has been lost, is to be replaced by the party furnishing them, by another ship of equal force, within two months, or sooner, from the day above-mentioned, provided such ship of line, frigate, or vessel, can join the party requiring it, being evidently exposed to the enemy, it is to be well understood, that such recruiting and arming of troops shall not take place till the troops or ships have been ordered to join their respective commands previous to the end of the

every fresh campaign, the ships of the line, frigates, and other vessels, shall be furnished complete, regardless of the loss of their diminution. It is agreed upon, that if, during the war, or when the auxiliary ships are returning from the service, the party by which they

are required, any of the soldiers, and sailors, should be ordered to remain behind, on account of sickness or wounds, that it is his duty to provide for

them, and on their recovery to march them to the frontiers of the dominions of the party that furnished them, at his own expense.

XII. In case the succours stipulated in the 4th article, for the defence of the high contracting party which shall have been attacked, should be insufficient, the other, after a consultation, in which the mutual situation of the two high contracting powers shall be investigated, is to furnish more troops and ships of war, provided his own situation allows it. These additional troops, or ships, are to be furnished on the same conditions as above-mentioned.

XIII. Both parties shall be at liberty, while one of them is engaged in a war, to draw from the states of the other the necessary materials and articles for carrying on war, at the current price at the place where they are bought.

XIV. At the end of the war, the auxiliary troops shall be farther maintained, by the party that required them, upon the same footing as stipulated in article V. till they shall have returned to the states of their sovereign. Their return shall be effected at the expenses of the party that required them.

XV. Should the party, of which the succour has been required, be attacked on account of having furnished it, and the two high contracting powers thus be engaged in a common war, they shall not enter singly into negotiations for peace or for a cessation of hostilities, much less conclude a peace or an armistice, without the consent and full participation of both parties, or before the aggrieved party shall have been properly indemnified for the damages suffered. It is also well understood,

understood, that the requiring party cannot conclude an armistice or a peace, without conscientiously observing the interest of the other party.

XVI. To enable their subjects to enjoy those advantages which a well-established commerce offers to both nations, from the proximity of their states, the two high contracting parties have agreed to make this the basis of a particularly solid and permanent treaty, which shall be drawn up immediately. Till such treaty can be concluded, the two high contracting parties agree that their respective subjects shall enjoy all the advantages in their respective states which are enjoyed in them by the most favoured nations. The better to secure the liberty of commerce, the two high contracting parties will give orders to the commanders of their ships, whatever sea they may be in, to protect and assist every Swedish and Russian ship that may stand in need of it.

XVII. The two high contracting parties having also observed the necessity to regulate the frontiers of Finland for the better security of tranquillity and good neighbourhood, they engage, as soon as possible, to occupy themselves with that important subject, and to commence negotiations respecting it at St. Petersburg, through the ministers of the two courts. Till that shall be effected, the two high contracting parties have agreed to let things remain in that respect, as they were at the conclusion of the peace of Wexho.

XVIII. To render still stronger the harmony, and to suppress the disorders which might result from impurity, a cartel shall be concluded between both states. Until this shall

be effected, the two high contracting parties agree not to grant protection to criminals and deserters who shall seek an asylum in their states, but to arrest and detain on the frontiers, to the officers pointed for that purpose, runaways, as soon as intelligence shall have been received. It is agreed on, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to publish, to exchange all prisoners in both countries. The regulation shall only be for prisoners of war, naturalized subjects of either of the two countries, deserters who shall have been settled, out of their countries, previous to the ratification of the treaty.

XIX. This alliance shall be in force during eight years, the two high contracting parties to themselves to declare if they agree upon the prolongation at least six months before the expiration of that term.

XX. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged within four weeks, or sooner, if possible, at St. Petersburg. In the faith whereof, we, the undersigned, in our full powers, have signed the present treaty of alliance, and have affixed it with our arms.

Done at Gatchina
(29th) of October
(Signed) Carl Ste
J. C. To
Count F
Count I

Separate Article

His Swedish majesty grants liberty, annually, to the four quarters of corn in the Gulf of Finland,

longing to his Russian majesty, it must be proved that it is a right of Swedish subjects, by his majesty for that which corn may be exported from Sweden duty free.

years shall, however, be exempted from this regulation. If it should happen, his majesty shall be at liberty, as to the exportation is again allowed for export, besides the annuity stipulated above, the prohibition which should have been continuing the prohibition.

A separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were the word for word in the Alliance signed this day, and ratified at the same time.

of which we, the undersigned, in the virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate declaration and thereunto put our seal and arms.

At Gatschina, the 18th (9th) October, 1799.

(S.) Curt Steding.

(S.) Count Rostopschin.

(S.) J. C. Toll.

(S.) Count Panin.

made by the Emperor of all the Russias to the Members of the German Empire.

Imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, ever with zeal for the cause of peace, and wishing to put a stop to the ravages and disorders which are spread by the impious wars, and under which France and the remotest countries; have determined to dispatch land forces for the support of the sufferers, and to restore

royalty in France, without, however, admitting any partition of that country; to re-establish the ancient forms of government in the united Netherlands and in the Swiss Cantons; to maintain the integrity of the German empire, and to look for his reward in the happiness and tranquillity of Europe: Providence has blessed his arms, and hitherto the Russian troops have triumphed over the enemies of thrones, religion, and social order.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias having thus declared his views, and the motives by which he is guided, addresses this declaration to all the members of the German empire, inviting them to unite their forces with his, to destroy their common enemy as speedily as possible, to found on his ruins permanent tranquillity for themselves and their posterity.

Should his imperial majesty of all the Russias perceive that they support his views, and rally around him, he will, instead of relaxing his zeal, redouble his exertions, and not sheath his sword before he has seen the downfall of the monster which threatens to crush all legal authorities. But should he be left to himself, he will be forced to recall his forces to his states, and to give up a cause so badly supported by those who ought to have the greatest share in its triumph.

Gatschina, Sept. 15,
(Old Style), 1799.

Declaration of War of the Emperor of all the Russias against Spain.

WE, by the grace of God, Paul I. &c. &c. do hereby make known to all our faithful subjects,

jects, that we, and our allies, having resolved to overthrow the lawless government now ruling France, and we have, therefore, risen against it with all our forces. The Almighty has blessed our arms to this very day, and crowned all our enterprises with victory and success. Among the small number of European powers, apparently attached to the French government, but, in fact, powers that are only afraid of the vengeance of this government, the outcast of God, struggling with the last agonies of dissolution, Spain has, more than all the rest, shown her fear of, or attachment to France, not by giving her actual succours, but by armaments. In vain have we made use of all our resources to open to that power the real path to honour and glory, by combining with us; she has persisted obstinately in measures and wanderings destructive of herself; and thus have we at last found ourselves under the necessity of sending back her chargé d'affaires at our court, Odier. But having since that received information, that our own chargé d'affaires, too, counsellor Butzow, has been compelled to quit the king of Spain's dominions within a term unto him limited, we deem this an insult committed upon our imperial dignity, and do hereby declare war; giving orders at the same time to impose sequestration on all Spanish ships in our harbours, and to confiscate the same, and to send orders to the commanders of all our land and sea forces, to act with hostility every where against all the subjects of the king of Spain.

Done at Peterhof, July 26, 1799.

(Signed)

Paul.

*Answer of the King of Spain
Manifesto of the Emperor of Russia*

Madrid, Se

THE religious exactness which I have endeavoured and shall endeavour, to maintain in the alliance which I have entered with the French republic, and the bonds of friendship and of intelligence which subsist between two countries, and which is cemented by the evident and their common political interests have excited the jealousy of powers, particularly since the formation of the new coalition, of the object, instead of the chief and ostensible desire of re-establishing order, is only to disturb and despotizing over those nations which will not submit to their views. Among them, Russia thought proper to appear prominent with respect to me emperor, not content with giving to himself titles which any sense belonging to him, and thus manifesting his views, published a decree declaring war against me, in consequence of not having expected from me the condescension he expected. The publication of this decree may alone suffice to his want of justice. The text of it is literally as follows: [the manifesto of the emperor cited.]

I have seen, without surprise, the declaration of war, because due respect observed towards my chargé d'affaires, and other proceedings less extraordinary on the part of a sovereign, some time since, I knew what I was to expect. Missing, therefore, from the empire and dominions, the Russian

I, le conseiller Butzow, I am so much governed by resentment as by the considerations of my dignity. I am far from intending to exaggerate the inconsistent and contents of the Russian offensive not only to me, to European powers; and regarding the nature of the insult, I consider it below me to announce, being accountable for political connections to the Almighty, by whose aid I am able to repel every insult, which the present is a system of false combination direct against me and, for the protection and whom I have taken and the most efficacious prelude in making known to the declaration of war, I am now to act hostilely against the possessions, and its inha-

or Plenipotentiary of the Republic to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

is, 21st July, 5th Year of the Batavian Liberty (3d Thermidor).

As a minister, I have received orders from my government to submit the following observations to the French directors: new efforts of despotism against representative government, sentiment of duty, and efficiency, which results from the allied republics, to the hands which ought to be united.

unite them for the safety of the common cause, have dictated this frank and amicable communication, this explanation of the salutary and protecting principles which should actuate all republicans, inflamed with the love of their country, and only directed by that sentiment they owe to a people who have intrusted their dearest interests to them. Since the formation of the Batavian constitution, the legislative body, the directory, the tribunals, the departmental administrations, in short, every authority generally composed of men most remarkable for their patriotism and understanding, have strove to assure the stability of that constitution, and to procure their fellow-citizens all the happiness that had been promised to them. The immense majority of the Batavians, attached by sentiment to the laws which have been given them, impressed with a generous esteem for the magistrates honoured by their choice, will second by every means in their power, with the whole strength of their ability, the painful labours of their delegates. This union between the nation and its magistrates presents to the philosopher and the friends of humanity the consoling hope of being soon able to prove, by an eloquent example, the excellence of a well-tempered democracy, and of establishing by facts, that the practical execution of this system is as easy and as simple, as the conception of its theory is grand and sublime. But this example of a happy republic, without patricians, without privileges, exercising the rights of its sovereignty with dignity, must be too flattering to the people, too alarming to kings. England, dreading its power, has hitherto directed its artificial and criminal

criminal policy, in endeavouring to weaken and destroy it. The cabinet of Saint James's has seen with affright the fall of the stadtholder. Thus this cabinet has calculated the fatal consequences to its commerce, which must be produced by the alliance between the Batavian and the French republics. Its menaces, its arms, not having been able to prevent that alliance, it endeavours to defeat the benefits resulting from it. Force having become useless in the accomplishment of its plans, it has established itself as the banker of intrigue, and by dark manœuvres and machiavelian combinations has attempted to sow jealousies between the two nations, to destroy those sentiments of mutual benevolence which subsisted between them, to divide and to exasperate them against each other. It is thus, on the one hand, to alienate the Batavians, that the disguised emissaries of that cabinet report, with as much affectation as insolence, that the French government will have only tributary republics near it; slaves rather than allies; people vainly decorated with the title of sovereigns, geographically independent, but politically enchained; and that at a peace, Holland, parcelled out and abandoned to a foreign yoke, will leave to Europe only the remembrance of its name and its virtues. It is thus that in France the disguised apostles of tyranny essayed to surprise the confidence of the directory; to inspire it with fears as to the fidelity of the Batavians; to raise doubts as to their patriotism; to call in question their known attachment to the republican system, by describing as suppliers of England, as engrossers on the account of England, as partisans of England, those who

are the implacable enemies of the Britannic government, and the eternal rivals of that haughty ruler of the main. Alas! who are the organs of these horrible blasphemies? Men rendered infamous by the most culpable excesses; men who, having shaken off the restraint of the law, and renounced all morality, all idea of social organization, set up as the only patriots and privileged defenders of liberty, and, under pompous titles, endeavour to submit all to their fury and despotism. They are men, who, establishing themselves as the disposers of character, describe as a stadtholderian the citizen who obeys the laws; as a tyrant, the functionary faithful to his duties; and as an egotist and friend to England, the merchant, who by his indefatigable industry is able to pay the enormous contributions which circumstances have rendered necessary, and which have hitherto saved the republic. It is by fomenting hatred, and exasperating republicans, that these promoters of civil discord daily bring down new misfortunes on their country, and insensibly prepare the ruin and overthrow of the state. Indifferent as to the means, they indiscriminately embrace all those they think likely to favour their designs; sometimes humble, sometimes insolent, but always perfidious, they flatter or destroy; informers by profession, infamous in character. they calumniate those they cannot corrupt; and, after having mysteriously fabricated pretended plots, and feigned treasons, they loudly invoke the vigilance of the French agents, in order to avert evils which never had any existence, except in their disordered imagination, and their fantastic projects. By what fatality is it

ive preserved the appearance of good faith, when they have leading their snares? How have they been able so easily to assuage with vain fears? How have they been able to circulate unfounded reports, such insinuations, such denunciations, so gross as impudent, and renounce the echoes of them to the French government? How have they not foreseen the disasters which must necessarily be produced by the suspicions which they have surrounded a rising revolution? How is it that it has been felt that the insinuations violent and unruly patriots destroy the confidence in which the chief magistrates of two friendly and independent nations ought reciprocally to repose? How is it they have not sought to annihilate the credit of the Batavians, already so much impaired by the shocks inseparable from a revolution, was serving the ardent wishes of the British; and that, from the day when its credit, the very principle of its existence, strength, and power could be destroyed, the realm should present nothing to its eyes but a fœtid marsh, and to Europe a dreadful spectacle of a nation writhing in the convulsive horrible agony? Yes, it is this infernal system of inflicting the odious proscription of the good, honest, and upright, that perfidious art of altering every thing, that England owes its successes, that she owes her losses, republicans her fortunes, and Batavians her loss of regard and deference, her indecisive behaviour, which has

so often occasioned their deep regret, and been the subject of their complaints. The Batavian government is so intimately persuaded of having pointed out the source of all its evils, that it is convinced of the necessity of a prompt and efficacious remedy. It is time to prove to England and to Europe that the French republic is too generous, too magnanimous, to adopt a system of making republics tributary; on the contrary, it acknowledges that it wishes, in its full extent, the equality of the people; and, rich in its own resources, it only desires friends, powerful and faithful friends. The Batavian government, confiding in the purity of its intentions, neither has nor can have any secrets which it wishes to conceal from the French directory. It knows that by fate the two nations are inevitably united with each other; that they must triumph or perish together; destroy the same enemies, or be destroyed by them; that they must inspire respect for republics by a manly energy, and the example of their internal happiness; that they must suppress factions; and that in the bloody contest of republicanism against royalty, it is necessary that republicans should unite to prudence and prodigies of valour the courage to make every sacrifice. The Batavian nation will not be behind in this perilous struggle. During the storms which have preceded the establishment of its constitution, it has learnt to distinguish its real friends from its vile seducers. It will honour the one, and punish the disturbers of its repose, whatever disguise they may assume. Fatigued with the long commotions which have shaken its credit and annihilated its commerce, it feels that it

is only by internal peace that it can repair its losses; that new revolutionary tempests will wreck the vessel of the state; and that the general safety demands general order, calmness, and wisdom. For these considerations the Batavian directory, jealous of dissipating the clouds by which the enemies of the two nations have endeavoured to obscure the first days of a sworn alliance, calculated for the prosperity of the two republics; jealous also of destroying every pretence of calumny, of obviating all suspicion, of establishing those legitimate relations which ought to subsist between the two governments, is eager to make a profession of its faith, and to explain publicly the whole of its policy and system. This system, which will ever actuate the Batavian government, is the result of its inviolable attachment to the democratic constitution and republican principles; to the faithful accomplishment of the engagements of the Batavian republic towards the French republic; to the firm resolution of rigorously repressing Orangism and papal disturbers; of restraining and chastising the factious; to its deep-rooted hatred against the government of England; to the direction of its resources, in order to second the measures which the French government may adopt against the enemy; to place upon the most respectable footing, and to the full extent of its means, the forces of the Batavian republic by sea and land; to offer its forces in aid of the common cause; to concert with the French republicans as to their destination and employment; and to have to France, in the combination of its military plans, that ascendancy which it naturally derives from its situation.

Doubtless, the directory, convinced of the sincerity of the Batavian government, by the execution of its solemn promises, will hasten to second its intentions. Doubtless it will shew, that dependence of its ally is a sacred tie to it; that it will be respected by respecting it; that it will instruct its agents in such a manner that there can be no influence but that which is founded on esteem and public opinion; that it is upon these principles that should regulate their conduct in their relations with different states; and that it is the more necessary to conform to these principles in much as the Batavian nation is characterised by its noble simplicity, by its hatred of pride and luxury, by its extreme sensibility to the slightest marks of benevolence, by its distinguishing and appreciating according to their virtues, talents, the amenity of their manners; their modesty with respect to social relations, and their severity against the enemies of the public order. It will, doubtless, instruct them, that Batavia has conquered; that its ancient constitution attests the undaunted firmness which has ever opposed to tyranny; that its inhabitants, long previous to the arrival of the French, combated against the stadtholder; and that in the reception they gave them has shewn to the whole world, they received rather as brethren than conquerors, rather as friends than oppressors. The directory chiefly cannot escape the reproach of the directory is, the restoring and protecting the commerce of the Batavians in their ancient splendour. The directory then convince its agents, w

ufficiently been impressed
 commerce is to Holland
 culture is with respect to
 and that, as without agri-
 e colossal size of the re-
 uld soon be a skeleton,
 ous and without life; so
 tavian republic, without
 would disappear: that
 lone desires to behold
 strophe; that its policy
 ously, its luxury and its
 avarice and its prodiga-
 libation and its pride, its
 existence and its vanity,
 as and its paper credit;
 ese circumstances impos-
 : execrable duty of aspi-
 exclusive commerce, an
 navigation, a monopoly
 erse; that it is this mo-
 ich includes the secret of
 zes, and the means of
 that to the dominion it
 ver the seas, the misfor-
 h, in the course of the
 ir, have been heaped
 eutral nations, are to be
 that it is to the violation
 atality it is indebted for
 with which it pays its
 that, proud of such ad-
 t will constantly oppose
 of an active and industri-
 ic, which, independent
 ence, too well under-
 own interests, ever to be-
 instrument of its domina-
 price.
 the fertile system from
 y and happiness must re-
 is the system which be-
 generous nations, which
 orthy their honour and
 ty. England wishes to
 order to subject them.
 n only be conquered by
 . May the most perfect

confidence succeed the efforts of
 malevolence, may they rival each
 other only in good offices, and in
 mature sacrifices for their common
 good; may our energy redouble
 with our dangers; may the French
 and Batavians compose but one fa-
 mily under different titles; and may
 they soon appreciate according to
 its just value the friendship of a
 nation, as jealous of its rights as its
 independence, and as respectable by
 its manners and its industry, as dis-
 tinguished by its courage!

Inviting you, citizen minister,
 immediately to lay this note before
 the directory, permit me to applaud
 myself for being, upon this occasion,
 the solemn interpreter of a govern-
 ment which manifests the purest in-
 tentions and most liberal ideas. You
 know with what constancy, I may
 say with what tenacity, since my
 arrival in this capital, I have dis-
 cussed with you plans equally salu-
 tary to both nations, and calculated
 more closely to cement that union
 which ought to exist between
 them.

May the fraternal conduct which
 I have this day adopted in its name,
 unite every mind and every heart!
 May the destinies of our two repub-
 lics dissipate every storm! May a
 glorious and speedy peace, hastened
 by a redoubled increase of our ef-
 forts and energy, procure to the
 French and to the Batavians all that
 prosperity which they have a right
 to hope for from an alliance founded
 upon sentiment and reason!

Receive, citizen minister, the
 homage of my high consideration.

(Signed) R. J. Schimmelpenninck.
 As an attested copy.

(Signed) J. M. Smits.

C. G. Hultman.

A Proclamation by the Prince of Orange.

WE, William, by the grace of God, prince of Orange and Nassau, hereditary stadtholder, &c. &c. To all those to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Dear countrymen,

The long-wished for moment when you are at last to be delivered from so many calamities, under which you have suffered for more than four years past, is, we hope, arrived, and we now enjoy the satisfaction again to address you under that pleasing prospect. It would be superfluous to enumerate the different hardships under which you have groaned, ever since the violence you have suffered in consequence of the French invasion, and the events which have followed it. If cruel experience has made you feel them but too severely, and if our ardent wishes could be sooner fulfilled, you would have been relieved, long ago, from that intolerable burden. We have been but too long obliged to confine ourselves to the deploring your fate in silence, without having it in our power to alter it. At last that time is come. His majesty the king of Great Britain, moved by his affection and friendship towards the republic of the united provinces, and pitying your misfortunes, has taken the generous resolution, as soon as the general circumstances of Europe have allowed it, to employ, in concert with his allies, vigorous measures for your deliverance. The military force which is now sent for that purpose is to be followed by still more numerous troops.

The object of this expedition is

made known to you in the his Britannic majesty, by the commander-in-chief of the first troops which is to open the glorious career. Those troops come to you as enemies, friends and deliverers, in rescue you from the odious yoke under which you are by the French government, and the French troops, and to restore the enjoyment of your religious liberty, those invaluable for which, with the Divine assistance, your and our own ancestors have suffered and conquered. Hitherto, brave inhabitants of the Provinces, to meet and to receive your deliverers. Receive them as friends and protectors of your happiness and welfare of your country. Let every difference of local sentiments and opinions be forgotten before this great object. Suffer the spirit of party, and the sense of the wrongs suffered, to induce you to any acts of revenge or partiality. Let your hands and your hearts be united in order to repel the enemy, and to re-establish the liberty and independence of your common country. Let your assistance be as much as possible your own work. You see already that you will experience it still more in the future, that you may depend on being vigorously and perfectly assisted. As soon as the troops which are making towards you for your delivery shall have acquired confidence, our dearly beloved the hereditary prince of Orange, who is in possession of your confidence, and is desirous of yours, and who is perfectly acquainted with our intentions, will join you, put himself at y

ing the steps of our
cessors, spare neither
nor his life, in order
you, and for your sake,
this great undertaking
al issue. We ourselves
en, as soon as circum-
allow it, proceed to
And as we have always
our own happiness and
inseparably connected
our dear country, we
fter having seen your
privileges restored, and
established in the pos-
se benefits which be-
e people under a law-
ent, make our greatest
urt-felt satisfaction con-
he divine blessing) in
ment of the public
of that prosperity and
ch formerly made our
country an object of
o the surrounding na-

e palace of Hampton-
th of July, 1799.

W. Prince of Orange.

of Sir Ralph Abercrom-
to the Dutch.

ANT-general Aber-
, to whom his majesty
Great Britain, the an-
the United Provinces,
the command of a
is, destined to recover
of the said United
as, by his majesty's
the following pro-
staining the intentions
mic majesty, and of
d sovereign princes,
a this great under-

It is not as enemies, but as
friends and deliverers, that the
English troops enter the territory
of the United Provinces. This
undertaking has no other object
in view, but to deliver the inha-
bitants of this country, heretofore
free and happy, from the oppression
under which they groan, to protect
their religious worship against the
persecuting intolerance of incre-
dulity and atheism, to rescue their
administration from the violence
which they experience from anar-
chy and rapaciousness, and to re-
establish them in the possession of
their ancient liberty and indepen-
dence, so closely connected with
the privileges of that constitution,
by means of which, their ancestors
sought and conquered, under the
standard of the princes of Orange;
privileges, whose influence has
proved to the United Provinces a
perennial source of prosperity, un-
der the auspices of the amity and
the alliance of Great Britain.

His majesty entertains no doubt,
but that, eager to re-assert those
privileges, the inhabitants of the
United Provinces will re-kindle in
their bosoms, and, with equal suc-
cess, the courage and the self-devot-
ion of their ancestors. The hand
of Providence has already appeared
in the deliverance of a large portion
of Europe from those miseries into
which it hath permitted that they
should for a time be involved, by
the arms and principles of the
French republic.

The military forces which his
Britannic majesty has assembled,
under the command of lieutenant-
general Abercrombie, joined to
those which his high allies have
destined for the same object, are
sufficient fully to protect those who

shall stand forward in the cause of their country.

The allied sovereigns are desirous that the deliverance of the Batavian republic should be principally brought about by its own citizens, in all the deliberations and in all the exertions that shall be connected with this interesting object. His majesty recommends to them, in the most pressing manner, to act together with concert and unanimity, to forget and to forgive the past, and to form an unshaken determination, to protect and defend, against all excesses of revenge, the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, even of those whose errors and whose faults have perhaps contributed to aggravate the sufferings of their country; but who now, reclaimed by the irresistible conviction of experience, are ready to make common cause with us in this arduous task.

It is consistently with these principles, and agreeable to this spirit, that the British army shall conduct themselves in the midst of a people whom the English nation has been so long accustomed to regard as friends and allies. But if, hereafter, and from the present moment, there should be found Batavians, who, at the approach of the deliverance of their country, should still remain devoted to its oppressors, and shew themselves unworthy of the invaluable enjoyment of the tranquillity and security of a legitimate government, as well as of religious and civil liberty, such only shall be looked upon, and treated by his Britannic majesty, as the obstinate and irreconcilable enemies, not only of his said Britannic majesty and his high allies, but also of the happiness of their country, as

well as the general interest and security of Europe.

R. Abercrombie, lieu-
t. Genl. Maitland, sec.
commander-in-chief

*Message of the President of the
States.*

Gentlemen of the senate,
I TRANSMIT you a document which seems to be intended as a compliance with the request mentioned at the conclusion of my message to congress, of the 1st of June last.

Always disposed and desirous to embrace every plausible prospect of probability of preserving tranquillity, I request that William Vans Murray, our minister resident at the Hague, to his plenipotentiary to the republic.

If the senate shall advise and consent to his appointment, that care shall be taken of his instructions, that he shall not receive from France without direct and official assurances from the French government, signified by their minister of exterior relations, that they be received in character; that he enjoy the privileges attached to his character by the law of the United States; and that a minister of equal rank and powers, shall be authorized to treat with him, to discuss and conclude all controversies between the two republics, by treaty.

Joh

United States, Feb. 13, 1799

(Copy.)

(L. S.) *Equality.—Exterior Relations, 3d Division.*

Paris, 7th Vendémiaire, 7th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Minister of Exterior Relations to Pichon, Secretary of Legation of the French Republic to the United States Republic.

I received successively, citizen, your letters of the 22d and 23d Fructidor; they afford me more reason to be pleased with the manner you have adopted, and to me your conversations

with Mr. Murray. Those conversations are not merely friendly, but are inspired with confidence by the assurances you have given to them by your letter of the 11th Fructidor. I regret, that you have trusted to Mr. Murray's honour a copy of

It was intended for you that your letter contained nothing but was conformable to the intentions of the French government. I am thoroughly convinced, that, should our differences take place with confidence between the two administrations, irritations would cease, misrepresentations would be corrected, and the ties of friendship would be more strongly united, as you would discover the hand that had been at work to disseminate them.

It will not conceal from you, citizen, that your letters of the 2d and 3d Fructidor, just received, surprise me. What Mr. Murray is now doing, has been explicitly forbidden even before the proposition to congress, of the

3d Messidor last, was known in France. I had written it to Mr. Gerry, namely, on the 24th Messidor and 4th Thermidor. I did not repeat it to him before he set out. A whole paragraph of my letter to you of the 11th Fructidor, of which Mr. Murray has a copy, is devoted to developpe still more the fixed determination of the French government, according to these bases. You were right to assert, that whatever plenipotentiary the government of the United States should send to France, to put an end to existing differences between the two countries, would be undoubtedly received with the respect due to the representative of a free, powerful, and independent nation.

I cannot, citizen, conceive that the American government need any former declaration from us to induce them, in order to renew the negotiations, to adopt such measures as would be suggested to them by their desire to bring the differences to a peaceable end.

If misunderstandings on both sides have prevented former explanations from reaching that end, it is presumable, that those misunderstandings being done away, nothing hereafter will bring obstacles to the reciprocal dispositions. The president's instructions to his envoys at Paris, which I have only known by the copy given you by Mr. Murray, and received by me the 21st Messidor, announcing (if they contain the whole of the American government's instructions) dispositions which could only be added to those which the directory has always entertained; and notwithstanding the irritating and hostile measures they have adopted, the directory

directory has manifested its perseverance in the sentiments which are set forth both in my correspondence with Mr. Gerry, and in my letter to you of the 11th Fructidor, and which I have herein before repeated in the most explicit manner. Carry, therefore, citizen, to Mr. Murray those positive expressions, in order to convince him of our sincerity, and prevail on him to transmit them to his government.

I presume, citizen, that this letter will find you at the Hague; if not, I ask, that it may be sent back to you at Paris.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed) Ch. Mau. Talleyrand.

Gentlemen of the senate,

The proposition of a fresh negotiation with France, in consequence of advances made by the French government, having excited so general an attention, and so much conversation, as to have given occasion to many manifestations of the public opinion, by which it appears to me, that a new modification of the embassy will give more general satisfaction to the nation, and perhaps better answer the purposes we have in view.

It is upon this supposition, and with this expectation, I now nominate Oliver Ellsworth, esq. chief-justice of the United States, Patrick Henry, esq. late governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, our minister resident at the Hague, to be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic, with full powers to discuss and settle, by a treaty, all controversies between the United States and France.

It is not intended, that the two former of these gentlemen shall

embark for Europe until they have received from the executive directory direct and unequivocal assurances, signified by their treaty of foreign relations, that they shall enjoy all the protection attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a minister of equal power be appointed and commissioned to treat with them.

John.

February 25, 1799.

Speech of the President of the States of America to both assembled in the Representative Chamber, at Philadelphia, 5d of December, 1799.

Gentlemen of the senate
gentlemen of the representatives.

IT is with peculiar satisfaction I meet the sixth congress of the United States of America: from all parts of the union critical and interesting persons must be fully possessed of the sentiments and wishes of the constituents.

The flattering prospect of distance from the labours of war, by land and by sea; the safety of our extended commerce withstanding interruptions occasioned by the belligerent states of part of the world; the health, industry, and trade of cities which have lately been with disease; and the various inestimable advantages, civil and religious, which, secured a happy frame of government, secured to us unimpaired, the whole American people, and the benevolent

dispensations of his pro-
 these numerous blessings
 ed, it is a painful duty
 the ungrateful return
 been made for them by
 people in certain coun-
 sylvania, where, seduced
 and misrepresentations of
 en, they have openly re-
 aw directing the valua-
 es and lands. Such de-
 given to the civil autho-
 ered hopeless all farther
 by judicial process, to
 execution of the law,
 me necessary to direct a
 ce to be employed, con-
 me companies of regular
 anteers, and militia, by
 and activity, in co-opera-
 e judicial power, order,
 hon were restored, and
 offenders arrested. Of
 have been convicted of
 ours, and others charged
 crimes remain to be tried.
 due effect to the civil ad-
 of government, and to
 t execution of the laws,
 and amendment of the
 stem is indispensably ne-
 n this extensive country
 at happen, that numerous
 respecting the interpreta-
 laws, and the rights and
 officers and citizens, must
 the one hand, the laws
 executed; on the other,
 should be guarded from
 neither of these objects
 ly assured under the pre-
 zation of the judicial de-
 I therefore earnestly re-
 he subject to your serious
 on.

ing in the pacific and hu-
 y which had been invari-
 ed and sincerely pursued

by the executive authority of the
 United States, when indications
 were made on the part of the French
 republic, of a disposition to accom-
 modate the existing differences be-
 tween the two countries, I felt it to
 be my duty to prepare for meeting
 their advances by a nomination of
 ministers, upon certain conditions,
 which the honour of our country
 dictated, and which its moderation
 had given it a right to prescribe.
 The assurances which were required
 of the French government previous
 to the departure of our envoys,
 have been given through their mi-
 nister of foreign relations, and I
 have directed them to proceed on
 their mission to Paris: they have
 full power to conclude a treaty, sub-
 ject to the constitutional advice and
 consent of the senate. The charac-
 ters of these gentlemen are sure
 pledges to their country, that nothing
 incompatible with its honour or in-
 terest, nothing inconsistent with our
 obligations of good faith or friend-
 ship to any other nation, will be
 stipulated.

It appearing probable, from the
 information I received, that our
 commercial intercourse with some
 ports in the island of St. Domingo
 might safely be renewed, I took
 such steps as seemed to me expe-
 dient to ascertain that point. The
 result being satisfactory, I then, in
 conformity with the act of Congress
 on the subject, directed the restraints
 and prohibitions of that intercourse to
 be discontinued on terms which
 were made known by proclamation.
 Since the renewal of this intercourse,
 our citizens trading to those ports,
 with their property, have been duly
 respected, and privateering from
 those ports has ceased.

In examining the claims of British
 subjects by the commissioners at Phi-
 ladelphia,

Philadelphia, under the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, a difference of opinion on points deemed essential in the interpretation of that article, has arisen between the commissioners appointed by the United States and the other members of that board, from which the former have thought it their duty to withdraw. It is sincerely to be regretted, that the execution of an article produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been thus unavoidably interrupted: it is, however, confidently expected that the same spirit of amity and the same sense of justice in which it originated, will lead to satisfactory explanations. In consequence of the obstacles to the progress of the commission in Philadelphia, his Britannic majesty has directed the commissioners appointed by him under the seventh article of the treaty relating to British captures of American vessels, to withdraw from the board sitting in London, but with the express declaration of his determination to fulfil with punctuality and good faith the engagement which his majesty has contracted by his treaty with the United States, and that they will be instructed to resume their functions whenever the obstacles which have retarded the progress of the commission in Philadelphia shall be removed. It being in like manner my sincere determination, so far as the same depends on me, that with equal punctuality and good faith, the engagements contracted by the United States in their treaties with his Britannic majesty shall be fulfilled. I shall accordingly instruct our ministers in London to endeavour to obtain the accommodations necessary to a full performance of those engagements on the part of the United

States. With such dispositions on both sides, I cannot entertain doubt that all difficulties will be removed, and that the two boards will then proceed, and bring business committed to them, respectively, to a satisfactory conclusion.

The act of congress, relating to the seat of government of the United States, requiring, that on the first Monday of December next, the seat of government be transferred from Philadelphia to the district chosen for its permanent seat, it is proper for me to inform you, that the commissioners charged to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of congress, the president, and for the offices of the government, have made a report of the state of the buildings designed for these purposes in the city of Washington, which they conclude, that the removal of the seat of government to that place, at the time required, will be practicable, and the accommodations satisfactory: their report will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall direct the estimate of appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be laid before you, with an account of the revenue and expenditure, to be laid before you. During a period in which a large portion of the civilized world has been involved in a war so calamitous and destructive, it is not to be expected that the United States could be exempted from extraordinary burdens. Altho' the period is not arrived, when measures adopted to secure us against foreign attack can be reviewed, yet it is alike necessary to the honour of the government, and the satisfaction of the con-

sacrificed economy should be
 l.
 you, gentlemen, to invest
 different branches of the
 enditure. The examina-
 ad to heretofore retrench-
 produce a conviction of
 of the measure to which
 literature relates.

men of the senate, and
 men of the house of
 representatives,
 period like the present, when
 changes are occurring,
 hour is preparing new and
 as in the political world;
 spirit of war is prevalent in
 every nation with whole at-
 terests of the United States
 connection, unsafe and pre-
 would be our situation, were
 not the means of maintain-
 ing rights. The result of
 as to France is uncertain;
 ever it may terminate, a
 severance in a system of
 science, commensurate with
 times and the situation of
 the world, is an obvious dictate
 of reason; for, remotely as we are
 from the belligerent nations,
 dangerous as we are, by doing
 nothing, to avoid offence to
 the aggressors will secure to
 us a rational prospect of
 the calamities of war, or
 degradation.

Myself, it is my anxious de-
 sire to execute the trust reposed
 in me to render the people of
 the United States prosperous and
 happy. I rely with entire confi-
 dence on your co-operation in ob-
 serving your care, and that our

mutual labours will serve to increase
 and confirm union among our fel-
 low-citizens, and an unshaken at-
 tachment to our government.

John Adams.

United States, Dec. 3, 1799.

Treaty of Campo Formio.

*Secret Articles and additional Con-
 vention of the Treaty of Campo For-
 mio, of the 20th of Vendémiaire,
 6th Year (October 17, 1797).**
Published at Rastadt, April 18, 1799.

Article 1. **H**IS majesty the em-
 peror, king of Hun-
 gary and Bohemia, consents that
 the boundaries of the French repub-
 lic shall extend to the undermen-
 tioned line; and engages to use his
 influence, that the French republic
 shall, by the peace to be concluded
 with the German empire, retain the
 same line as its boundary: namely,
 the left bank of the Rhine from the
 confines of Switzerland, below
 Bâle, to the branches off of the
 Nette, above Andernach; inclu-
 ding the head of the bridge at Man-
 heim, the town and fortress of
 Mentz, and both banks of the
 Nette, from where it falls into the
 Rhine, to its source near Bruch.
 From thence the line passes by
 Sinsheim and Borsberg to Ker-
 pen, and thence to Luderdorf,
 Blantenheim, Marmagen, Coll, and
 Gemand, with all the circles and
 territory of these places, along both
 the banks of the Moselle, to where
 it falls into the Roer, and along
 both banks of the Roer, inclu-
 ding Neuss, Nijmegen, Du-
 ren, and Juliers with their circles
 and territory; as also the places on
 the banks, with their circles, to

* For which, see our Register, for 1797, p. 242.

CHARACTERS.

*Egyptian Mode of taking Repasts;
from Sonnini's Travels in Egypt.*

THEY are seated, with their legs crossed, around a table with one foot, in form of a large circular tea-board, on which dishes are placed, without either table-cloth, plates, knives, or forks. They make with the right hand, the circle of the dishes, from whence they take successively, and according to their taste, little morsels with their fingers. The left hand, destined for ablutions, is unclean, and must not touch provisions. They sometimes transfer what they have taken from one dish to another, to form a mixture of it; of this they make a large ball, which they convey to a widely extended mouth. The poultry and the boiled meats are divided into pieces, and torn with the hands and nails. The roast meats are served up in little pieces, cut before they are put to the spit, and no where can you eat better roasted meat than in the countries of Turkey. The table does not afford an opportunity for conversation. They only seat themselves to eat very rapidly; they make quick dispatch, and swallow with precipitation. They are not men whom the pleasure of society assembles together: they are brutes whom want and voraciousness collect around their palates. The

grease distils from each side of their mouths. The stomach ferments, and frequent fumes, which they breathe out and render as noisy as a mill, announce whose hunger is soonest appeased. He whose hunger is soonest appeased rises from table first. It is regarded as a want of politeness to remain alone at the board, and if appetite is not perfectly satiated,

Manners and Address of the Emperor Joseph II.; from Mémoires of the Courts of Vienna and Dresden, &c.

IN external address, Joseph II. is not deficient. His manners are easy, his conversation lively, voluble, and entertaining, running rapidly from one subject to another, and displaying frequently a vast variety of knowledge. Perhaps he manifests too much consciousness of possessing information; and he may be approached likewise with too much anticipating the answer. His conversation with persons with whom he is acquainted is a mixture of vanity and modesty conduce to this. While he talks, especially in company, he always plays with the cards in his pocket. He wears a white waistcoat, pertinacity, and pride have been many of his remarks, and he is frequently reported without

addressed to persons who
his confidence, both men
omen. They demonstrate
enlargement of mind, and,
ave thought, goodness of
Yet I know, from indispu-
thority, that he is a profound
er, rarely or never speaking
sentiments upon any point
ent. On the other hand,
ainly permits those whom
s or esteems, to deal fairly
n, to tell him not only plain
ful truths; and even to re-
him on occasion with seve-

*of the Gaol of Philadelphia
f the Laws of Pennsylvania,
respect to the Punishment of
s; from Weld's Travels
gh the States of North Ame-
and the Provinces of Upper
Lower Canada, during 1795,
, and 1797.*

The gaol is a spacious building
common stone, one hun-
et in front. It is fitted up
itary cells, on the new plan,
apartments are all arched,
rent the communication of
behind the building are ex-
yards, which are secured by
ills. This gaol is better re-
, perhaps, than any other
face of the globe. By the
nal laws of Pennsylvania,
nacted, no crime is punish-
h death, excepting murder
first degree, by which is
murder that is perpetrated
ful premeditated intention,
tempts to commit rape, rob-
r the like. Every other of-
according to its enormity,
hed by solitary imprisonment
. XLI.

of a determined duration. Objec-
tions may be made to this mode of
punishment, as not being sufficient-
ly severe on the individual to atone
for an atrocious crime; nor capa-
ble, because not inflicted in public,
of deterring evil-minded persons,
in the community, from the com-
mission of offences which incur the
rigour of the law; but, on a close
examination, it will be found to be
very severe; and, as far as an opi-
nion can be formed from the trial
that has been hitherto made by the
State of Pennsylvania, it seems better
calculated to restrain the excesses
of the people than any other. If
any public punishment could strike
terror into the lawless part of the mul-
titude, it is as likely that the inflic-
tion of death would do it as any
whatsoever; but death is divested
of many of his terrors, after being
often presented to our view; so
that we find in countries, for in-
stance in England, where it occurs
often as a punishment, the salutary
effects that might be expected from
it are, in a great measure, lost.
The unfortunate wretch, who is
doomed to forfeit his life in expia-
tion of the crimes he has commit-
ted in numberless instances, looks
forward with apparent unconcern
to the moment in which he is to be
launched into eternity; his compa-
nions around him only condole him,
because his career of iniquity has
so suddenly been impeded by the
course of justice: or, if he is not
too much hardened in the paths of
vice, but falls a prey to remorse
and sees all the horrors of his im-
pending fate, they endeavour to rally
his broken spirits by the consoling
remembrance, that the pangs he
has to endure are but the pangs of
a moment, which they illustrate by
the

the speedy exit of one whose death he saw, perhaps, himself witness to but a few weeks before. A month does not pass over, in England, without repeated executions; and there is scarcely a vagabond to be met with, in the country, who has not seen a fellow creature suspended from the gallows. We all know what little good effect such spectacles produce. But, immured in darkness and solitude, the prisoner suffers pangs worse than death a hundred times in a day; he is left to his own bitter reflections; there is no one thing to divert his attention, and he endeavours, in vain, to escape from the horrors which continually haunt his imagination. In such a situation the most hardened offender is soon reduced to a state of repentance.

But punishment by imprisonment, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, is imposed, not only as an expiation of past offences, and an example to the guilty part of society, but for another purpose, regarded by few penal codes in the world, the reform of the criminal. The regulations of the gaol are calculated to promote this effect as soon as possible, so that the building, indeed, deserves the name of a penitentiary house more than that of a gaol. As soon as a criminal is committed to the prison he is made to wash; his hair is shorn, and if not decently clothed, he is furnished with clean apparel; then he is thrown into a solitary cell, about nine feet long and four wide, where he remains debarred from the sight of every living being, excepting his gaoler, whose duty it is to attend to the bare necessities of his nature, but who is forbidden, on any account, to speak to him,

without there is absolute occasion. If a prisoner is at all refractory or if the offence for which imprisoned is of a very atrocious nature, he is then confined in a cell secluded even from the view of heaven. This is the worst punishment that can be inflicted upon him.

The gaol is inspected twice a week by twelve persons appointed for that purpose, who are chosen annually from amongst the citizens of Philadelphia. Nor is it difficult matter to procure them, who readily and voluntarily undertake it upon them to go through the troublesome functions of their office without any fee or emolument whatever. They divide themselves into committees; each committee takes it in turn, for a stated period to visit every part of the prison, and a report is made to the inspectors at large, who meet together at times regularly appointed. From the report of the committees an opinion is formed by the inspectors, who, with the confederate judges, regulate the treatment of each individual prisoner and his confinement. This is varied according to his crime, and according to his subsequent repentance. Solitary confinement in a dark cell is looked upon as the severest punishment; next, solitary confinement with the admission of light; then confinement in a cell where the prisoner is allowed to do some kind of work; lastly, labour in company with others. The prisoner is obliged to bathe twice every week, proper conveniences for this purpose being provided within the walls of the prison, and their linen, with their food, they are regularly provided with. In solitary confinement

bread and water; but those labour are allowed broth, pottage, puddings, and the like: it is dispensed only in small quantities, twice in the week. Their drink is water; on no pretence is any other beverage suffered to be brought into the prison. This is found, by experience, to sustain the prisoners strength sufficient to perform the labour that is imposed upon them; whereas a more generous one would only tend to render their minds less tractable and submissive. Those who are employed in the particular trade to which they have been accustomed, provided it can be carried on in the prison; if not sustained with any, something is found that they can do. One room is set apart for shoemakers, another for tailors, a third for carpenters, and so on; and in the prison are stone-cutters, smiths, &c.

Excepting the cells, which are a remote part of the building, the prison has the appearance of a large manufactory. Good order and decency prevail throughout, and the eye of a spectator is not assailed by the sight of such filthy and squalid figures as are usually to be met with in our prisons; so far, also, is a visitor from being insulted, that he is scarcely needed as he passes through the different wards. The prisoners are forbidden to speak to each other, but there is necessity; they are forbidden to laugh and to sing, and to make the smallest disturbance. An overseer attends continually to see that every one performs his duty diligently; and in case of the least resistance to any of the regulations, the offender is imme-

diately cast into a solitary cell, to subsist on bread and water till he returns to a proper sense of his behaviour; but the dread of all those who have of this treatment, who have once experienced it, is such, that it is seldom found necessary to repeat it. The women are kept totally apart from the men, and are employed in a manner suitable to their sex. The labourers all eat together in one large apartment; and regularly, every Sunday, there is divine service, at which all attend. It is the duty of the chaplain to converse at times with the prisoners, and endeavour to reform their minds and principles. The inspectors, when they visit the prison, also do the same; so that when a prisoner is liberated, he goes out, as it were, a new man; he has been habituated to employment, and has received good instructions. The greatest care is also taken to find him employment the moment he quits the place of his confinement. According to the regulations, no person is allowed to visit the prison without permission of the inspectors. The greatest care is also taken to preserve the health of the prisoners, and for those who are sick, there are proper apartments and good advice provided. The longest period of confinement is for a rape, which is not to be less than ten years, but not to exceed twenty-one. For high treason, the length of confinement is not to be less than six nor more than twelve years. There are prisons in every county throughout Pennsylvania; but none as yet are established on the same plan as that which has been described. Criminals are frequently sent from other parts of the state to receive punishment

punishment in the prison of Philadelphia.

So well is this gaol conducted, that instead of being an expense, it now annually produces a considerable revenue to the state.

Character of Jezzar, the celebrated Pasha, of Acré; extracted from M. W. G. Brown's Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria, from 1792 to 1798.

THE long reign of Achmet Pasha el Jezzar, (the butcher), accompanied with immense influence and great wealth, might naturally lead to conceive, that, blending his interests with those of his subjects, he would have exerted his authority in promoting their happiness. On the contrary the large plain near Acré is left almost a marsh, and marks of idle magnificence have been substituted for the useful cares of Agriculture. A striking contrast arises between his conduct and that of the Sheeh Daher, his predecessor, who raised Acré from a village to a large town, and doubled the population of the district.

Jezzar was the first governor in the empire who laid a tax on articles of consumption, as wine, grain, and the like. Even meat and fish are materials of impost. He has erected granaries, a laudable design, but deficient in the execution; for the grain being ill preserved, and the oldest served out first, it is not only disagreeable as food, but unprolific when distributed for seed to the peasants. These imposts form the peculiar revenue of the Pasha; the other resources arising as usual from the

tax on land, which amounts about a twentieth of the rent, capitation-tax on Christians, the customs; which last in government are arbitrary, and ther regulated by the rules of the Porte, nor the capitulations entered into by Europeans. Nevertheless the chief source of the riches of Jezzar is the Pashalik of Damascus, which, by means of the usages at the Porte, he contrived to add to his former government, a precedent very unusual in the Ottoman empire. His military force was once computed at twelve thousand, but, at the time of my visit to Acré, did not exceed four thousand.

Till the year 1791 the French had factories at Acré, Seide, and Beirût. At that period they were all expelled from the territories of Jezzar by a sudden mandate, which allowed them only three days to abandon their respective habitations under pain of death.

Passing over the common just rule of supposing, that the quarrel of this magnitude must have left each party perfectly free from blame, it may be fit to inquire what motives induced this ignominious expulsion, when a simple dispute to be signified by various means, would have answered the same purpose.

To this it can only be answered, that the character of Jezzar was petuous, and even capricious on all occasions. Sometimes a friend, and then suddenly an enemy, equally, to all appearances without any adequate reason. To the conduct of the French, themselves and the other nations of the Levant accord so ill, that they never obtained a very ac-

ment of it. It seems to have originated in the behaviour of a druggist of the nation, who being in some way offended the Pasha, was, by his order, summarily impaled or hanged. The French consuls, and threatened him with an application to the Porte, which he did not greatly fear, and punished, as he termed it, their violence, (in asserting their unbounded right, according to the pretensions between them and the Porte), in this concise manner. No complaints were made, subsequent to this period, by the ministers of the republic at the Porte, to no purpose: that court, in the mean time, was otherwise engaged, and may be doubted whether it could have punished the Pasha. The events that followed suspended the execution of those claims, which, the merchants thus suddenly finding they had lost much, it appeared they had a right to prefer: but at length Aubert du Bayet sent a French officer of the name of Bailli to the Pasha, to demand redress in a manner perhaps rather too high.

This gentleman, on arriving at Aleppo, April, 1797, wrote a letter in French to the Pasha, which he contained the bizarre idea of finding some Antiochian druggist to translate, in the presence of that monarch. The terms, it seems, which this letter was conceived to be so bold, that none could be expected to present it, and the Pasha, for one pretence or other, refused to see the agent. On this the French retired to Yaffé. The answer which was sent to the claim of the republic was, that private merchants were at liberty to settle with his government on the footing of any other nation, but that

he would acknowledge no consul, nor consent to offer them any indemnification for the losses of the late factory.

The celebrated Alad Pasha, mentioned by Niebuhr and Volney, left an only daughter, of whom, on her marriage with Mohammed Pasha Adm, sprang the present Pasha Abdallah. Mohammed Pasha Adm was preceded by Olmân, and succeeded by two of his own brothers successively, the last of whom, named Derwish, was expelled by the intrigues of Jezzâr, who gained his office, and married the daughter of Mohammed Pasha Adm. This marriage of ambition, not of affection, terminated in a divorce a year after. Among other instances of his bad treatment of this lady, it is recorded, that Jezzâr, meeting her one day in the house, where she happened to have cabcab, or Arabian pattens on her feet, pulled a pistol from his cincture, and fired it at her, saying, "Art thou the wife of an Arabian peasant? dost thou forget that thou art the wife of a Pasha?"

Jezzâr retained his ill-won pashalik of Damascus only a few years; his government was a continual scene of oppression and cruelty, and he is supposed to have extorted from the people not less than twenty-five thousand purses, or about a million and two hundred thousand pounds sterling; and to have put to death near four hundred individuals, most of them innocent. His own misconduct and suspicious designs, when leading the caravan to Mecca, conspired with the machinations of his enemies at the Porte to deprive him of his office: but living monuments of his cruelty remain, in the noseless faces

and earless heads of many of the Damascenes. Thus driven from Damascus, he returned to his former pashalik of Acre and Seide, where he remains. This government, which he held along with that of Damascus, he has retained upwards of twenty-seven years.

Jezzar was succeeded by the present Pasha Abdallah, whose administration, though eminent, as before observed, for equity, is yet liable to the charge of mismanagement of the public revenue, and of an indecorous timidity. Under the energetic sway of Jezzar, the sacred caravan had met with no obstructions on its route; but that of the present year, not only found the reservoirs for water destroyed or damaged, so that many camels perished for want of that indispensable article, but even the pilgrims were insulted by the Arabs, probably incited by the arts and malicious revenge of Jezzar. By dint of bribes, however, at the Porte, Abdallah prevented his expected deprivation.

Of the Manners of the Inhabitants of Dar-Fur. From the same.

THE troops of the country are not famed for skill, courage, or perseverance. In their campaigns much reliance is placed on the Arabs who accompany them, and who are properly tributaries rather than subjects of the sultaun. One energy of barbarism they indeed possess, in common with other savages, that of being able to endure hunger and thirst; but in this particular they have no advantage over their neighbours. On the journey, a man whom I

had observed travelling on with the caravan, but without any person, asked for bread—"How long have you without it?" said I.—"Two days" was the reply.—"And how without water?"—"I drank last night."—This was after we had been marching day in the heat of the sun, and had yet six hours to reach it. In their persons the Furians are remarkable for cleanliness, observing, as Mohammedans, the superstitious formalities of their hair is rarely combed, their bodies completely washed, the hair of the pubes and axils usual to exterminate; they know not the use of soap, with them polishing the skin, unguents holds the place of ablutions and real purity. A paste of farinaceous paste is how prepared, which being applied to the skin, and rubbed continually till it become dry, only improves its appearance, removes from it accidents, and still more the effect of continued transpiration, which, as there are no baths in the country, is in some consideration of some importance. The female slaves are employed in the application of it, and undergo this application as one of the refinements of African slavery. Their intervals of labour and rest are fixed by no rule, but governed by their own or personal convenience. Their fatigues are often renewed by the oppressive influence of the meridian sun, and in some of their nightly slumbers are interrupted by the dread of other inconveniences of the

position of the people of
peared to me more cheer-
at of the Egyptians; and
y and reserve which the
of Mohammedism inspire,
advice of the greater part
efforts, countenances and
re, seem by no means as
sily on them. A govern-
tly despotic, and at this
ll administered, as far as
e manners of the people,
no adequate restraint to
nt passions.* Prone to
, but unprovided with
or ingenuity to prepare
fermented liquor than
this alone their convivial
e committed. But though
a hath just published an
(March, 1795) forbidding
that liquor under pain
the plurality, though less
han before, still indulge
in it. A company often
in-rise to sun-set drinking
sing, till a single man
carries off near two
that liquor. The bûza
er a diuretic and diapho-
ncy, which precludes any
in these excesses.
country, dancing is prac-
e men as well as the
nd they often dance pro-
. Each tribe seems to
appropriate dance: that of
lled Secondari, that of
endala. Some are grave,
civious, but consisting
violent efforts than of
notions. Such is their
or this amusement, that
dance in fetters to the

music of a little drum, and, what I
have rarely seen in Africa or the
east, the time is marked by means
of a long stick held by two, while
others beat the cadence with short
batons.

They use the games of Tab-u-duk
and Dis-wa-talainé, described by
Niebuhr, which however appear
not indigenous, but to have been
borrowed of the Arabs.

The vices of thieving, lying, and
cheating in bargains, with all others
nearly or remotely allied to them,
as often happen among a people
under the same circumstances, are
here almost universal. No prop-
erty, whether considerable or
trifling, is safe out of the sight of
the owner, nor indeed scarcely in
it unless he be stronger than the
thief. In buying and selling, the
parent glories in deceiving the son,
and the son the parent; and God
and the prophet are hourly invo-
cated, to give colour to the most
palpable frauds and falsehoods.

The privilege of polygamy, which,
as is well known, belongs to their
religion, the people of Boulan push
to the extreme. At this circum-
stance the Mussulmans of Egypt,
with whom I have conversed on
the subject, affect to be much
scandalized: for whereas by their
law they are allowed four free
women, and as many slaves as they
can conveniently maintain, the
Boulan take both free women and
slaves without any distinction. The
Boulan has more than a million
free women, and many more
more have from two to three
Terribles, a few have four or five

inhabitants of a village called Ba-
some having been killed on be-
he king, the inhabitants being

co, having gained the victory, and
the king, the inhabitants being
ordered to pay tribute.

himself with about five hundred females as a light travelling equipage in his wars in Kordofan, and left as many more in his palace. This may seem ridiculous, but when it is recollected that they had corn to grind, water to fetch, food to dress, and all menial offices to perform for several hundred individuals, and that these females (excepting those who are reputed *Serrari*, concubines of the monarch) travel on foot, and even carry utensils, &c. on their heads, employment for this immense retinue may be imagined, without attributing to the sultan more libidinous propensities than belong to others of the same rank and station.

Some Account of Bondou, and its Inhabitants, the Foulahs. From Park's Travels in the Interior of Africa.

BONDOU is bounded on the east by Bambouk; on the south-east, and south, by Tenda, and the Simbani Wilderness; on the south-west, by Woolli; on the west, by Fouta Torra; and on the north, by Kajaaga.

The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Falemé river, rises into considerable hills. In native fertility the soil is not surpassed, I believe, by any part of Africa.

From the central situation of Bondou, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great resort; both for the *Slatoes*, who generally pass through it, in going from the coast to the interior countries; and for occa-

sional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries, to purchase salt.

These different branches of commerce are conducted principally by Mandingoes and Serawollies, who have settled in the country. These merchants likewise carry on a considerable trade with Gedumab, and other Moorish countries, bartering corn and blue cotton clothes for salt; which they again barter in Dentila and other districts for iron, shea-butter, and small quantities of gold-dust. They likewise sell a variety of sweet smelling gums packed up in small bags, containing each about a pound. These gums, being thrown on hot embers, produce a very pleasant odour, and are used by the Mandingoes for perfuming their huts and clothes.

The customs, or duties on travellers, are very heavy; in almost every town an ass load pays a bar of European merchandise; and at Fatteconda, the residence of the king, one Indian baft, or a musket, and six bottles of gunpowder, are exacted as the common tribute. By means of these duties, the king of Bondou is well supplied with arms and ammunition; a circumstance which makes him formidable to the neighbouring states.

The inhabitants differ in their complexions and national manners from the Mandingoes and Serawollies, with whom they are frequently at war. Some years ago the king of Bondou crossed the Falemé river with a numerous army, and after a short and bloody campaign totally defeated the forces of Sambo, king of Bambouk, who was obliged to sue for peace, and surrender to him all the towns along the eastern bank of the Falemé.

The

Foulahs in general are tawny complexion, with tures, and soft silky hair; the Mandingoes they are dly the most considerable e nations in this part of Their original country is e Fooladoo (which signifies try of the Foulahs); but ells at present many other ; at a great distance from r; their complexion how- not exactly the same in the districts; in Bondou, and kingdoms which are situa- ie vicinity of the Moorish s, they are of a more yel- plexion than in the southern

oulahs of Bondou are na- a mild and gentle disposi- the uncharitable maxims oran have made them less e to strangers, and more in their behaviour than the oes. They evidently con- the negro natives as their ; and when talking of dif- ations, always rank them- long the white people.

government differs from he Mandingoes chiefly in t they are more immediate- the influence of the Ma- laws; for all the chief king excepted) and a large of the inhabitants of Bon- Mussulmen, and the autho- laws of the prophet, are ere looked upon as sacred ifive. In the exercise of h, however, they are not lerant towards such of their ren as still retain their anci- rstitutions. Religious perfe- not known among them, necessary; for the system of t is made to extend itself

by means abundantly more effica- cious. By establishing small schools in the different towns, where many of the Pagan as well as Mahomedan children are taught to read the Ko- ran, and instructed in the tenets of the prophet, the Mahomedan priests fix a bias on the minds, and form the character of their young disci- ples, which no accidents of life can ever afterwards remove or alter. Many of these little schools I visited in my progress through the country, and observed with pleasure the great docility and submissive deportment of the children, and heartily wished they had better instructors, and a purer religion.

With the Mahomedan faith is also introduced the Arabic language, with which most of the Foulahs have a slight acquaintance. Their native tongue abounds very much in liquids, but there is something unpleasant in the manner of pronouncing it. A stranger on hearing the common conversation of two Foulahs, would imagine that they were scolding each other. Their numerals are these:—

| | | |
|-------|---|------------|
| One | — | Go. |
| Two | — | Decddee. |
| Three | — | Tettee. |
| Four | — | Nee. |
| Five | — | Jouee. |
| Six | — | Jego. |
| Seven | — | Jedeeddee. |
| Eight | — | Je Tettee. |
| Nine | — | Je Nee |
| Ten | — | Sappo. |

The industry of the Foulahs, in the occupations of pasturage and agriculture, is every where remarkable. Even on the banks of the Gambia, the greater part of the corn is raised by them; and their herds and flocks are more numerous and

and in better condition than those of the Mandingoes; but in Bondou they are opulent in a high degree, and enjoy all the necessaries of life in the greatest profusion. They display great skill in the management of their cattle, making them extremely gentle by kindness and familiarity. On the approach of night, they are collected from the woods, and secured in folds, called *korrees*, which are constructed in the neighbourhood of the different villages. In the middle of each *korree* is erected a small hut, wherein one of two of the herdsmen keep watch during the night to prevent the cattle from being stolen, and to keep up the fires which are kindled round the *korree* to frighten away the wild beasts.

The cattle are milked in the mornings and evenings: the milk is excellent; but the quantity obtained from any one cow is by no means so great as in Europe. The Foulahs use the milk chiefly as an article of diet, and that, not until it is quite sour. The cream which it affords is very thick, and is converted into butter by stirring it violently in a large calabash. This butter, when heated over a gentle fire, and freed from impurities, is preserved in small earthen pots, and forms a part in most of their dishes; it serves likewise to anoint their heads, and is belloved very liberally on their faces and arms.

But although milk is plentiful, it is somewhat remarkable that the Foulahs, and indeed all the inhabitants of this part of Africa, are totally unacquainted with the art of making cheese. A firm attachment to the customs of their ancestors makes them view with an eye of jealousy every thing that looks

like innovation. The climate, and the great salt, are held forth as plausible objections; and the necessity appears to them to be as troublesome, to be at any solid advantage.

Besides the cattle, which constitute the chief wealth of the Foulahs, they possess some horses, the breed of which is to be a mixture of the original African.

Account of the Mainottes, descendants of the ancient Spartans; from Major-General Fox's letters from England to

THE Mainottes present a picture different from that of the Spartans in modern Europe. Once a church, they are alike to the Christians and the heathens: pirates by sea, robbers by land, they seem to regard as a privilege the plundering of their neighbours. Restrained by no laws, divine or human, they are neither to their neighbours nor to their friends. Custom, which is the second nature, sanctifies the religion of the Mainottes, and proves the worst of all: the dexterity of the Spartans, refined into system and discipline, in most countries religion is a feeble check to irregularity: it has a tendency to guard against the wrongs of others: in this the Mainottes, from their customs, are the spies and sentinels, warning of the approach of danger. On their appearance they turn out to encourage and to partake of the

and the tenth of the church, means religion becomes their infamy and knavery. Of the Mainottes are their virtues few. Were they void of courage, and the force of their nature, there where be met so despicable. Unworthy to associate with a nation, they form no alliance depend on themselves, strength of their country, and insignificance.

They are dextrous in handling the ship in using the sail; their ships are alike adapted for both.

The best sailing Turkish an galleys fall very short, the skill of their seamen, swiftness of their cruisers; the circumstance of their draw-water, and being able, enabled, to run into shallow waters them a decided advantage.

Parazzo de Maina, as their is termed, contains about 100000 souls—the tops of its mountains frequently covered with snow the bottom affords good pasture for their numerous herds of goats—their grapes are abundant and make wine not inferior to that of Leparthe, esteemed in Greece. Game they have in abundance, particularly wild boar, when salted, afford a most agreeable and wholesome food. The plenty of wild hogs, and deer, is altogether innumerable.

The purest water in the world is from their mountains; and streams intersect the country more than any other of the same kind. What luxury is here for the gratification of so abandoned a people it is said, that the mountain of Tenara yields rock crystal, minerals of various kinds, and even some precious stones. In the midst of this mountain is an extraordinary crater, very wide, and of an immense depth. This opening was by the ancient Greeks consecrated to Neptune, and is now supposed by the ignorant Mainottes to be the gateway of the devil, by which he visits the earth. By the Lacedemonians it was esteemed one of the gates of hell, in the same manner as the lake Peneus was supposed to be another, and the source of the Styx. Hercules was reputed to have entered the Tenarcan crater, when he conquered and carried off the triple-headed Cerberus, when defending the infernal mansion of his master Pluto.

The Mainottes still remain in a considerable degree independent of the Turks, and are divided into two races: the inhabitants of the southern district are denominated by the Turks Cacovouguis, or “the Rascals of the Mountain,” while those who possess the low country to the northward, are less savage and ferocious. They maintain a republican government, at the head of which are their papas or priests of the higher order, to whom are joined one or two of their most opulent families. There is no doubt but their entire subjugation could be easily effected, were it seriously undertaken; but as I have already observed, they are too insignificant; and besides, they are now bridled with citidals and garrisoned with Janizaries, which makes them cautious of plundering the Turks as they formerly used to do.

In former times, and indeed not much above a century ago, the piracies of the Mainottes were shocking to humanity. When a Turkish vessel

was taken, the crew were all put to death, and the vessel was burnt. It is said, that the mountain of Tenara yields rock crystal, minerals of various kinds, and even some precious stones. In the midst of this mountain is an extraordinary crater, very wide, and of an immense depth. This opening was by the ancient Greeks consecrated to Neptune, and is now supposed by the ignorant Mainottes to be the gateway of the devil, by which he visits the earth. By the Lacedemonians it was esteemed one of the gates of hell, in the same manner as the lake Peneus was supposed to be another, and the source of the Styx. Hercules was reputed to have entered the Tenarcan crater, when he conquered and carried off the triple-headed Cerberus, when defending the infernal mansion of his master Pluto.

In former times, and indeed not much above a century ago, the piracies of the Mainottes were shocking to humanity. When a Turkish vessel

vessel was captured by them, they repaired to Malta and sold the crew: when a similar misfortune happened to a Christian, the Turks became the purchasers; and it was no uncommon matter for a Mahometan to bargain with a Mainotte to seize and carry into slavery some particular Christian whose fortune or situation might excite his envy—so little scrupulous were they in this respect, that the wife or child of their neighbour was equally obnoxious to their arts. So much terror and dread did this unnatural traffic occasion amongst themselves, that when any of their famous corsairs were preparing for sea, the handsome women and children were carefully secured, lest they should be stolen and sold into other countries. On this subject a pleasant story is related of two famous corsairs of the year 1669: Theodora and Anapliottis, friends and neighbours, connected by similarity of profession and disposition, were married to handsome women. It happened, in the division of a Venetian prize, that a quarrel ensued between these vendors of their fellow creatures—each in his turn vowed revenge. Theodora succeeded in seizing on the wife of Anapliottis, and carried her for sale on board a Maltese cruiser, then at anchor in the road of Maina. The commander of the Maltese refused to give the price demanded; urged his having on the same day purchased a more beautiful woman for a less sum: and, to convince him of the truth, he ordered her to be produced. Theodora was astonished to behold his wife, who in like manner had been carried away by the stratagem of Anapliottis. The mind of Theodora was enraged, and the idea of extricating his own was,

for the moment, lost in the gratification and revenge posing of the wife of the of the inferior price offered purchaser. The bargain b nished, and both wives in t session of the Maltese, T repaired to the house of An —the meeting was of a c nature from what might pected: he found Anapliotti employed in fitting out a attack the Maltese, and re fair captive. In place of an reproach, they prudently a join their forces, and to their wives by any me might best suit their purpo the purchaser was too judi oppose, and quietly gave with safety to himself he c retain. The husbands reti triumph to their respective all parties were reconcile mutual forgiveness closed th ordinary transaction.

Memoirs and Anecdotes of Persons, who have died in t of this Year.

Biographical Anecdotes of Tippeco Sultaun; together Account of his Revenues, ment of his Troops, &c. from the Information of Tippeco's Officers, writte Year 1790, and translat the Persian, by Captai Achilles Kirkpatrick. l Character, by the Edito Asiatic Annual Register, Year.

TIPPOO Sultaun is : years of age: his tion is much impaired; he

orders, the frequent return obliges him to take medicine from five feet eight to nine inches; is now rather inclined to be stout, a few years since, very thin: his face is round, with full eyes; and there is a glow of passion and fire in his countenance. He wears whiskers, but none. He is very active, and sometimes long walks.

He has eleven children, of whom three are in marriage; the elder, is seven years; the younger, a year.

His eldest of his natural children, is of seventeen years; the second son of fifteen years—He is his favourite, and accompanies him upon all occasions—His second is Gullaum Heyder. His third son, Abdul Khalick, is ten

years of age. His disposition is naturally cruel: he is passionate and revengeful; he is prone to be abusive; his words are false and hypocritical to suit his purposes.

His policy, thus far differing from his father, has been to increase his revenues, as well as to improve his government. He has appointed himself Naib to one of the Pashas, who, the Mahomedans believe, are yet to come; he persecutes all other casts; he encourages the converts to become Mussulmans. He is jealous of, and prejudiced against, his father's favourites, of whom he has removed from their offices, giving to some new appointments. When compared with his father, his understanding and judgement are supposed to be inferior: he is esteemed as good

but a less skilful general; and is wanting in that great re-

source, which his father so eminently displayed in all cases of danger. His father discriminated merit, rewarded it liberally, and punished guilt with the utmost rigour of a despot: he gives little encouragement or reward; and he punishes more from the influence of passion and prejudice than from any attention to justice. His father was assiduous in gaining the attachment of his army: he is rather negligent of it; and being very parsimonious, he is led to impose upon his troops, whenever opportunities offer: he sometimes retains their pay for several months, and has his own soldiers to lend his money at an enormous interest, which is stopped when the pay is issued.

On Tippoo's return to Seringapatam, after the conclusion of the war with the English, he took an inventory of his property of every kind, which, in treasure and various other articles, on valuation, stood at twenty crores of pagodas: in the treasury, Bahaudry pagodas (four rupees each), five crores: the remaining fifteen crores were in jewels, valuable clothes, &c. &c.; and

| | |
|---|---------|
| Elephants | 700 |
| Camels | 6,000 |
| Horses | 11,000 |
| Bullocks and cows | 400,000 |
| Buffaloes | 100,000 |
| Sheep | 600,000 |
| Firelocks | 300,000 |
| Matchlocks | 300,000 |
| Swords and crests | 200,000 |
| Guns in Seringapatam, of different calibres, a few of which are Malabar . . | 1,000 |
| Guns in other forts | 1,000 |

The treasure, and other valuable property, is now kept entirely at Seringapatam.

Seeringapatam. Formerly some part of it was lost in Biddinore, and it is said, that at the time of general Matthew's taking it, there was a treasure of twenty-five lacks of pagodas, besides four crores of pagodas value, in gold, silver, &c.

The full collections amounted to five crores and ninety-two lacks of Cunterary pagodas (of three rupees each); the expence of his army, &c. one and a half crore; deficiencies in the collections, from various causes, which lay over, sixty lacks; for building and repairing forts, making docks, and building ships, one crore and eighty-two lacks; paid into the treasury, two crores. Total, five crores and ninety-two lacks.

Since Tippoo assumed the government, the revenues have diminished greatly, in consequence of his having adopted a different policy from his father. He removed from the hamauldaries, all the Brahmans, and others of the Hindû cast, who were well versed in country business, and put Mussulmen in their places. He forbade the sale of arrack and gunja throughout his dominions, which had produced a very considerable revenue to the circar. He removed, from the Biddinore and Soanda countries, about 70,000 Christian inhabitants, who were the cultivators of the ground, by which the revenues of these countries sustained a great loss. The Biddinore country alone yielded to Hyder a net revenue of eighteen lacks of pagodas: it has since fallen to ten lacks. From these and other causes, arising from bad management, Tippoo's revenues have been greatly diminished; inasmuch that his net revenue did not exceed, after the foregoing deductions, the first year, one and a half crore, instead

of two, as in his father's time; and every succeeding year only one crore. He has not thrown any money into the standing treasury since his government, and he has drawn from it fifty lacks of pagodas.

Since the conclusion of the late war, he has thrown into Seeringapatam, provisions for 100,000 men, for twelve months; and into his other forts, provisions in proportion to their strength and importance; and as a precaution to prevent treachery, he has appointed, to some of his principal forts, six killedars; to others, three; to others, two; such as are not intended for defence have only one. Although all these are commonly called killedars, yet, properly speaking, there is but one killedar; the others go under the denomination of munshoor (or counsellors). The first is buckshy, or commander of the sepoy; the second, buckshy of the peons; the third, buckshy of the commattee and artificers; the fourth darogah, in charge of the works; the fifth, darogah, for superintending the making of bricks and churam. When Tippoo writes, he addresses the killedar and munshuraun: when they write to him, it is, in like manner, from the killedar and munshuraun: they have all their respective orders from the circar; and each is at liberty to detect the other, if any thing is done contrary to order.

The Establishment of his Forces.

Cavalry.

His own stable, horse for service

Hired horse

7000

12,000

Total 19,000

210

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--------|
| <i>Artillery.</i> | | |
| ze | . | 2000 |
| r the guns | . | 8000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total | | 10,000 |
| | | <hr/> |

| | | |
|----------------|---|----|
| Artillery, two | | |
| ies | . | 30 |

| | | |
|------------------|---|--------|
| <i>Infantry.</i> | | |
| , or Chelys from | | |
| natic | . | 2,500 |
| n Chittledurg | | 500 |
| , or Christians | | |
| ddinore | . | 1,500 |
| y, Chelys, from | | |
| . | . | 1,500 |
| ed troopers | . | 8,000 |
| . | . | 55,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total | | 69,000 |
| | | <hr/> |

| | | |
|-------|---|--------|
| Peons | . | 40,000 |
| en | . | 5,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total | | 45,000 |
| | | <hr/> |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------|
| ies | . | 10,000 |
| carrying dooleys, | | |
| and working at the | | |
| with the Commat- | | |
| . | . | 60,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total | | 70,000 |
| | | <hr/> |

| | | |
|---------------------|--|-----|
| Tallas of Topasses, | | |
| f them having a | | |
| ny of Europeans at- | | |
| to it of 100 strong | | 900 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|
| <i>Lally's Party.</i> | | |
| Cavalry, one troop | | 50 |
| fantry, intermixed | | |
| ountry-born | . | 180 |
| . | . | 150 |
| . | . | 250 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total | | 630 |
| | | <hr/> |

he party, 1 six pounder.

Tippoo has made great alterations in the establishment of his troops. His father was partial to his cavalry, and kept up a much larger body than he does: he is partial to his infantry, and has made great augmentation to them: 5000 of his own stable horse are formed and trained regularly, and 2000 are as Mogul horse; and there are not above 3000 of the hired horse that can be called good cavalry, the rest are more of the plundering kind. He has adopted Persian terms for the words of command, which were heretofore given partly in English and partly in French; he has also altered the terms for the formation of the troops. In the cavalry, a troop (95 strong) is called a *yews*; the subidar, a *yewsidar*; a jemidar, *surkele*: a regiment (four yews) is called a *tub*; the commandant, *tubdar*: a *mowkoub* is composed of four tubs; the commander, *mowkoubdar*: the troopers are called *oskur*. In the infantry, a company (125 strong) is called a *jowk*; the subidar, *jowkdar*; a jemidar, *surkele*: a battalion of four jowks is called a *rissalla*; the sepoyas are called *jish*. A sentinel is called *ezuddar*; the rounds, *kirwain*; the parole, *nishane*; a guard, *munkulla*: each tub has two galloper-guns, three pounders, and each rissalla has two six pounders. A *koushoun*, or legion, is composed of one tub of cavalry, four rissallas of infantry, and two eighteen pounders. The gallopers are drawn by mules, and all the draught cattle belong to the *circar*. Each *koushoun* has an elephant attached to it, which is harnessed like a horse, to assist the guns through difficulties. The cavalry and infantry are clothed alike, in a striped blue and white stuff, of country

try manufacture. The artillery have also a cotton stuff, white ground, with large round blue spots.

The Manner of his passing his Time in Camp.

He rises sometimes at 7 o'clock, but more commonly at eight or nine in the morning; on halting days, washes and takes medicines; the barber then begins to shave him, during which the head aukbar neefie, or news-writer, comes in with the letters that have arrived by the tappauls, and relates the news of the different countries, as he has received it. The officer commanding his guard then comes in, and makes his report; after which the adjutants of corps come, and make a report of their respective corps. About twelve o'clock he goes to dinner, which is over in about an hour: he then holds his durbar, and transacts all business, civil and military, until five o'clock: he then gives out the parole, which he takes from the planets, or signs of the zodiac, writing it himself in a book, which is deposited with his own guard, where the adjutant-general (for each cutcherry has an adjutant-general) comes and takes it; after which he lays down and sleeps about an hour, rises, and makes his second meal: the mounchies, or secretaries, are then called in; they read the letters that have been received during the day, and he gives his orders for answering them:—all this done, and the letters prepared for dispatch, about

two or three in the morning goes to rest. On marching, where there is no emergency, the army seldom starts before eight o'clock, after he has taken his breakfast: in his palanquin, on the march, and if any thing particular happens, he immediately mounts. The order of march is according to circumstances: in his late war against the Mahrattas, as they were greatly superior in cavalry, his infantry marched in four columns,

thus || with the cavalry in the centre: he marches in a square; his infantry occupying the four faces—within the square; each an open street in its centre. A koushoun forms the front face, and is from twelve to fifteen hundred men. A rissalla is advanced five hundred paces; on march all these picquets advance and rear guards, leaving guards to the columns. The infantry are disencumbered of baggage on the march, being allowed by the circles to carry it.

The army marches, in about four coss Sultany^a condition, the whole army about six or seven coss. If a body of horse only, it makes a push, have gone more than a day and very considerable distance.

^a The Sultany coss has been established by Tippoo; and the principal of his dominions have three trees, of particular kinds, planted on one side of the coss. The Carnatic coss is about 2½ miles; the Cunteary, or old Mysore, three miles; the Sultany coss is about four miles.

in the Carnatic, Hyderabad a body of horse, from near Trichinopoly, to him, in 27 hours; he set out at three o'clock in the morning and at seven the next day he reached Chillimbrum, distant about seven gow, or about 70 miles, equal to seventy leagues. On the third day his infantry came up. At the command of Tippoo's late war Mahrattas, he lay with Perour, in the Kiadurg arching at three o'clock in the morning, he arrived, at seven the next morning, at Kirichunro Adoni, and attacked a party of 500 Mahratta plunderers. He paid in his pay 300 hircars or pagodas a month each: besides these, he employs the most active and are employed for intelligence. Besides these, he stations posts in such principal places as necessary; and these he is obliged to write in the style and the intelligence rendered applicable to the use he treated of; so that if a person is intercepted, no discovery is made. Should there be any thing to be so introduced, it is usually to the bearer of the message. Tippoo seldom rewards his servants; and when he does, very trifling, perhaps not more than five rupees.

—
Anecdotes place the character of Tippoo Sultaun in its true light. His abilities have undoubtedly been over-rated. He was neither a statesman, nor so able

a general, as he has been represented. Though he possessed a considerable share of prudence, and was not wanting either in promptitude or judgement, yet was he greatly deficient in that comprehension and vigour of mind, which are essential ingredients in the composition of all true greatness. Selfish; cunning, and rapacious, in government as well as in war, he acted upon narrow principles.

His Revenue Regulations,* which are certainly framed with great ability, and which seem well calculated to enrich both the prince and people, were frustrated in their operation by his shifting and shallow policy. As a warrior, he was brave, cautious, and intrepid: but his courage was tinged with ferocity; and his firmness proceeded from obstinacy rather than from a just confidence in his own powers; and he never displayed any depth of foresight, or spirit of enterprize. As a politician, he shewed little discernment, and less sagacity: though his understanding was full of artifice, he seldom employed it successfully; and the schemes which he laid to over-reach his enemies, generally proved abortive. Cruel in his disposition, and impetuous in his temper, he was often guilty of enormous acts of tyranny; though, for the most part, his prudence taught him to rule over his own subjects with a degree of justice, that rendered them less oppressed than those of any other Mohamedan prince in India. Tippoo was ambitious to surpass his father in every thing; and he had the vanity to imagine

* Mysoorean Revenue Regulations, translated by Burdett Crisp, &c. from the original, under the seal of Tippoo Sultaun, in the possession of col. John B. also, a Dissertation on the Revenues of Mysore, at once luminous and historical and political view of the Deccan, by James Grant, esq. Printed at Madras, 1797.

that he was infinitely superior to that extraordinary man. But, in truth, he surpassed him in nothing but the low arts of private treachery and public intrigue. Hyder was not only endowed with great genius, but with many exalted virtues: he was a consummate statesman, an enterprising warrior, a generous conqueror, a faithful ally, a strict observer of the laws of war, a benevolent sovereign, a Mohamedan free from superstition, a steady friend, and an indulgent parent.—

Tippoo's talents were not much above mediocrity; the qualities of his heart were greatly below it: in state affairs, he was narrow-minded and prejudiced: in the conduct of his army, he never shewed any masterly generalship; the few victories which he gained, were sullied with the most atrocious cruelties: in his alliances, he was faithful, out of hatred to his enemies, not from any principle of honour or integrity: in war, he disregarded almost all the rules that are observed by civilized nations: in the administration of his government, he was lenient only because it suited his own interest: in his religion he was a fierce and gloomy bigot; he was unsusceptible of friendship, and destitute of parental tenderness.—

Hyder, without the benefits of education, raised himself, by the dint of his own abilities, from a private station, to the throne of a powerful kingdom. Tippoo, though instructed from his earliest youth in the art of politics, and left by his father at the head of the best disciplined army that any Indian prince had ever commanded, lost that kingdom to his posterity, and sacrificed his army, by the grossest mismanagement. Hyder had the address to render the assistance of the French

subservient to his own purposes. Tippoo allowed himself to be guided by their intrigues, and to be the mere instrument of their ambitious projects.

Nor did Tippoo differ less from his father in private, than in public life. The father possessed a most frankness of manners, unvarnished with humour and dissimulation: the son was proud, sullen, and austere. The father despised the pageantry of the courts: the son maintained the pomp and haughtiness of voluptuous despotism. The father was liberal and sincere: the son was parsimonious and treacherous. In fine, Hyder possessed a set of qualities which seem requisite for the splendid actions he performed, and who, if he had been a European instead of an Asiatic, would have been considered as one of the first politicians, as well as one of the greatest heroes, of his age or nation; whereas Tippoo can only be ranked among the despots of India, as a crafty and politic prince, whose passion for power overruled his judgment, and ever ready to gratify his revenge at the expense of his interest, he sacrificed to his own ambition.

Memoirs of the Life of Charles Wadsworth, by Helen MacLisac.

I Undertake with pleasure to you have enjoined me to give you a sketch of the life of our Charles Berns Wadsworth. Something to recount the virtues of those from whom we are parted by death; while thus engaged in imagination, a few short notices renew for us their existence.

erishes an illusion which
 e of regret for the loss
 ble citizen, and of re-
 memory, ought not to
 to the bosom of friend-
 nan who devotes his
 blic service, has a claim
 gret and perhaps no
 er made more zealous
 mote the happiness of
 eatures, to the entire
 all selfish views; per-
 never existed a truer
 : most enlarged defini-
 erm; perhaps no man
 more of humanity than
 whose death we lament.
 Wadström was
 born in the year 1746.
 ed his academical stu-
 employed in the qua-
 er in the service of his
 city. From the know-
 acquired in mechanics,
 gy, the states of Sweden
 1768, confided to his
 sion of a part of the
 they were then erec-
 r to render navigable
 ataract of Trollhætta;
 he was employed by
 ent in the working of
 mines at Atvédaberg.—
 wards engaged in the
 various establishments,
 heard him mention his
 frequent personal inter-
 he late king of Sweden
 ects. But these were
 insufficient to satisfy
 ng, like that of Wad-
 wider sphere of useful-
 benevolence. The va-
 s by which, through a
 voted to the cause of
 he purposed to pro-
 at aim of his existence,
 l sometimes romantic,

and perhaps sometimes delusive. His
 heart seemed more enlarged than
 his understanding—his feelings were
 always in the right, but his judge-
 ment sometimes erred; and he had
 a kind of trusting simplicity in his
 nature, which made him often the
 dupe of his own credulity. But
 let us not blame too severely this
 misplaced reliance on others; there
 is no danger of the example becom-
 ing contagious: let us rather amidst
 that egotism to which the present
 modes of society give rise, that
 wakeful suspicion which puts every
 heart in a posture of defence, that
 careful vigilance with which the old
 inculcate, and the young acquire,
 the lessons of selfish prudence, let us
 turn for relief to *one mind*, whose
 weaknesses were only modifications
 of virtue, the failings of unguarded
 humanity, the excessive confidence
 of too liberal a spirit, the uncircum-
 scribed benevolence of too warm a
 heart.

No project could be more sub-
 lime than that which occupied the
 greater part of the life of Wad-
 ström; which was the emancipation
 and civilization of that numerous
 portion of the human race inhabit-
 ing the vast continent of Africa.
 With the view of obtaining authen-
 tic information respecting the situa-
 tion of the natives of Africa, and of
 studying their dispositions, charac-
 ters, and manners, he undertook
 voyage to that continent, where he
 remained two years. I have, in-
 deed, sometimes heard this “cir-
 cumnavigation of philanthropy” as-
 cribed to other motives than those
 of pure benevolence. As Ponce
 de Leon and his companions roved
 amidst the Lucayo islands, not mere-
 ly animated by the general spirit
 of discovery, but in the visionary
 search of a fountain of such wonder-
 ful

ful virtue as to renew the youth, and recall the vigour of every person who bathed in its waters; so Wadstrom's view in his expedition to Africa has been represented not to have been the emancipation of the slaves, but the discovery of the New Jerusalem, which it seems, in illuminated charts of Swedenborg, lies somewhere concealed, amidst those hitherto unexplored regions. But it is certain that Wadstrom, though perhaps courteous to some errors of that travelled apostle, never carried his complaisance so far as to undertake a voyage to Africa in his service. That voyage was a crusade of humanity; the liberty of the Africans was the favourite project of Wadstrom's mind, and he lived to enjoy the most noble recompense of his labours in their cause. Too long condemned to bear the scorn of those commercial speculators in blood, who smile at the folly of sympathy, and deride the energies of benevolence, condemned to suffer the torment of meditating on calamities which he was unable to relieve, with what exulting triumph did he contemplate the fetters of the slave torn off in the French colonies, and the destinies of that portion of our species which seemed only born to suffer, for ever linked with those of that glorious republic whose liberty is durable as its power!

With what transport did he of late, behold France, after having broken the fetters of the Africans in distant regions, preparing to teach them to their native soil, the noble mission which gladdened his heart! he was that year's career which travelled from Egypt to Abyssinia with the wind by which boats back in the night, over the star-freckled waters of the Red Sea, and, the sun at noon, casting you to those dis-

tant regions a new and astonishing history of Europeans; that for the first time, that name had been pronounced in Africa without and unconnected with immediate despair. For the first time Europeans had been called not destroyers, but the deliverers of a kind: and tidings had been claimed, not of free-men but of slaves made free, of emancipated by that hero, sublime genius, borrowing from age, and no succour from experience, has marked its career by no gradations, but at once to the pinnacle of glory; that hero who has ever with his van, and liberty in his train. Yes, our philanthropists have discerned with transport liberty, irresistible in its progress as the majestic waters of the Nile when they overflow their banks rush over the land, and, bearing in its effects, as that fresh stream which spreads only by its course; liberty would diffuse over the African continent the benign influence of civilisation and no one felt more strongly Wadstrom what a wide measure of happiness that word contained; one deplored more sincerely himself, that humanity has so long insulted by partial civilisation and that even in those parts of the globe where slavery does not exist particular portions of society made a monopoly of knowledge if a certain degree of education were not the right of all.

Wadstrom, in having contributed to the abolition of the slave-trade, may be considered merely as the benefactor of Africans, but he has a claim to the gratitude of more extensive benevolence since the system of slavery is

fatal to the Europeans than Africans. Where slavery, all the passions rage with nable violence; every gentiment is obliterated; cor-degrades, licentiousness de-ower hardens the mind, and ity of human nature, vio-the person of the slave, is by the consequent depra-the master. Even women regions, they, who should an irresistible instinct, they n born to sooth with symg tears every misery, and with mild accents for every even they, where slavery display the monstrous con-weakness and ferocity; of us indolence, and active of a frame enervated by finements of luxury, and a eled by familiarity with And their children, on ictile minds those lessons of ould be impressed, to which rrupted heart beats respon- to should be taught to lisping tale of the oppressor, and the good made happy, from example, all the ca- f cruelty, and before they ern the distinctions of vice ie, are cursed with the in- : of guilt.

we are grateful to the of Wadstrom for his efforts happiness on the Africans, it also to remember with that he has rescued the from misery; for surely : amidst all that fortune can is he, who is condemned ack on the record of life finding the sweet memorial enerous action, one wrong, one tear shed without for the unhappy!

return from Africa, Wad-

strom visited England, where those persons who were acquainted with his philanthropic principles, solicited him strongly to remain some time. The great question, of the abolition of the slave-trade, was at that period brought forward in the British parliament, and Wadstrom obtained permission from the king of Sweden to remain in England during the important discussion. He was repeatedly examined at the bar of the house of commons on this subject, and produced the journal he had kept of the transactions of every day, during his stay in Africa. His evidence was considered as highly curious, useful, and interesting, and was often referred to in the debates which took place on that occasion. The opinions he delivered respecting the abolition of the slave trade, and the establishment of philanthropic colonies, gave rise to the foundation of Sierra Leona, and Boulama, which may justly be considered as monuments erected in favour of humanity and liberty, by generous and enlightened friends of mankind.

Wadstrom published, seven years since, in London, an octavo volume, containing much interesting information respecting his African expedition, and many important observations on colonization. Buonaparte, when departing for Egypt, wished to obtain a copy of this work, and inquired of Wadstrom where it could be purchased. On account of the difficulty of communication between Franco and England, Wadstrom had of late been unable to supply himself with any copies of this work, and had but one copy left in his possession, which he immediately presented to the general.

But while Wadstrom, the friend of human kind, continued to exert

all the energies of his mind in the great cause of humanity, a mortal malady was undermining his constitution, and leading him by gradual steps to the grave. The fatigues of body, the anxieties of mind he had suffered, together with the great transitions of climate, had brought on a pulmonary consumption, of which, after a long struggle with the natural vigour of his frame: he died on the fifteenth of Germinal, 7th year.

Wadstrom felt what the English poet calls

“ The ruling passion strong in death; ”

the triumphs of the French republic were to him a continual source of enjoyment, because he believed the liberty, and consequently the happiness of the world depended on its success. A friend, who visited him in his last hours, endeavoured to cheer his mind with those consolations which he thought most congenial to his religious opinions: Wadstrom heard him in silence; his head sunk on his breast, and his eyes were almost closed; but when his friend, changing the theme, related to him the triumphs of the French armies on the opening of the campaign, Wadstrom raised himself on his bed, his countenance became irradiated, and a gleam of pleasure lighted up his eyes; he desired to hear again the tale of Massena's victories; and when his friend added that news of farther victories was expected in three days, he exclaimed, with a feeling of regret, “ Alas! that I have not three days to live!”

Swift, after having written that celebrated satire on human nature, entitled “ *Gulliver's Travels*,” exclaimed, while meditating on the rare virtues of his friend Arbuthnot, “ Oh, were there ten Arbuthnots

in the world, I would be a book!”—It is difficult to contemplate the character of Wadstrom without a similar sentiment; but without feeling that, were there ten Wadstroms in the world, we should learn to think better of mankind.

Helen Maria W

Paris, 20th Germinal, 7th year

Life of Saussure, the Naturalist

HORACE Benedict de Saussure was born at Geneva, year 1740. His father, an enlightened agriculturist, to whom he was indebted for some essays on economy, resided at Cond, on the banks of the Arve, about a league from Geneva.

A country life, joined to a liberal education, tended no doubt to develop in Saussure that strength which is so essential to the naturalist, who wishes to extend his knowledge by travelling. He attended every day to the town in order to go to school; and as he resided at the foot of the Saleve, the mountain which he has since rendered famous, climbing the rugged sides was nothing but sport to him, as it were, in the midst of the sublime phenomena of nature, he had every opportunity for study, and thus he avoided all the inconveniences in the application of those philosophers to theories without leaving their closets, or those cultivators who are always familiar with nature but are not capable of admiring her beauties.

Botany was his first favourite; the diversified soil, fertile in a variety of plants, invites the inhabitant to the banks of the Lemane; he cultivates that delightful science. This taste brought about

e between Saussure and
He visited that great na-

1764, during his retreat
and in his travels he ex-
s admiration of that astro-
an, who excelled in all the
of natural science. Saussure
er excited to study the
kingdom in consequence
nection with C. Bonnet,
ried his aunt, and who
vered the dawning talents
phew. Bonnet was then
n examining the leaves of
aussure also turned his at-
these vegetable organs,
hied the result of his la-
er the title of *Observations*
des Feuilles—Observations
n of leaves.

the book, which appeared
year 1760, contained a
f new observations rela-
epidermis of leaves, and
glands with which it is

time, the professorship of
at Geneva became va-
Saussure, who was then
ty-one, obtained the chair.
e, in this instance, proved
rly rewards generally ex-
he ardour of men who
aly for themselves, they
e contrary to animate the
ose who make truth the
their pursuit. In Geneva
professors of philosophy
rnately physics and logic,
ure acquitted himself in
e task with equal success.

gave to the teaching of
at may be called a prac-
experimental turn. His
hich commenced with the
e senses, in order to arrive
neral laws of the under-

standing, at once announced an able
observer of nature.

Experimental philosophy was the
branch of which he was fondest; it
conducted him to the study of chy-
mistry and mineralogy. It was then
that he recommenced his journies
among the mountains, not in quest
of herbs, but to examine the sub-
stances of which the elevated ridges
of our globe are composed. Geo-
logy, a science which then scarcely
existed, gave a charm to his fre-
quent wanderings among the Alps.
There the talents of this great na-
turalist were fully developed. Dur-
ing the fifteen or twenty years of his
professorship, he was alternately
employed in fulfilling the duties
which his situation imposed, and in
traversing the different mountains
in the neighbourhood of Geneva.
He even extended his excursions
on one side to the Rhine, and on
the other to Piedmont. About this
time, too, he travelled to Auvergne,
for the purpose of examining some
extinguished volcanos; and soon
after he undertook a tour to Paris,
Holland, and England. Afterwards
he went to Italy, and crossed over
to Sicily. These journies were not
commenced for the purpose of haf-
tening forward to a particular place:
his object was constantly the study
of nature. He always carried with
him the instruments necessary for his
observations, and never set out
without having formed for himself
a regular plan of experiments. He
often remarks in his works, that this
method was highly useful to him in
the progress of his studies.

In 1779, he published the first
volume of his "Travels in the
Alps." It contains a detailed de-
scription of the environs of Geneva,

and resumed the study of this subject about eighteen months before his death.

and an account of an excursion as far as Chamouni, a village at the foot of Mont-Blanc. All naturalists have read with pleasure the description he has given, in this volume, of his *Magnetometre*. The more he examined the mountains, the more he felt the importance of mineralogy: to enable him to study this branch of science with still greater advantage, he learnt the German language. The new mineralogical knowledge which he acquired, may be easily seen by comparing the latter volume of his travels with the first.

In the midst of his numerous excursions in the Alps, and even during the time of the troubled politics of Geneva, in 1782, he found opportunities to make his fine hygrometrical experiments, the result of which he published in 1789, under the title of "*Essays on Hygrometry*," This work, the best that ever came from his pen, seated his reputation as a naturalist. We are indebted to him for the invention of the hygrometre. —Deluc had already invented his whalebone hygrometre, and a contest arose between him and Saussure, which degenerated into a very obstinate dispute.

In 1786, Saussure gave up his professorship, the duties of which he had discharged for about 25 years. He resigned in favour of his disciple, Pictet, who, with great honour to himself, fulfilled the difficult task of succeeding this great naturalist.

From Saussure's situation as a professor, the state of public instruction naturally became an object of his attention. He proposed a plan of reform in the education of Geneva,

the chief design of which was to obtain regulations for teaching natural sciences and mathematics to the youth of that city at an age. He was even desirous that their physical education, if use that expression, should not be neglected; and therefore proposed the establishment of gymnastic exercises. This plan, as might be expected, occasioned much discussion in a town where every one felt the importance of education. It had many supporters and many opposers.

The mediocrity of pecuniary resources was, however, a great obstacle to any innovation of this kind. It was besides feared that in changing the forms of instruction the substance might be lost, and what was known to be good might be sacrificed in pursuit of something better. The people of Geneva were much attached to their system of education; and for this reason they cannot be blamed if it has not only diffused knowledge very generally among them, but also produced many distinguished mathematicians* and naturalists.†

But public education did not occupy the attention of Saussure. He employed himself in educating his two sons and his daughter, who soon proved themselves to be such an instructor. His daughter joins to all the accomplishments of her sex, an extensive knowledge of natural science; and his eldest son has already distinguished himself by his chemical and philosophic experiments.

The second volume of the travels of Saussure was published in 1786: it contains a descrip-

* Abauzit, Cramer, Lhuillier, J. Trembly, &c.

† Jolabert, A. Trembly, Bonnet, Lefage, Deluc, Senebier, Prevot, Pictet, &c.

which surround Mount
 the author examines them
 as a mineralogist, a geo-
 a philosopher. In this
 has given some interest-
 ments in electricity, and
 on of his electrometre,
 the most perfect yet known.
 indebted to him for several
 cal instruments, such as
 metre, designed for mea-
 intensity of the blue co-
 e sky, which varies ac-
 the elevation of the ob-
 diaphanometre for mea-
 transparency of the air;
 nemometre, with which,
 ins of a kind of balance,
 d the force of the wind.
 ars after the publication
 lume, Saussure was re-
 a foreign associate in the
 of sciences at Paris; but
 not only honoured his
 e loved to serve it. He
 nder of the society of
 hich Geneva is indebted
 igh degree of prosperity
 ictures have reached with-
 irty years. He presided
 ociety until his death, and
 last wishes was for the
 on of this establishment.
 testified his zeal for his
 the council of two hun-
 which he became a mem-
 he dissolution of the na-
 mbly. After having un-
 uch fatigue in this assem-
 alth began to be deranged,
 a paralytic stroke de-
 of the use of almost the
 ne side of his body; dis-
 ewisever, as his situation
 his mind lost nothing of
 , and since that accident

he prepared for the press the two
 last volumes of his travels, which
 appeared in 1796. They contain
 an account of his excursions in the
 mountains of Piedmont, Switzer-
 land, and, in particular, his ascen-
 sion to the summit of Mont Blanc.
 These two last volumes, far from
 exhibiting any symptom of his un-
 derstanding having suffered from his
 disorder, present an enormous mass
 of new facts and important philoso-
 phical observations.

He performed a last service to
 science by publishing the *Agenda*,
 which terminates his fourth volume.
 In that work this great man, sur-
 viving himself, conducts the young
 naturalist by the hand through moun-
 tains, and teaches him how to ob-
 serve them with advantage. This
Agenda is a proof of the genius of
 our author, and of the mental vi-
 gour which he preserved during the
 decline of his health. During his
 sickness, he also published, "*Obser-
 vations on the Fusibility of Stones by
 the Blow Pipe*," and directed some
 experiments for ascertaining the
 height of the bed of the Arve.*

Having gone to Plombiers to use
 the baths of that place for the bene-
 fit of his health, he made observa-
 tions on the mountains which he saw
 at a distance, and caused specimens
 of the strata which he pointed out to
 be brought to him. He had an-
 nounced that he would terminate
 his travels by giving his ideas rela-
 tive to the primitive state of the
 earth. But the more he meditated
 upon that subject, the more difficult
 he found it to form an opinion on
 those great revolutions which have
 happened to the globe. In general
 he was a *Neptunian*, that is to say,

* These papers were inserted in the "*Journal de Physique*."

he attributed the changes the earth has undergone to the operation of water. He also admitted the possibility, that elastic fluids, in disengaging themselves from subterraneous cavities, might have raised mountains.

His health gradually declined; but he still preserved the hope of re-establishing it. The French government had named him professor of experimental philosophy in the central school of Paris, and he did not despair of being able to fulfil the duties of that honourable situation. His strength, however, was daily exhausted, and a general torpor succeeded to the vigour which he had always enjoyed. His slow and embarrassed pronunciation did not correspond to the vivacity of his mind, and formed a strange contrast with the graceful animation by which he was formerly distinguished. It was a painful spectacle to see a great man thus fallen, at the age when meditation bears its richest fruits, and when he would have enjoyed the glory of his labours.

All the remedies which medicine, enlightened by philosophy, could afford, were resorted to for his recovery, but in vain—every endeavour was fruitless. Strength and life forsook him by slow and painful steps. Towards the end of the sixth year, his decay became more sensible, and on the 3d Paviole, of the 7th year, in the 52th year of his age, he terminated his brilliant career, mourned by a family who loved him, by a country that honoured him, and by Europe, whose knowledge he had extended.

Memoirs of the celebrated Astronomer Le Monnier; from the French of F. Von Zach, Editor of Allgemeine Geograph. Ephemeriden, Director of the Observ. Seeberg, near Gotha, &c.

PETER Charles Le Monnier, the oldest astronomer in France, but who had long ceased to exist for the science of astronomy, died on the 2d of April, 1799, eighty-four years, at Lizieu, in the ci-devant province of Nivernais. He was born at Paris on the 1st of November, 1715. From his earliest years, he devoted himself to astronomy: when a boy, at sixteen, he made his first publication, viz. of the opposition of Mars. At the age of twenty-two, he was nominated a member of the royal academy of sciences. In the year 1735, he accompanied Maupertuis in the celebrated expedition to Lapland to measure the degree of latitude. In 1746, he went to Scotland to Lord Stairfield, to observe the annular eclipse of the sun, which was visible in that country; and he was the first astronomer who had the fortune to measure the diameter of the moon on the disk of the sun.

Louis XV. it is well known, was extremely fond of astronomy, and greatly honoured its professors. He loved and esteemed Le Monnier, and I have seen the king himself (La Lande) come out of his study, and look around for Le Monnier, and when his younger brother presented to him, on his appointment to the office of first p

* Of this observatory Lalande justly remarks, in the oration pronounced by him on the anniversary of the death of Cassini, p. 6. *Il est le seul observatoire qui ait été fondé par un astronome. Le Languedoc a été le seul qui ait été fondé par un astronome. Le Languedoc a été le seul qui ait été fondé par un astronome.*

was pleased to wish him and reputation of his as an astronomer. All the celestial phænomena were observed by the king, jointly with Le Monnier. He observed with him, at his St. Hubert, the two transits of Venus through the sun in the years 1769; as appears from the records of the royal Parisian Academy of Sciences. It well deserves to be here recorded in what manner the king behaved during these important observations, and how he disturbed his astronomical labours; and where his instruments in part yet remain: some of them the present French government has, at the instance of Lalande, purchased for the national observatory. In 1751, the king presented him with a block of marble, eight feet in height, six feet in breadth, and fifteen inches in thickness, to be used for fixing his mural quadrant of five feet: this marble wall, together with the instruments appended to it, turns on a large brass ball and socket, by which the quadrant may be directed from south to north; thus serving to rectify the large mural quadrant of eight feet, which is immoveably made fast to a wall, towards the south.

At the transit of 1769, the king allowed De Chaubert, an intelligent expert naval officer, who returned from a literary mission to the Levant, to assist at the observation. In a court like Louis XV. so scrupulously of etiquette, these would be considered to have been most distinguished marks of honour, and marks of royal favour and condescension. In the year 1750, Le Monnier was allowed to draw a meridian line at the chateau of Bellevue, where the king frequently made his residence: the monarch, on this occasion, rewarded him with a pension of 15,000 livres; but Le Monnier applied this sum of money

likewise in a manner that redounded to the honour of his munificent sovereign and of his country, by procuring new and accurate instruments, with which he afterwards made his best and most remarkable observations. In 1742, the king gave him in Paris, *Rue de la Poste*, a beautiful free dwelling, where, till the breaking out of the revolution, he resided, and pursued his astronomical labours; and where his instruments in part yet remain: some of them the present French government has, at the instance of Lalande, purchased for the national observatory. In 1751, the king presented him with a block of marble, eight feet in height, six feet in breadth, and fifteen inches in thickness, to be used for fixing his mural quadrant of five feet: this marble wall, together with the instruments appended to it, turns on a large brass ball and socket, by which the quadrant may be directed from south to north; thus serving to rectify the large mural quadrant of eight feet, which is immoveably made fast to a wall, towards the south.

With these quadrants Le Monnier observed, for the long period of forty years, the moon, with unwearied perseverance, at all hours of the night. It is requisite to be a diligent astronomer, to be able to conceive, to what numberless inconveniences the philosopher is exposed during an uninterrupted series of lunar observations. As the moon during a revolution may pass through the meridian at all hours of the day or night; the astronomer who, day after day, prosecutes such observations, must be prepared at all, even the most inconvenient, hours, and sacrifice to

the familiar conversation of Lalande in 1798, often has he told me many particulars of the harsh and implacable treatment and resentment of Le Monnier, in which he never ceased to revere; as he told me the affecting story of their variance, tears would spontaneously start into the eyes of this worthy old man.

This is not the place to give a circumstantial account of this late quarrel; we shall only here remark, that Lalande was a warm friend and admirer of the illustrious astronomer La Caille, in which Le Monnier mortally hated.

An intimate friendship likewise existed between Le Monnier and Lembert, but Lalande had no friendly intercourse with the latter. The celebrated geometrician and professor of mathematics at Utrecht, Werner, may likewise be reckoned among the scholars of Le Monnier. We subjoin an extract from a letter which Mr. H. wrote me from Utrecht, the 26th of May, 1797: "Le Monnier is a penetrating and philosophical astronomer: I learned much from him in Paris: though I quarrelled with the late De Elsie, yet I frequently made observations in company with Messier. Le Monnier was the friend of D'Alembert; and consequently an opposer of Lalande."

Le Monnier left behind him some valuable manuscripts, and a number of good observations, with respect to which he had always been very scrupulous, and of which, in his latter years, he never would publish any thing. He had by him a series of lunar observations, and a multitude of observations of the stars, for a catalogue of the stars, which he had announced so early as the year

1741; among which was twice to be found the new planet Uranus. (See Lalande's *Astronomie*, Tables, p. 188). The more he was requested to communicate his observations, the more obstinate he became; he even threatened to destroy them. At the breaking out of the revolution, Lalande was greatly alarmed for the safety of these papers; he wished to preserve them from destruction, and made an attempt to get them into his possession; but all his endeavours were in vain. He was only able to learn, that Le Monnier had hidden them under the roof of his house. Le Monnier having been first seized with a fit of the apoplexy so early as the 10th of November, 1791; Lalande apprehended, lest, if no one except himself should know where he had hidden his papers, the infirm old man might perhaps have himself forgot it. He hopes, however, that his son-in-law, La Grange, may have some information concerning them. Le Monnier left behind him three married daughters, the second of whom was, on the 31st of May, 1792, led to the altar of Hymen by the celebrated La Grange.

Memoirs of the late Pope, Pius VI. from the first Volume of Historical and Philosophical Memoirs of Pius VI. and his Pontificate.

IT is, above all, in the conduct of Pius VI. in regard to the Jesuits, that the principal traits of his character are perceptible. He never cordially acquiesced in their proscription. He was sensible that the Roman pontiff had lost in them the principal support of his power; but,

but, at the same time, that their intriguing ambition might render them formidable. During the greater part of his reign they sometimes excited his regret, and sometimes his fears. He never dared either to protect or to persecute them openly. They were odious to the crowned heads, whose good-will it was so much his interest to conciliate. They increased the irresolution to which he was naturally inclined; and often obliged him to act with duplicity, the usual attendant upon weakness. This situation, which would have been embarrassing even to a mind far more energetic than his, gave birth to such a strange inconsistency of conduct, that those who for more than twenty years had observed him narrowly, could not, at the moment of his fall, flatter themselves that they were thoroughly acquainted with his character.

Heaven forbid, however, that we should wish to paint him in too odious colours. It would be unjust, even were he still in possession of his elevated rank. It would be base, after the catastrophe which has precipitated him from it. No; Pius VI. was neither wicked nor weak; but he had several glaring defects, which could not escape the least discerning eye; and caprices which formed a striking contrast with the majestic gravity of the part he had to play. Nobody denied him several brilliant qualities, considerable capacity, an agreeable turn of mind, manners at once noble and prepossessing, an easy and fluid style of elocution, as much information as could be expected in a priest imbued with the principles of his profession, and a taste for the arts tolerably correct.

Impatient, irascible, obstinate, susceptible of prejudices, he however, neither obstinately corous, nor premeditatedly m lent. Few instances can be q of his sensibility; many m adduced of his good-nature. less difficult circumstances, an means proportioned to his he would perhaps have passe prudent sovereign. But his passion was an excessive k fame, which was the pi source of his faults and of h fortunes. It was that love d which, when not joined to a mind, often degenerates into vanity. He would have wi signalize his pontificate in manner, and to associate hi with the most splendid ente His vanity, which was appa every thing, drew upon hi quent mortifications. Del from a family scarcely no plumed himself, from the v ginning of his reign, upon b tritious race. To the modest arms of his ancestors, he ad the vain embellishments of h and composed an escutcheon afforded ample room for r It is well known, that the people are more apt, perha any other, to lay hold of an ridiculous with merciless To two winds, of which th of his family consisted, he at eagle, *fleurs-de-lys*, and stars. pompous armorial bearing cruelly criticised in the fo distich:

Redde aquilam imperio, France regi,

Sidera redde polo; cætera, Bras

Restore your eagle to the em likes to the king of France; and to heaven: the rest, Braschi, is yo

, and his name, were
thousand times over in
n the rest of the eccle-
. They are to be seen,
upon the monuments
rected, and upon such
ed, but even upon those
e made the smallest
unless Rome be utterly
e name of *Pius Sextus*,
his provident vanity!
to the latest posterity.
ing the Roman govern-
French commissaries
from all the profane
but it still exists upon
edifices in which Pius
most remote concern.
lated in 1786, that this
ailing himself of the
ence for immortalising
t already cost the trea-
dred thousand crowns.
ncurable vanity, rather
ty or taste for the arts,
sted to him the idea
ng a sacristy by the side
's church. He there
magnificence which may
irst sight, but which
al its numerous defects
ye of the connoisseur.
may indeed apply to
us sentence pronounced
upon the Venus of a
time: you have made
cause you could not
autiful. In like man-
ty of St. Peter's, which
lian sixteen hundred
man crowns, is over-
all the most gaudy
which architecture,
ilding, and painting,
but it only appears so

much the meaner when compared
with the superb edifice by the side
of which it stands. It is the design
of Carlo Marchionni, an architect
of inferior talents, and recalls to
mind the defective school of Boro-
mini; the style being altogether
low and ignoble. Its dimensions
are contrary to the rules of art;
and it is full of nothing but breaks,
niches, and projections. The co-
lums and the altars are, in a man-
ner concealed in obscure corners;
and the whole is surcharged with
ornaments of the most tasteless
kind.

In order to erect this monument
to his glory, much rather than to
that of the God whose vicar he
called himself, it was necessary to
pull down the temple of Venus,
for which Michael Angelo had so
much veneration, that he would
have considered the mere idea of
touching it as sacrilege.

It may be easily conceived, that
Pius VI. was not sparing of inscrip-
tions in the sacristy of St. Peter's.
Over the principal entrance were
inscribed these words:

*Quod at templi Vaticani ornamen-
tum publica vota flagitabant, Pius VI.
pontifex maximus, fecit perfecitque
anno, &c.**

How great must have been his
mortification, when under this in-
scription he found the following
insolent lines:

*Publica! mentiris. Non publica vota
fuere,
Sed tumidi ingenii vota fuere tui.*

Thou liest! the public voice was not
consulted; thou followedst the dictates of
thy vanity alone.

public voice demanded for the decoration of the church of the Vatican,
ign pontiff, began and completed in the year, &c.

That

That motive actuated him in all his enterprises: before his elevation to the pontificate, he had possessed the abbey of Subiaco, at the distance of twenty miles from Rome. There also he displayed, in the most expensive manner, his taste for magnificence. An abbey in which he had resided, a church in which he celebrated the holy mysteries, could not be suffered to remain in obscurity. He spent considerable sums in embellishing Subiaco; and this is not one of the smallest reproaches that may be brought against his prodigality.

A protector of the arts, more out of ostentation than taste, he connected his name with the famous museum, which constituted one of the most beautiful and most useful ornaments of the Vatican; and the kind of glory, thence resulting to his pontificate, is not altogether usurped. That glory had tempted him when he was as yet only treasurer of the apostolical chamber. The famous statue of Apollo Belvedere was, in a manner, exiled, with several others, in one of the court-yards of the Vatican. Bracchi suggested to Clement XIV. the idea of forming on that spot a collection of ancient monuments; and, as treasurer, presided over the first rudiments of this establishment. When seated upon the pontifical throne, he added body and confidence to his brilliant project. He built round the court-yard of the Apollo vast apartments, which he ornamented with statues, busts, terms, and bas-reliefs; and gave to the rich collection a title which associated his name with that of his predecessor. He called it the *Museum-Pium-Clementinum*. That museum gradually became one of

the most valuable in Europe. VI. neglecting nothing to that end. He claimed the right of purchase whenever any antique was discovered; and, by thus checking the greedy interference of speculators, procured monuments at the first hand, and at a moderate price. There was no vanity provided abundance for his own gratification. Some piece of sculpture which he acquired, these words were engraved in letters of gold, *contra Pict. P. M. Mus.* The monuments of art flood in light, and could not be to advantage without the aid of a torch, the wavering light of which added to their beauty, giving them life (if it may be said); the only thing in which of them were deficient, was thus that connoisseurs admire the Ganymede, the Muses, the Torso, the Belvedere, which is almost a whole museum.

Engravings and copies of the principal works of art collected, began to be published in 1789, under the auspices of VI. who was much flattered by the compliment. Lewis Myer took the task; and the Visconti, who, in the first of the revolution, was at the consulate of Rome, and the plates a luminous commentary which at once proves his sagacity, and his erudition were both, it must be a powerfully seconded by him. The first six volumes of it in folio, had already appeared in 1792; and the seventh volume when the political commo-

began. All lovers of anti-
must regret the suspension of
undertaking; which does dou-
honour to the pontificate of
VI.

Wherever there was any thing
splendid than useful to be
the zeal of that pontiff, and
ularly his name, were sure to
r. Wishing to embellish the
ice of the Quirinal palace,
he resided during the sum-
season, he raised, at great
se, 1783, the obelisk which
ying upon the ground near the
Santa, and placed it between
two equestrian statues, that
given to the eminence on
the palace stands the name
onte Cavallo.

ough the erection of this
k was in itself a thing little
orious, adulation made it serve
retence for lavishing upon the
father, in pompous inscrip-
the most ridiculously bombas-
aise. But the Roman people,
were suffering a privation of
most necessary articles of life,
the treasury was exhausting
in embellishing their city, did
artake of the enthusiasm felt by
authors of those inscriptions. A
who preferred food to obelisks,
on this occasion a lesson to his
els, by applying to him a well-
m passage of the gospel. He
e these words at the bottom of
obelisk:

ve, di a questa pietra che divenge pane.

d, command that these stones be
made bread.

is VI. took pattern from him,
e vicar he was, and abstained
the miracle.

is rage for putting his name
L. XI. I.

every where, and for suffering his
munificence to be celebrated upon
the most trifling occasions, exposed
him to more than one sarcasm of a
similar kind. It is well known that
there was no other bread made at
Rome but little round loaves, weigh-
ing a few ounces, which were cal-
led *pagnotta*, and which cost two
baiocchi, or about two French sous
a piece. The price never varied;
but according as corn was more or
less dear, the size of the *pagnotta*
was diminished or increased. At a
moment of scarcity, when the ad-
ministrators of provisions had been
obliged to make an extraordinary
reduction in the weight of the *p-
gnotta*, one of those innocent mal-
contents, who exhale all their gall
in raillery, thought proper to put
an exceedingly small *pagnotta* into
the hand of Pasquin, and to write
under the statue those pompous
words, so often repeated in Rome:
—*Munificentia Pii Sexti*.

Bells had a double title to his
predilection. They were connected
with that worship, by the pomp of
which he was so much flattered
and the greater their size, the far-
ther off did they announce the holy
personage by whose orders they were
set in motion. Malignity reproach-
ed him, in this particular, with more
than one grave puerility. There
was, in St. Peter's church, at Rome,
a bell which only weighed 21,244lb.
He ordered it to be re-cast in the
year 1783, with the addition of 400
quintals of metal. Three years
afterwards he had another cast of
250 quintals, and christened it with
great solemnity. Barbarous verses
were afterwards engraved upon it,
which attracted the admiration of
the devout, and offended men of
taste. It was loaded with valuable
pearls,

pearls, and decorated with eight dolphins, a crown and a thousand other ornaments; but the founder's art had failed him: the bell had no found. The wags made themselves merry at the expence of the bell, the founder, and the godfather. They voted that this abortion should be deposited either in the *Museum-Pic-Clementinum*, or in the arsenal, after the example of the Abderitan sages, who were of an opinion somewhat similar in regard to a well, which was very skilfully constructed, and which wanted nothing but water.

In general Pius VI. was not fortunate in the enterprizes suggested by his vanity. The sovereigns of Rome, from the time of the emperors down to the present day, have prided themselves upon enlarging, fortifying, and embellishing the port of Ancona. The ruins of the beautiful monument erected there by the senate in honour of Trajan, still attest the beneficence of that emperor. In modern times Clement XIII. is the pope who has paid the most attention to the embellishment of that port. A triumphal arch erected in honour of him, opposite to that of Trajan, and his statue in marble, are testimonials of the gratitude of his subjects. Pius VI. would also give a lustre to his pontificate, by making some additional works of his predecessor. The port of Ancona is indebted to him for several improvements: among others, for a light-house, which he was with more success to have his statue erected there than to alter it. In 1789, while the workmen were employed on it, part of the scaffolding gave way, and killed a great number of them. This accident, joined to so many

others, was considered as a omen; and in fact Pius VI. now approaching the era of greatest misfortunes.

But it was in the performance of his pontifical functions, and all, that his taste for ostentation was displayed; and that his vanity found frequent opportunities of gratification. It must be confessed, that, on those occasions, he was much favoured by nature as well as by the pompous ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church. He was, in respects one of the handsomest men of his time. To a very lofty stature, he joined a noble and expressive set of features, and a florid complexion, which the hand of time itself could not spare. He contrived to make his pontifical habits in such a manner, that they deprived him of most of his personal advantages. In nothing he did, he displayed a refinement of coquetry, which gave great scope to ridicule. Elevated to the papacy, he conformed with a custom that had grown into a law, laid a peruke, which he wore white and bald. His forehead was bald; but there remained a lock of hair on each side of his head, of hair of the most brilliant colour, which gave him a look noble and venerable. He had one of the handsomest legs, and was not a little vain of it. Not wishing that his long perukes should entirely conceal that part of his person, to the view of which he was always scrupulously attentive, he took great pains to hold them up on one side, so that one of his legs was entirely to view. This affected display of his hair and legs, to unworthy a grave pontiff, gave occasion

distich, which, though
in itself, serves. How-
proof that no opportunity
of turning him into ridi-

*ma, Pium. Pius! Laud gē:
imam—
comā, luxuriante pede.*

at Pius. He Pius! not indeed:
median. Behold the display of
;
ow vain he is of his leg.

g, indeed, was more
ian to see him, on days
arade, crowned with the
em, arrayed in robes of the
ing white, which contrast-
e splendor of the Roman
aring in a manner over
of ecclesiastics of every
seeming thereby to an-
sway over the universal
n these solemn occasions,
mbers of the clergy came
d him repeatedly; and
in a different way. The
were not permitted to
and till they had bowed
re his throne. The pre-
heads of orders bowed
e humbly, and only
gh as his knees; while
or clergy remained at his
e allegory of the statuary,
efore the work of his own
is never better applied,
is stupid veneration, par-
of the cardinals for the
pontiff—the creature of
gues and of their caprices;
not one of them, perhaps,
hought that he saw the
ie Holy Ghost.

edless to say with what
ity philosophy looks down
humiliating homage, paid

by a multitude of reasonable beings
to one of their fellow-creatures.
Many spectators, however,—many
even of those who were the most
strongly guarded against all these
vain illusions, could not help feel-
ing a strong emotion at the sight of
the pomp that surrounded St. Pe-
ter's chair, especially while it was
occupied by Pius VI. The great-
est magnificence accompanied him
whenever he went out. A carriage,
at the back of which he was seated
alone in an arm chair richly orna-
mented, moved forward, escorted
by servants on horseback, and in
long clothes, driven by a coachman
and postillions, with their heads
uncovered, rolling along majestically
slow between two rows of foot
soldiers, and followed by detach-
ments of light-horse and cuirassiers.
It was impossible for any thing to
be more striking.

But when he officiated in the
grand ceremonies of the church, it
was difficult even for heretics, for
free-thinkers even, to avoid feeling
a sort of religious enthusiasm.

Pius VI. like him whose vicar
he called himself, was endowed
with a two-fold nature. Clad in
his pontifical habits, surrounded by
the pomp of religious ceremonies,
and employed in the distribution
of celestial treasures, Pius VI.
appeared to the Romans to be a
god. On his return to the Vatican,
he was no more in their eyes,
particularly during the last years
of his pontificate, than a man ex-
posed to their murmurs, and to
their sarcasms. This double sove-
reignty was so far singular, that
the sceptre considered itself as in-
violable under shelter of the tiara;
that the devotion of the subjects
seemed to ensure their obedience;

and that the benedictions, the indulgences, and all the celestial favours, of which the monarchical demi-god had undertaken to be the distributor, had at once for object and result to sanctify, to overawe, and to disarm them. Accordingly nothing less than the violent hurricane of the French revolution was necessary to tear up by the roots that gigantic tree,

De qui la tête au ciel étoit voisine.
Et dont les pieds touchoient à l'empire
des morts.*

It remains to be observed, that all these pompous mummeries, of which we have just given a few specimens, had long been an appendage of the pontifical throne; but no pope had combined, in the same degree as Pius VI. every thing necessary to insure their effect. His predecessor, much more meritorious than he in a variety of respects, was humane, affable, and generous. He possessed all the domestic virtues; but he retained under the tiara all the modesty of his former situation in life; and felt a sort of philosophical disdain for ostentation. The principal persons about him, sensible how much the parade of ceremonies added to the temporal power of the Roman Catholic church, and increased the illusion of which it stands so much in need, were vexed at Ganganelli's neglecting, with a sort of affectation, that external dignity which imposes so much upon the vulgar. The sacred charm was about to vanish. The pontiff seemed desirous of distinguishing himself only by his simplicity. Braschi, on

the contrary, possessed in his manners, in his taste, and in his exterior, every thing that was capable of impressing mankind with respect. The striking contrast that existed, in that particular, between him and his predecessor, gave rise to a belief that the cardinals, in electing Pius VI. had been actuated above all by the hope that the chair of St. Peter, debased by Ganganelli, would rise again, and shine with renovated splendor. An English traveller observed, that in this they imitated the Roman senate, which sometimes chose a dictator in order to reform the ancient discipline.

The hope of the cardinals was not deceived, at least in that respect. No pope ever displayed more pomp than Pius VI. in the performance of his functions; nor was the prevailing taste of any of his predecessors ever more favoured by circumstances. The rage for visiting Italy was become general; and had reached every country and every rank. Pius VI. had the good fortune, so dear to his vanity, of reviewing a whole crowd of great personages, including most of the princes of Europe, of receiving their homage, and of doing the honours of his court and church in the presence of the most illustrious visitors.

The epoch at which he was elected procured him, during the very first year of his pontificate, one of those occasions of unfrequent occurrence, on which the Roman church displays the greatest pomp, and is most lavish of spiritual treasures; we mean the jubilee, which was a real *bonne fortune* to Pius VI.

* Of which the head approached the skies, and the feet reached down to the regions of the dead.

will soon be forgotten in France ; perhaps, it is yet remembered, there were jubilees of two kinds ; the one which recurred periodically was properly called the *Jubilee Year* ; the other was the *Jubilee of Exaltation*, and was celebrated on the accession of a new pope to the pontifical throne. The first as being the most uncommon, was beyond comparison the most solemn.

It was first established in 1300, Boniface VIII. who, wishing to justify the profane institution of secular games of ancient Rome, conceived the idea of indicating the year of each century as that in which heaven, more particularly propitious, would in future shower down upon the faithful a larger portion of those blessings, of which the priests called themselves the dispensers. Clement VI. was of opinion, that these periods, so favourable to the faithful, and so glorious to the pope, were too distant ; and ordered that they should recur every fifty years. The second jubilee was before celebrated in 1350. Sixtus V. improved still farther upon the liberality of his predecessors ; he ordained that the jubilee should take place every five-and-twenty years, which has been the practice ever since.

Clement XIV. already attacked by the lingering disease of which he died, had, in the month of April, pronounced the opening of the holy year, in full consistory. It was reserved for another to celebrate it. Pius VI. had that happiness in the following year ; and, but for the catastrophe which precipitated him from the throne, would probably have ended it a second time.

The jubilee of 1775, in all probability the last, was celebrated

with a degree of magnificence, surpassing that of all the preceding ones. It was on this occasion, that Pius VI. gave the first proof of his taste for pompous ceremonies. One of the principal circumstances of the festival, that indeed which may be called the first act of it, is the opening of the famous *porta santa*, or sacred door. This door, which is one of those of St. Peter's church, remained constantly shut except during the holy year. It was then opened with a parade of which Pius VI. took care not to diminish the effect. It was his office to preside over the demolition of a brick wall, that closed the entrance of the sacred door. Advancing with majestic gravity, he struck the first stroke, and instantly the wall fell to the ground under the redoubled blows of the workmen, to whom the signal had been given. The pious spectators eagerly seized upon the materials ; each stone being an object of high veneration. By their contact with that which was laid four-and-twenty years before by the sacred hands of the sovereign pontiff, they had acquired the virtue of curing all sorts of diseases. According to custom, the *porta santa* remained open during all the holy year, and was the scene of the most ridiculous mummary. The pope himself did not pass through it without exhibiting marks of the most profound respect ; while the pilgrims, disdaining the numerous passages which lead into the church of St. Peter, entered it only by crawling under the sacred door upon their hands and knees. It was shut with great solemnity at the end of the year. The pope approached, sitting upon a kind of throne, and surrounded by the cardinals ;

dinals; and an anthem was sung, accompanied by loud music: it was the lyre of Amphion about to rebuild the walls of Thebes. The pontiff then descended with a gold trowel in his hand; laid the first stone of the wall, which was to last twenty-five years; put a little mortar upon it, and re-ascended his throne. Real masons took his place, and completed the blocking up of the sacred door, the ceremony closing with a solemn mass. Thus did the Roman catholics lavish the august mysteries of their religion, sometimes upon the baptism of a bell, and sometimes upon the rebuilding of a wall.

The following day the festival was continued, Pius VI. displaying in it all his great talents for acting, which were hitherto but little known. He was already near sixty years of age; but his complexion still retained somewhat of the brilliant colouring of youth. The Romans, accustomed to see their pontiffs bending under the weight of years, and labouring in the performance of their public functions, which were often long and fatiguing, admired the address and grace with which the new pope acquitted himself of his task. The church seemed to grow young again, and to have a right, as well as Pius VI. to expect prosperous days.

It was shortly afterwards that the beauty of his person received a homage to which the vicars of Jesus Christ were not accustomed. While Pius VI. was passing through a street of Rome, carried along with a splendor suitable to his dignity, a voice was heard from one of the windows, which were crowded with curious spectators. It was that of a young woman: *Quanto è bello!*

quanto è bello! cried she, in a moment of enthusiasm. An old man, in haste to correct anything that might appear too profane in this exclamation, replied, with her hands joined, and her eyes lifted up to heaven, *Tanto è bello, quanto è santo!* It is said, that such a compliment gave Pius VI. more secret satisfaction than all the incense lavished upon him by the prelates at the altar, and all the genuflections of the sacred college.

We do not mean, however, that an inclination, common to many of the cardinals, was ever included in the charges brought against him during the course of his long pontificate. His very enemies, if not altogether unjust, must confess that he has always been irreproachable as to purity of morals. In the early days which he passed at Rome, ambition made him seek the society of a lady of high rank, and of a very intriguing disposition, who was supposed to possess considerable influence. This was madame Falconieri, mother of the young lord, afterwards duc de Bracchi. He was indebted to her for his first success in his ecclesiastical career. But madame Falconieri, though worthy of attention as a patroness, had nothing that could make her desirable as a mistress. Bracchi visited her for a short time; kept away as soon as he had obtained the only favour he expected from her; and was solely indebted for the reputation, which he acquired in these latter times, of being mademoiselle Falconieri's father, to the ill-humour of his subjects, and to his blind partiality for her after she became his niece.

During the time that he was treasurer of the Apostolical Chamber,

to say, from 1766 to 1773, remarkable for his constant attention to business, for his constant pursuit of worldly pleasures, and for the purity of his conduct, which secured him general esteem. He forfeit this character during his malady, which lasted only a few years; and when he was seated on Peter's chair, excepting the duplicity of which he was conscious, and which the embarrassing circumstances seemed to excuse, he was free from reproach. Since his election to the papacy, his defects, which he had either concealed, or the opportunity of developing, have excited a great deal of hatred; and calumny, which has not spared scarcely ever attacked him on the score of his morals. Goethe, perhaps, the only one who was ill in that respect as in every other. He throws suspicious motives of the affection Cardinal Russo manifested for him in youth; he pretends that it was ambition alone which connected him with madame de Pompadour; and he even insinuates, that the court of France was one of the principal motives of his elevation to the papacy. It is in fact of no consequence whether these motives be founded or not. The character of Pius VI. may be much to be regretted; but his glory is very much rested in his having faithfifully imitated one of the first Christs. It is a duty, however, to owe to truth, to affirm, that those who have known him well, never perceived anything that could give rise to the doubt as to the purity of his conduct at least from the time in which he was appointed treasurer,

to the end of his pontificate. If the amorous connections of a temporal sovereign cannot escape the vigilance of his numerous attendants, how can a pope, all whose steps and movements are counted, conceal himself from the nice observation of the conscientious, or from the keen eye of malignity, and cover his secret intrigues with an impenetrable veil? Pius VI. divided all his time between his religious duties, his closet, and the library of the Vatican. He went out very seldom, and never without company. He had no taste for a country residence, nor even for those innocent amusements which the gravest men allow themselves as a relaxation after their labours. He passed the summer season at the Quirinal palace, and the rest of the year at the Vatican. His only recreation was the visit which he paid almost every year to the Pontine marshes. Constantly taken up with serious occupations, or the duties of his office, he avoided, instead of seeking, the society of women.

As pope, he could not then lead a more exemplary life; but as a man, and as a sovereign, he no doubt exposed himself to many and serious reproaches. An erroneous opinion had been formed of him in many respects. When rendered more conspicuous by his eminent station, he soon discovered a great ignorance of worldly affairs, particularly of politics; an obstinacy which never yielded to a direct attack; and an invincible attachment to certain prejudices, inseparable perhaps from his profession, but of which he neither suspected the inconvenience nor the danger. This we shall have frequent opportunities of observing in the course of these memoirs.

memoirs. He entertained the most favourable idea of his own capacity. Rather headstrong than firm, he was constantly undoing what he had done; and this mixture of vanity and weakness, was attended with serious inconveniences. What was no more than inconsistency, and want of resolution, was taken for duplicity. Coldly affable, he never felt a real affliction for any one; nor ever knew what it was completely to unbosom himself, unless when fear rendered him communicative.

Out of the five cardinals, who were successively his secretaries of state, there was not one who could flatter himself with having enjoyed his entire confidence. He granted it, but still under certain restrictions, to Gerdyl and Antonelli, two other cardinals; consulting them solely about matters in which he thought he could derive advantage from their talents.

Hasty, impetuous, and sometimes even passionate, he required to be curbed by fear, or soothed by affectionate language, which indicated an attachment to his interest, without hurting his pride. Cardinal de Bernis said of him, towards the end of the year 1777, 'I watch over him incessantly, as over a child of an excellent disposition; but too full of spirits, and capable of throwing itself out of the window if left a moment alone.'

That excellent disposition was afterwards, in a great measure, spoiled by adulation, the possession of power, and the want of somebody bold enough to tell him the truth, or inclined to take the trouble. Faults gradually manifested themselves that the most clear-sighted had not even

suspected. His long pontificate was, besides, a grievance which neither the cardinals nor the people of Rome could pardon him. In short, a concurrence of unlucky circumstances, to which he knew not how to accommodate himself, added to his improvidence and to his vanity, the principal source of his prodigality, and of his taste for brilliant but expensive enterprizes, rendered him, in the end, more odious than many princes, who have been really wicked.*

Character and Manner of Life of General Washington; from his Travels in America.

ON the day I saw gen. Washington he had terminated his 64th year; but though not an unhealthy man, he seemed considerably older. The innumerable vexations he has met with, in his different public capacities, have very sensibly impaired the vigour of his constitution, and given him an aged appearance. There is a very material difference, however, in his looks when seen in private, and when he appears in public, full dressed; in the latter case the hand of art makes up for the ravages of time, and he seems many years younger.

Few persons find themselves for the first time in the presence of general Washington, a man so renowned, in the present day, for his wisdom and moderation, and whose name will be transmitted with such honour to posterity, without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; nor do these emotions subside on a closer ac-

* For a notice of the death of Pius VI. see before, p. 31, of this volume.

acquaintance;

; on the contrary, his deportment are such, as to augment them. There is very austere in his face, and in his manners he is only reserved. I have officers, that served under his command, during the American war, say, that they saw him smile during all that they were with him. He has ever yet been connected with him by the reciprocal trained ties of friendship; few can boast even of having been on an easy and familiar footing with him.

His height of his person is about six feet even; his chest is full; his limbs, though rather slender, are well formed and muscular. His countenance, in which respect he makes up for the want of a great number of countrymen. His eyes are of a light grey colour; and, in proportion to the length of his face, they are long. Mr. Stewart, the portrait painter, told me, that the features in his face are different from what he ever saw in that of any other human being: the sockets for the eyes, for instance, are larger than what he has seen with before, and the upper part of the nose broader. All these, he observed, were indicative of the strongest and most violent passions, and had he not been in the forests, it was his opinion that he would have been the first man amongst the savages in this country. Mr. Stewart has a good proof of his great discernment in his intimate knowledge of General Washington's countenance; for, although General Washington has been accused of his great moderation and self-denial, during the very try-

ing situations in which he has so often been placed, yet those who have been acquainted with him the longest and most intimately say, that he is, by nature, a man of a fierce and irritable disposition, but that, like Socrates, his judgement and great self-command have always made him appear a man of a different cast, in the eyes of the world. He speaks with great diffidence, and sometimes hesitates for a word; but it is always to find one particularly well adapted to his meaning. His language is manly and expressive. At levee, his discourse with strangers turns principally upon the subject of America; and if they have been through any remarkable places, his conversation is free, and particularly interesting, as he is intimately acquainted with every part of the country. He is much more open and free in his behaviour at levee than in private, and in the company of ladies still more so than when solely with men.

General Washington gives no public dinners, or other entertainments, except to those who are in diplomatic capacities, and to a few families on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Washington. Strangers, with whom he wishes to have some conversation, about agriculture, or any such subject, are sometimes invited to tea. This, by many, is attributed to his saving disposition; but it is more just to ascribe it to his prudence and foresight; for as the salary of the president, is very small, and totally inadequate, by itself, to support an expensive style of life, were he to give numerous and splendid entertainments the same might possibly be expected from subsequent presidents, who, if their private fortunes were not considerable, would

would be unable to live in the same style, and might be exposed to many ill-natured observations, from the relinquishment of what the people had been accustomed to; it is most likely also, that general Washington has been actuated by these motives, because, in his private capacity at Mount Vernon, every stranger meets with a hospitable reception from him.

General Washington's self-moderation is well known to the world already. It is a remarkable circumstance, which redounds to his eternal honour, that while president of the United States, he never appointed one of his own relations to any office of trust or emolument, although he has several that are men of abilities, and well qualified to fill the most important stations in the government.

Since selecting the above Extract, we have the melancholy Duty of adding the following short Notice of the President's Death.

The illustrious general George Washington died, at his seat, at Mount Vernon, the 14th of December 1799, in the 68th year of his age, after a short illness of about twenty-four hours: His disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on the 13th. The next morning, about three o'clock, he became ill. Dr. Craick attended him in the morning, and Dr. Dick, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco, were soon after called in. Every medical assistance was offered, but without the desired effect. His last scene corresponded with the whole tenor of his life. Not a groan nor

a complaint escaped him, till extreme distress. With perseverance, and a full possession of reason, he closed his life. His funeral was with every mark of honour and regret, so justly due to him. The corpse was interred in a family-vault, in an elevated situation on the banks of the Potomac. The general assembly of Maryland requested, that a day of humiliation, and prayer be appointed; scarfs and ribbons are to be worn by the senate, and all the officers of the government, during the month of the present session.

Sketch of the Life of the late Mr. Seward, Esq. F. R. A. S. in the Gentleman's Magazine.

THIS gentleman was born Mr. Seward, partner in a brew-house, and was born in January, 1747. He first attended the Charterhouse, whence he removed to Oxford, where he completed his education. Being possessed of an easy fortune, he did not enter into any profession, but devoted his life to learned leisure, and the cultivation of his talents for his own amusement and the entertainment and instruction of the public. He was an uncommonly active benevolent man, being always ready to promote the interest of his friends, and to relieve those who were in distress. His charity was universal, and it would be difficult to find out a person, with whom he was not intimate, who had not obliged him, or to acknowledge from him. He frequented the Whitehall Evening Assembly, and received much assistance, particularly

with the *Reminiscentia*, of considerable portion re- to publish. He bore a disorder with great fortirefignation, and quitted the regret of all who knew s, or who respect worth s, all uniformly employed uest of mankind. Mr. S. at gleaner of information, tor of a pleasing mass of e, which he dealt out to the ough the channels of the Magazine and Cadell's y. Although he could characters like Clarendon, a felicity of his own in f the leading features of . He was apt to dwell return often, to certain ot considering that telling like driving a nail into a wall; a few strokes fix it; h, if you attempt to ent either grows loose, or Mr. S. dwelt much in lo-, and often passed from place in search of happi-: fondly imagined this was way to procure her if she e had on earth.—He was of “Anecdotes of distin-ersons,” 4 vol. 8vo. 1795, ographiana” 2 vol. 8vo. e died of a dropsy at his in Dean-street, Soho, in of life.

1753, student of Christ Church, Oxford, one of the trustees of the British Museum,* and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; to which last he was chosen in 1787. He expired, after a severe struggle, in great pain. His death was probably brought on by a cold he caught in going out after a long confinement, being evidently much recovered, and having returned to his old haunts and habits. His disease, which it is not easy to define, was apparently an atrophy, but, finally, a constipation of the bowels. He had completed his seventieth year; and yet his look was that of a man of sixty, till within the twelvemonth. Among his other habits, in which he was extremely regular, he was accustomed, for 40 years of his life, to go every day first to Mr. Elmsly's, in the Strand, and thence to Mr. Payne's, at the Mews-gate, to meet his literary friends; and punctually called every Saturday at the late Mr. Mudge's, now Mr. Dutton's, the ingenious mechanic, in Fleet-street, to have his watch exactly regulated. For the last fortnight of his life he was dreadfully emaciated! and, on the Monday before his death, seemed to take a last farewell of the parlour at the Mews-gate, in a manner that could not escape the observation of its owner, to whom, as to his father, he had been so liberal a customer, and by his energetic recommendation engaged so many *literati* to follow his example. Soon after he got home, it was found necessary to call in sir George Baker, who paid the most unremitting attention, and revived him from the momentary effects of a fit in which he fell down,

of the Rev. Clayton Mor-
cherode; from the same.

house, in Queen-square,
minster, died there. Clay-
aunt Cracherode, M. A.

* To which he has bequeathed his valuable library.

but

but could not prolong his farther existence. The greatest journey of his life was from London to Oxford, and he was never on horseback. He had an estate in Hertfordshire, on which grew a remarkable chestnut-tree, which he never saw but in an etching. This property was the manor of Great Wymondly, held of the crown in grand serjeanty by the service of presenting to the king the first cup he drinks at his coronation; the cup to be of silver gilt, and the king returns it as the fee of office. Col. Cracherode purchased this manor of the Grosvenor family, and officiated at the coronation of his present majesty. The apprehension of being called to perform this service occasioned no small uneasiness to his son. His fortune was large, which he received from his father, who sailed with lord Anson round the world. Possessing about 600*l.* a year in landed property, and nearly 100,000*l.* in three per cents. he was *dives agris, dives positus in faenore nummis*; of which he made the best use, for his charities were ample as his income, but secret.

His attainments were various and considerable. He wrote elegantly in Latin verse, as may be seen in the "*Carmina Quadrigesimalia*" for the year 1748, which is the only thing he was ever known to have published. He employed a considerable part of a large revenue in making collections of what was best and most curious in literature and certain branches of the arts. His library is unrivalled in its kind; and his cabinet of prints, drawings, and medals, is considered as among the most select and valuable in a country that possesses so many of them. He was an exquisite judge of art, both

ancient and modern, particularly in sculpture, painting, and medals. He collected the choicest of engraved books, drawings, and gems, of which a complete *raisonner* would require a but thus much may be said: a short sketch of his character. Many of his articles were their beauty, their preference, the rarity of their objects. Such, for instance, as his lion on a sardonyx, and of the Discobolus; his New Testament on vellum, belonged formerly to Anne his lord Finch, with which head, by Marshall; his and his Dichalcos, the smallest coin, being the of an obolus. Of these other curiosity in his was, at all times, most communicative. His he used modestly to call collection, particularly the hundreds, form, perhaps, perfect collana, or necklace strung by one man. His collecting was strong in death whilst he was at the last Thane was buying prints for Richardson's. In his to Payne's shop he put an *Edin* Terence in one pocket, and paper Cebes in another, expressed an earnest desire to away Triveti Annales, and Stephens's Pindar in old both beautiful copies, and thought, finer than his own. Mr. Payne had destined for Spencer. There is a black lead of this elegant man by Earlesley, an engraver, in Dufour-court, made of lady Spencer, but by her presely forbidden to be engr

*poirs of Robert Merry, Esq.;
from the same.*

[E was eldest son of Robert Merry, esq. late governor of Hudson's Bay company, by a daughter of the late judge Willes; was born in 1755; educated at Harrow and under the private tuition of Dr. Parr; admitted of Christ-college, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's Inn. On the death of his father he bought a commission in the horse-guards, and was several years adjutant and lieutenant to the first troop, commanded by lord Lothian. He quit this service, and travelled some time on the continent, making a residence at Florence, where he was elected a member of the celebrated academy Della Crusca, and was a principal contributor to the "Florence Miscellany," written by an English of both sexes, among whom were Mrs. Piozzi, Mr. Greatorex, &c. whom chance had joined together in that city, and who took a fancy to, while away, their time in scribbling high-flown panegyrics on themselves, and complimentary 'canzonettas' on two or three Italians, who understood a little of the language in which they were written to be disgusted with them. In this there was not much harm, nor, indeed, much good; but, as folly is progressive, they soon wrought themselves into an opinion that they really deserved the fine things which were mutually said and sung of each other. In 1787, he published, at London, *Paulina, or the Russian Daughters*, a poetical tale founded on fact; and next year, "Diversity, a Poem." Also, another poem, entitled, "The Laurel of Liberty;" and *Lorenzo*, a tragedy, represented

at Covent-garden; "An Ode for the 14th of July, 1791," performed at the Crown and Anchor tavern; "Fenelon, or the Nuns of Cambray," a serious drama, altered from the French; and the "Pains of Memory," a poem, 1796; an ode on his majesty's recovery, recited by Mrs. Siddons at a gala given by the subscribers to Brookes's club; "The Magician no Conjuror," a comic, or, as the author of "The Mæviad" calls it, "idiotic, Opera, acted four nights in the winter of 1791. June 29, 1787, he sent a little poem, intitled, "The Adieu and the Recal to Love," signed Della Crusca, to *The World*, a newspaper of the day, set up by a knot of fantastic coxcombs, alike ignorant and conceited, who took upon them to direct the taste of the town, by prefixing a short panegyric to every trifle. At this auspicious period the first cargo of poetry arrived from Florence, and was given to the public through the medium of this favoured paper. While the epidemic malady was spreading, Della Crusca came over, and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love. Anna Matilda wrote an incomparable piece of nonsense in praise of it; and these two great luminaries of the age, as Mr. Bell calls them, fell desperately in love with each other. From that period not a day passed without an amatory epistle—the fever turned to a frenzy—and from one end of the kingdom to the other all was nonsense and Della Crusca. Heaven itself, if we may believe Mrs. Robinson, took part in the general infatuation.

"Round to catch the heavenly song
"Myriads of wondering seraphs throng."

It

It was answered by another poem, intituled, "The Pen," signed Anna Matilda. This correspondence was kept up two years by various new writers; and it was at last discovered that the two first were Mr. M. and Mrs. Robinson, who had an interview towards the conclusion of the correspondence; and the poetry was reprinted in volumes, under the title of "The Poetry of the World," which reached a fourth edition, in two vol. 12mo, intituled, "The British Album," in which Mr. M's "Diversity" and "Ambitious Vengeance" are inserted. The first interview between Mr. M. and Mrs. R. produced disgust, and this fatal meeting put an end to the whole. When the Baviad came forth, Della Crusca appeared no more in the Oracle. The re-appearance of some of this knot as writers for the stage called forth "The Mæviad."

Mr. Merry was an accomplished man and certainly possessed a degree of poetical genius that might have given permanence to his works, if his muse had not been seduced by the tinsel of affectation. Before the lamentable disorders of France, he was highly esteemed by numerous and respectable friends, who admired him for his knowledge, humour, and companionable qualities; but the change in his political opinions gave a sullen gloom to his character, which made him relinquish all his former connections, and unite with people far beneath his talents, and quite unsuitable to his habits. He once possessed a good fortune, which was devoted to a fashionable style of living; and, by family interest, as well as by his talents, he might have risen in the army, which he quitted early

in life. He married, Aug 1791, Miss Brunton, the and induced her to exercise talents in America, because republican principles prevailed in that country, and to procure him a maintenance.

He was seized with a fit of palsy, walking in his garden timore, in America, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and eleven, yielded his last breath. Several gentlemen of the faculty attended, and every possible means very were, in vain, had recourse

Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Tucker, from the same.

AT the decease, Gloucester of a paralytic stroke, of the rev. Josiah Tucker, D. D. was of St. John's college, (M. A. 1739; B. and D. D. prebendary of Bristol, which resigned, on being appointed July 15, 1758; rector of St. S. Bristol, and chaplain to the King. His first publication was, "A sermon, before the Trustees of the Infirmary, 1746." "A dissertation on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively France and Great Britain, with regard to Trade." "Reflections on the Expediency of a Law of Naturalization of Foreigners, Part I. 1752;" Part II. on which were published "Remarks, 1753." "Six Sermons, on important Subjects, 1773," 12mo. "to Dr. Kippis, occasioned by a Treatise, intituled, A View of the Protestant Dissenters, with regard to their application to Parliament, 1775." "Four Tracts, together with sermons, on Political Subjects, 1775."

brief and dispassionate View of Difficulties attending the Tril-
lan, Arian, and Socinian Sys-
tem, &c. 1774," 8vo. "Religious
Evidence no Part of the general
either of the Mosaic or Chris-
tian Dispensation, proved by Scrip-
ture Inferences and Deductions,
a Method entirely new, 1774,"

A fourth tract, "On the Dis-
tinction between Great Britain and her
Colonies, 1775," 8vo, in confir-
mation of his plan of mutual sepa-
ration. "An humble Address and
Appeal to those respectable
Magistrates in Great Britain and
Ireland, who, by their great and
constant Interest in Landed Pro-
perty, their liberal Education, and
enlightened Views, are the ablest to
judge, and the fittest to decide,
whether a Connection with, or a
separation from, the Continental
Colonies of America be most for
the National Advantage, and the
great Benefit, of these Kingdoms,
&c." 8vo. A letter to him, on
the proposal of a separation between
Great Britain and her American Colo-

1774, 8vo. called forth "A Se-
ries of Answers to certain popular Ob-
jections against separating from the
English Colonies, and discarding
the Bible entirely; being the concluding
Sermon of Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean
of Gloucester, on the Subject of
American Affairs, 1776," 8vo.
"Qui Bono? or, An Inquiry what
Benefits can arise, either to the
English, or the Americans, the
French, Spaniards, or Dutch, from
the greatest Victories or Successes in
the present War. Being a Series
of Letters, addressed to M. Necker,

Controller-general of the Fi-
nances of France. With a Plan for
general Pacification." "Four
Letters on important Subjects, ad-

dress'd to the Earl of Shelburne,
his Majesty's first Lord Commissioner
of the Treasury, 1778," 8vo.—The
boldness and spirit which he dis-
played, as a political writer, at one
time, brought the credit of his un-
derstanding considerably into ques-
tion; but his very early argument
in favour of a separation from Ame-
rica, and his reasonings to shew,
that no material disadvantage would
arise from it, were so far confirmed
by experience, and his principles,
in favour of a free trade, so natu-
rally approved themselves, to un-
biass'd minds, that he was not long
without a numerous set of admirers.
In 1781, he published "A Treatise
concerning Civil Government, in
Three Parts, in Reply to Mr.
Locke." 8vo; in which he does not
appear to have succeeded so well as
in his other political writings. He
also published several sermons. "An
Apology for the Church of Eng-
land, 1772," 8vo, in opposition to
the petitioning clergy. By far the
best pamphlet on the occasion. Be-
sides the great learning and abilities
which distinguished him in his pro-
fession, he was eminent for his ex-
tensive charity, and for his great
knowledge of the true principles of
trade and commerce, and other
matters respecting the police of the
country.

There is no quality of the mind
which tends so much to the dignity
of the human character as the love
of the truth, accompanied by an
ardent desire to attain it, and an
unyielding resolution to support it.
So great an effect has this principle
on mankind, that we admire it in its
weaknesses. The hermit in his cell,
though led thither by gloomy super-
stition, and the martyr in the flames,
suffering for opinions that reason
condemns,

condemns, have often elevated pity into admiration. This quality particularly distinguished the eminent person of whose life and character I am about to give this biographic record of respect and affection. Dean Tucker was a native of Wales, and his father farmed a small estate of his own in that country. The good man, however, had discernment sufficient to perceive that his son's dispositions elevated him above his own situation, and, therefore, after giving him the best education that could be found for him in the principality where he lived, the young man was sent to Oxford, and entered of Jesus college.* It has been said, and I believe with some truth, that several of his early journies to and from the university were performed on foot, with a stick on his shoulder and a bundle at the end of it. *Omnia mea mecum porto*, might have been said by him, as it was by Simonides. At the usual period he entered into holy orders, and served the curacy of a church in Bristol; where, to his honour be it remembered, he was patronized and cherished by that most excellent man and learned divine, Dr. Butler, bishop of that diocese, to whom he was indebted for his promotion to the rectory of St. Stephen in that city. To the circumstances of this situation he may owe that disposition to commercial inquiry and political research which, though he blended with, he always made subservient to, his theological studies. The scenery, the conversation, the pursuits, of Bristol were all com-

mercial; and his sagacious, tive mind seized the objects presented themselves before him. He first became more known by his support of the the naturalization of the Jews, caused a very considerable in its day; and for his defence of that measure, in a series of written with great force of argument, and on the broad grounds of justice and national policy, suffered great obloquy,† was branded with personal violence absolutely burned in effigy by the populace, who, not only at Bristol, but in other parts of the kingdom, and in the metropolis itself, instigated to believe that, by the Jew bill, Christianity itself was in danger of being overthrown. After this circumstance, Mr. Nugent, since lord Clare, having a daughter the dowager lady Berkeley, being thereby connected with the neighbourhood of Bristol, became a candidate to represent that parliament; and Dr. Tucker, whose influence was paramount in that extensive and opulent parish, was promoted, if it did actually take place in the election in Mr. Nugent's favour. By that gentleman's powerful commendation, he was shortly promoted to the deanry of Gloucester. It was about this time that he was employed by Dr. Hayter, of Norwich, and at that time tutor to his present majesty the prince of Wales, to frame a systematic system of commentaries for the instruction of a young prince who was born to reign over

* This must be a mistake; for he is stated as being of St. John's college in the catalogue of Oxford graduates. Edit.

† He was branded with the opprobrious name of *Jeshiah ben Tucker. ben Judah*

mercial people in the world. p Hayter, however, being released from his situation, the plan was not adopted by his successor; the work, we believe, was never completed, though a part of it appeared in some of the deans's publications. He also made a conspicuous figure in the controversy which took place in the year 1790, when a very serious, powerful and persevering attempt was made to obtain from parliament an abolition of the subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles. Amid the violence which inflamed the principal parties on both sides, Dr. Tucker displayed much ecclesiastical erudition and theology, both which he supported with superior argument, and a genuine spirit of Christian moderation, to the support of the constitution of England. The rights and doctrines of that church he afterwards farther maintained, in a series of letters to Dr. Kippis, an eminent minister of the Dissenting Church. He also interposed in many active and prolonged controversies, that took place between the members of different sects, of the Methodists; and published a volume of sermons, on some of the more important points of Christian doctrine, which he treated with great strength of argument, and perspicuity of expression. Having, for some time, considered him as a theological dissenting minister, we must now bring him forward as an eminent political writer, in which character he appeared, on several occasions, during the American war. His opinions were strong on that subject, and, as he was not connected with neither party, he became unpopular with both. Mr. Fox spoke of him in parliament, with a degree of respect that bordered on contempt; and

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and Mr. Dunning, in a charge, which he gave to the grand jury of Bristol, as recorder of that city, mentioned the dean, and his opinions respecting America, with an indignant reprobation. His opinion uniformly was, that America could never be coerced into obedience; and that, if Great Britain persevered in the attempt it would cost rivers of blood. He, therefore, contended, that it would be the wisest policy to quench rebellion, and secure friendship, by an unreserved assent to American independence. Subsequent events and later experience have redeemed the general obloquy he suffered for that opinion. During the last war, when the apprehension of an invasion prevailed throughout the kingdom, he published "Observations" on that circumstance, with various political instructions, most admirably calculated to dissipate the alarms, and encourage the spirit, of the people. But the work in which dean Tucker seemed to hazard most, and required no common resolution to present to the world, because it attacked the favourite prejudices and principles of the old whigs and the modern tories, was his "Treatise on Civil Government," published in 1781, whose principal object was to combat the political doctrines of Mr. Locke. He was immediately attacked by several very able writers, who bore hard upon him. He touched the ark; but he survived the presumption. He might, however, console himself by having his work quoted by lord Mansfield, in the house of peers, with a fine eulogium on the talents of the author, whom he mentioned as a writer of the first class, for sagacity and knowledge. Such is the general outline of Dr. Tucker's life;

A a

, in Ireland, and a baronet the second son of sir Christopher, who was second son of John Howe, baron Clenawley, was appointed governor of the island of St. Christopher, in May, 1732, and married Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of the baron Kilmanseck, the first of the house of Hanover, and in 1725. The family of the Howes is of distinction in the county of Somerset, Wilts, and has continued for several generations. The first of the name of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, came into possession of the family by the marriage of John Howe, esq. with the daughter of the earl of Devon, whose eldest son, sir John Howe, was created a baron and died in 1712. The late viscount succeeded his brother, George, the late viscount, July 5, 1712, and married, in the same year, the daughter of Chiverton, of Welby, co. Leicester, he had three daughters: lady Sophia Charlotte, daughter of the hon. Mr. Curzon, for the county of Leicester; lady Mary Indiana; and lady Catharine, married to the earl of Altamont. Dying without issue-male, his Irish estates which are lord Howe, Clenawley, descend to his son William Howe, and the English baronetcy. The viscountdom and viscounty are now in the hands of the English barony and his daughters and their

His lordship was only 14 years of age when he lost his father, he was, during some time, under the tutelage, which he left at

14, to enter on board the *Severn*, of 50 guns, commanded by the hon. captain Legge, and which formed part of the squadron destined for the South Seas, under the command of commodore Anson. On its arrival off Terra del Fuego, it suffered the greatest distress from a very long and violent tempest; in which the *Severn*, after being reduced to the utmost distress, was finally separated from it, and, having refitted at Rio Janeiro, returned to Europe. Mr. Howe next served on board the *Burford*, which was one of the squadron detached, in 1743, from admiral sir Chaloner Ogle's fleet, under the command of commodore Knowles, to attempt the town of La Guaira, on the coast of Caraccas. The *Burford* suffered very much in this enterprise; and captain Lushington, who commanded her, having lost his thigh by a chain-shot, died soon after. Mr. Howe was now appointed acting lieutenant by the commodore, and in a short time returned to England with his ship; but, his commission not being confirmed by the admiralty, he returned to his patron in the West Indies, where he was made lieutenant of a sloop of war; and being employed to cut an English merchantman, which had been taken by a French privateer, under the guns of the Dutch settlement of St. Eustatia, and with the connivance of the governor, out of that harbour, he executed the difficult and dangerous enterprise in such a manner as to produce the most sanguine expectations of his future services. In 1745, lieutenant Howe was with admiral Vernon in the Downs, but was in a short time raised to the rank of commander, in the *Balti-*

more sloop of war, which joined the squadron then cruising on the coast of Scotland, under the command of admiral Smith. During this cruise an action took place, in which captain Howe gave a fine example of persevering intrepidity. The *Baltimore*, in company with another armed vessel, fell in with two French frigates of 30 guns, with troops and ammunition for the service of the pretender, which she instantly attacked by running between them. In the action which followed, captain Howe received a wound in his head, which at first appeared to be fatal. He, however, soon discovered signs of life, and, when the necessary operation was performed, resumed all his former activity, continued the action, if possible, with redoubled spirit, and obliged the French ships, with their prodigious superiority in men and metal, to sheer off, leaving the *Baltimore*, at the same time, in such a shattered condition as to be wholly disqualified to pursue them. He was, in consequence of this gallant service, immediately made post-captain, and, on the 10th of April, 1746, was appointed to the *Triton* frigate, and ordered to London, where, in consequence of captain Mather's bad state of health, he was transferred to the *Rippon*, destined for the coast of America. But he soon quitted that station to join his early patron, admiral Knowles, in Jamaica, who appointed him first captain of his ship of 20 guns; and, at the conclusion of the war, in 1748, he returned in her to England. In March, 1751, captain Howe was appointed to the command of the *Guinea* station, in the *Globe*, of 18 guns: when, with his usual

spirit and activity, he checked injurious proceedings of the governor-general on the coast, adjusted the difference between English and Dutch settlements the close of the year 1751, and appointed to the *Mary* yacht, was soon exchanged for the *phœnix* frigate, in which he sailed the Streights, where he encountered many difficult and important services. Here he remained two years; and soon after, on his return to England, he obtained the command of the *Dunkirk*, of 6 guns, which was among the ships which were commissioned from apprehension of a rupture with France. This ship was one of the fleet which admiral Boscawen sent to obstruct the passage of the fleet into the gulph of St. Lawrence, when captain Howe commanded the *Alcide*, a French ship of 12 guns, off the coast of Newfoundland. A powerful fleet being prepared, in 1757, under the command of sir Edward Hawke, to make an attack upon the coast, captain Howe was appointed to the *Magnanime*, in which he battered the fort on the island of Aix till it surrendered. He was appointed commander of a small squadron which was sent to annoy the enemy on the coast of France. This he effected with his vessels at St. Malo, where a fleet of ships, and several frigates, were destroyed; and the blowing into the shore, and rendering it impracticable for the enemy to land, alone prevented the doing of a similar mischief in the bay and harbour of Cherbourg. On the 1st of July he returned to St. Malo. This expedition was soon followed by another, when prince

of York, was in-
 care of commodore
 his ship the Essex.
 on the 1st of August,
 6th came to an an-
 of Cherbourg; the
 , and the bason de-
 commodore, with his
 an on board, next
 lo, and, as his in-
 to keep the coast of
 ual alarm, he very
 ed them. The un-
 of St. Cas followed.
 courage, skill, or hu-
 nderfully or success-
 an on this occasion.
 in his barge, which
 ough the thickest fire,
 eating soldiers; the
 inspired by his con-
 his example, and at
 were preserved, by
 rom the fire of the
 ry of the waves. In
 ear (1758) his elder
 as serving his coun-
 ardour and heroism
 und an early grave.
 d admirable officer
 a skirmish between
 guard of the French
 commanded by ge-
 nby, in the expedi-
 nderago. Com-
 now succeeded to
 roperty of his family.
 ng year (1759) lord
 igned in the chan-
 his old ship the Mag-
 opportunity offered
 himself till the month
 when the French
 nflans, was defeated.
 resented to the king,
 Hawke, on this oc-
 sity said, "Your life,
 een one continued

series of services to your country."
 In March, 1760, he was appointed
 colonel of the Chatham division of
 marines; and in September follow-
 ing, he was ordered by sir Edward
 Hawke, to reduce the French fort
 on the Isle of Dumel, in order to
 save the expense of the transports
 employed to carry water for the use
 of the fleet. Lord Howe continued
 to serve, as occasion required, in
 the channel; and, in the summer of
 1762, he removed to the Princess,
 Amelia, of 80 guns, having accept-
 ed the command as captain to his
 royal highness the duke of York,
 then rear admiral of the blue, serving
 as second in command under sir
 Edward Hawke, in the channel.
 On the 23d of August, 1763, his
 lordship was appointed to the board
 of admiralty, where he remained
 till August, 1765. He was then
 made treasurer of the navy; and, in
 October, 1770, was promoted to
 rear admiral of the blue, and com-
 mander-in-chief in the Mediterra-
 nean. In March, 1775, he was
 appointed rear-admiral of the white:
 and was soon after chosen to repre-
 sent the borough of Dartmouth in
 parliament. In the month of De-
 cember, in the same year, he was
 made vice-admiral of the blue. It
 was on one of these promotions that
 lord Hawke, then first lord of the
 admiralty, rose in the house of peers
 and said, "I advised his majesty to
 make the promotion. I have tried
 my lord Howe on important occa-
 sions; he never asked me how he
 was to execute any service, but
 always went and performed it."—
 We are now to consider lord Howe
 as commander-in-chief on the Amer-
 ican station, a very critical part of
 his life, and which at the time, was
 subject to the censure and praise of

contending parties; but, leaving such discussions to historical examination, we shall proceed briefly to observe, as it appears to us, that every enterprize in which his squadron was concerned was uniformly successful; and he never failed in obtaining those objects that were within the reach of the naval force which he commanded. In 1778, France having become a party in the war, the French admiral (d'Estaing) appeared, on the 11th of July, in sight of the British fleet, at Sandy Hook, with a considerable force of line of battle ships, in complete equipment and condition. Most of the ships under lord Howe had been long in service, were not well manned, and were not line of battle ships of the present day. The French admiral, however, remained seven days without making an attack, and by that time lord Howe had disposed his inferior force in such a manner as to bid him defiance. On d'Estaing's leaving the Hook, lord Howe heard of the critical situation of Rhode Island, and made every possible exertion to preserve it. He afterwards acted chiefly on the defensive. Such a conduct appears to have been required from the state of his fleet, and the particular situation of the British cause in America. He, however, contrived to baffle all the designs of the French admiral: and may be said, considering the disadvantages with which he was surrounded, to have conducted and closed the campaign with honour. Lord Howe now resigned the command to admiral Byron: and, on his return to England in October, immediately struck his flag. In the course of this year he had been advanced to be vice-

admiral of the white, and, soon after, to the same rank in the red squadron. On the change of administration in the year 1782, lord Howe was raised to the dignity of a viscount of Great Britain, having been previously advanced to the rank of admiral of the blue. He was then appointed to command the fleet fitted out for the relief of Gibraltar; and he fulfilled the important objects of this expedition. That fortress was effectually relieved, the hostile fleet baffled, and dared in vain to battle; and different squadrons detached to their important destinations; while the ardent hopes of his country's foes were disappointed. Peace was concluded shortly after lord Howe's return from performing this important service; and, in January, 1783, he was nominated first lord of the Admiralty. That office, in the succeeding April, he resigned to lord Keppel; but was re-appointed on the 30th of December in the same year. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was advanced to the rank of admiral of the white; and, in July, 1788, he finally quitted his station at the Admiralty. On August 19 following he was created an earl of Great Britain. At the commencement of the present war, in 1793, earl Howe accepted the command of the western squadron, at the particular and personal request of his majesty, and justified the choice which his sovereign had made at such a perilous and important moment. The glorious victory of the first of June soon followed; the enemy's fleet, which was one of the most powerful that France had ever equipped for sea, was totally vanquished, and seven ships of the enemy's line were in possession of us consequent.

He now returned to the honours which a country could bestow. On the same month, their with three of the printed at Portsmouth, and the next morning in it lord Howe's ship the lotte, at Spithead. His a naval levee on board, d the victorious admiral, enriched with did a gold chain, with medal suspended from it. of both houses of parliament of the city of d the universal acclamation, followed the ements of the sovereign. of the following year ointed general of mdeath of admiral Forally resigned the comwestern squadron in

On the 2d of June in r he was invested with of the garter. The last a life employed against enemies of his country to compose its internal It was the lot of earl ntribute to the restoraect, which he had conry on the sea, to loyalty our. His experience measures to be pursued ent on the alarming ch, in 1797, distressed the nation; while his rtions powerfully proispection of that spirit or a time, changed the of British seamen, and d to recall them to their r of duty and obediwas earl Howe, who grave full of years and ing behind him a name

which will mark one of the most distinguished periods of British glory.

Anecdotes of the late Mr. Bacon.

THIS celebrated sculptor was born, in London, on the 24th of November, 1740. His father was a clothworker, in Southwark. When he was about five years of age, he fell into a pit of a soap-boiler, and must have perished if a man, who then entered the yard, had not discovered the top of his head, and immediately drawn him out. About the same time he fell before a cart, the wheel of which went over his right hand, and must have crushed it, had it not fallen between two projecting stones.— When very young, Mr. Bacon discovered an inclination for drawing; but never made any great proficiency in that art. In the year 1755, and at the age of 14, he was bound apprentice to Mr. Crispe, of Bowchurch-yard, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Mr. Crispe had a manufactory of china, at Lambeth, where Mr. Bacon occasionally went and assisted. His then occupation, indeed, was but a feeble step towards his future acquirements, as he was chiefly employed in forming shepherds, shepherdesses, and such like small ornamental pieces; yet, for a self-taught artist to perform even works like these with taste, and, in less than two years, form (as he did) all the models for the manufactory, was to give indications of no ordinary powers. But, as goodness of heart excels greatness of parts, we ought not to admit recording here a proof of his filial affection. At this early

A a 4

period

period he, in a great measure, supported his parents from the produce of his labours, even to the abridging himself of the necessaries of life. His capacity, however, for greater things discovered itself on the following occasion: * “ In attending the manufactory at Lambeth he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to a pottery, on the same premises, to be burnt. Small circumstances often give rise to important events. From the sight of these models Mr. Bacon was first inspired with an inclination towards his art. He applied himself to it with the most unremitting diligence; his progress was as rapid as his turn for it was sudden and unpremeditated: this will appear from the books published annually by the society for the encouragement of arts, where it may be found, that, between the years 1763 and 1766, inclusive, the first premiums in those classes for which he contended were no less than nine times adjudged to him.” The first of these attempts was made in the year 1758, on a small figure of Peace, after the manner of the antique. It was during Mr. Bacon’s apprenticeship that he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone, which he afterwards perfected. The manufactory now carried on at Lambeth by Mrs. Coade originated with him. About the year 1763 Mr. Bacon first attempted working on marble. As he had never seen this performed, he was led to invent an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble, technically called

getting out the points, which instrument has since been used by other sculptors in England and France. At this time he lived in the city, where his connections were; but, in 1768, he removed to the suburbs of the town; and it was then (about 28 years of age), in the year, that he received his admission into the Royal Academy, in the year, that he received his instructions in his art, long before seen the art of modelling in sculpture regularly performed. The following year the gold medal for sculpture (the first ever given to that body) was decreed to him;† and, about two years after, his reputation was publicly established by the exhibition of his statue of Mars, which recommended him to the notice of the present archbishop of York, having designed to place it in his present majesty in the Christ-Church-college, in the university of Oxford, presented Bacon to his majesty, who was pleased to sit to him for the purpose; and his execution of it added to the fame he had already acquired, procured him the patronage, and an order of the majesty to prepare another, which he intended to present to the University of Göttingen. His majesty was also pleased to give him a third; and he has since executed a fourth, which has been placed in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries. He was soon afterwards elected to the dean and fellows of the Church in forming seven

* What follows, in quotation, is taken from an authentic account in a periodical publication for August, 1790.

† He became an associate in 1770, and an academician in 1778.

particularly the late general the bishop of Durham, and mate of Ireland. In 1773 entered to the society for the improvement of arts two statues of Mars and Venus, which, by a vote of that society, were directed to be placed in a great room. On this occasion Mr. Bacon addressed a letter to the society in the following terms: 'The success which you have done me, in your purchase of my statues of Mars and Venus, affords me an opportunity which I gladly embrace, of acknowledging the many obligations which are due to the society. It was your encouragement which stimulated, and your encouragement which enabled me to pursue those studies which a disadvantageous situation had otherwise rendered difficult, if not impossible. Believe me, gentlemen, I think of the society with pride, and without the highest of the principles on which it is founded; which justly place it at the head of the institutions that do honour to human nature, raise the glory of the nation, and promote the general happiness of mankind.' To this letter the society sent a polite answer, accompanied with their gold medal, the reverse of which is inscribed **GRANT MERIT**. In 1777 he was employed to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in the hospital, Southwark, to the memory of the founder. In the same year a monument is now to be erected by Mr. Bacon to the memory of the late earl of Chatham; and a marble urn executed by him has, by the direction of the earl of Chatham, been placed in the church at Burton Pynsent, Somersetshire, sacred to the memory of the earl of Chatham. The inhabitants of Jersey, having determined

to perpetuate the memory of the gallant major Pierlon, who fell in the defence of that island against the French, the execution of the monument was committed to Mr. Bacon; and the society of All Souls, Oxford, having agreed to erect a statue of the late sir William Blackstone, Mr. Bacon was employed by them for that purpose. In the different competitions with rival artists Mr. Bacon has been almost always successful, there being but one exception out of sixteen instances.—“Of the works of this artist exhibited at different periods at the Royal Academy, the following may be enumerated: statues of Mars and Venus; colossal bust of Jupiter; colossal statue of the Thames; several small figures in marble; and a monument since placed in the cathedral of Bristol, to the memory of Mrs. Draper, celebrated by Sterne under the name of Eliza. But the most important work hitherto presented to the world by Mr. Bacon is the monument of lord Chatham, erected in Westminster-abbey at the public expense. This will at all times remain a proof of the genius of the artist who produced it; an artist who has acquired his fame without foreign instruction or study in the schools of Italy, and who may be produced as a proof, not only that “genius is the growth of,” but may be fully ripened in, “the British isle, unassisted by such aid.” When young, his abilities as an artist were not called in question, except with respect to the antique, of which some affirmed he understood nothing. On this occasion he modeled his large head of Jupiter Tonans, which was inspected by several eminent connoisseurs, and mistaken for a fine antique; they even

even inquired, "from what temple abroad it had been brought." It is not the design of these memoirs to present a regular list of his works, and much less to enter into a critical investigation of their respective merits: they are before the public, and will best speak for themselves. Besides those monuments already mentioned, the most considerable are, lord Chatham's, in Guildhall; the bronze group in the square of Somerset-house; lady Miller's, at Bath; lord Rodney's, at Jamaica; lord Heathfield's, at Buckland, near Plymouth; earl and countess of Effingham's, at Jamaica; sir George Pococke's and bishop Thomas's, in Westminster-abbey; Mr. Howard's and Dr. Johnson's, in St. Paul's: * and the Pediment of the East India house. Mr. Bacon had under his hand at the time of his death the monuments of Mr. Whitbread; sir William Jones; Mr. Mason, the poet; dean Milner; General Dundas, for St. Paul's; captains Harvey and Hutt, for the Abbey; a group for India, containing a colossal statue of marquis Cornwallis; an equestrian bronze of William the Third, for St. James's square; with some others of less importance.— This distinguished artist and excellent man was suddenly attacked with an inflammation in his stomach, on the evening of Sunday, August 4, 1799, which carried him off in two days. During this short illness he expressed a firm reliance on that sure foundation on which he had long and consistently built. He departed on Wednesday morning, August 7, in the 59th year of his age; leaving two sons and three

daughters by his first wife, and sons by his last, the surviving. In person Mr. Bacon was at least 8 inches high; of a fair complexion and interesting countenance expressive of his natural vivacity, tenderness, and address. In communicating his ideas he was sometimes forcible and happy, but frequently circuitous and obscure. He was successful burst like light from a cloud, but, unlike the meteor, it remained to enlighten to warm. He had a peculiarity in illustrating his concepts by emblems and analogies; and strong sympathies were frequently accompanied with his tears. He was naturally irritable, but not all vindictive; warm in his sentiments, but more disposed to his wrongs than to resent them. His habits were frugal, but not rigorous. While he preserved himself from mixing with a dissipated and dangerous world, he tried every means to render their society delightful, and spared no effort that could make it so. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a steady friend, a loyalist, and an honest man. It only remains to be added that, in perfect consistency with the character described above, Mr. Bacon ordered to be placed over his grave a plain stone with the following inscription (after the rate) to be placed over his grave

"What I was as an artist, seem of some importance while I live

BUT

What I really was, as a believer in Jesus, is the only thing of importance now."

* See his modest letter to Mr. Nichols on these two monuments, Gent. Mag. LXVI. p. 180.

of James Burnett, Lord Monboddo.

gentleman died at the advanced age of 85.* He was on the bench, in succession to Lord Monboddo. His lordship succeeded an advocate in 1737, on the 12th of February, 1767, he was raised to the bench in the room of Lord Milton, appointed a Lord of Session on the 4th of June, 1742, and succeeded Sir John Lauder, Lord of Session, admitted Nov. 1, 1742. Thus three persons have worn the same gown for 110

years. His private life was spent in the exercise of all the social virtues, and the enjoyment of much domesticity. He had married Lady Monboddo, a very amiable woman, by whom he had a son and two daughters. Although rigidly correct in his habits of life, he delighted much in the society of his friends, and as often as he could number among them some of the most eminent of those distinguished in Scotland by talents, literature, or genuine genius. His conversation and manner were those of those who esteemed themselves most was the late Lord Monboddo, a man who possessed a portion of the same overbearing magnanimity of disposition, the same impeachable integrity as a judge, the same partial fondness for the sciences and the fine arts. His was a very promising boy, in whose life he took great delight, but he was snatched away from us by a premature death. As it was too late for sorrow to avail, the afflicted

father stifled the emotions of nature in his breast, and wound up the energies of his soul to the firmest tone of stoical fortitude. He was, in like manner, bereaved of his excellent lady, the object of his dearest tenderness; and he endured the loss with a similar firmness, fitted to do honour either to philosophy or to religion. In addition to his office as a judge in the supreme civil court in Scotland, an offer was made to him of a seat in the court of justice, the supreme criminal court. But, though the emoluments of this would have made a convenient addition to his income, he refused to accept it; lest its business should too much detach him from the pursuit of his favourite studies. His patrimonial estate was small; not affording a revenue of more than 300*l.* a year; yet, he would not raise the rents, would never dismiss a poor tenant for the sake of any augmentation or emolument offered by a richer stranger; and, indeed, shewed no particular solicitude to accomplish any improvement upon his lands, save that of having the number of persons who should reside upon them as tenants, and be there sustained by their produce, to be, if possible superior to the population of any equal portion of the lands of his neighbours.

The vacation of the court of session afforded him sufficient leisure to retire every year, in spring and in autumn, to the country; and he used then to dress in a style of simplicity, as if he had been only a plain farmer; and to live among the people upon his estate, with all the kind familiarity and attention of an aged father among his grown up

* See before, page 22, for a notice of his death.

children.

children. It was there he had the pleasure of receiving Dr. Samuel Johnson, with his friend James Boswell, at the time when these two gentlemen were upon their well-known tour through the Highlands of Scotland. Johnson admired nothing in literature so much as the display of a keen discrimination of human character, a just apprehension of the principles of moral action, and that vigorous common sense which is the most happily applicable to the ordinary conduct of life. Monboddo delighted in the refinements, the subtleties, the abstractions, the affectations of literature; and, in comparison with these, despised the grossness of modern taste and of common affairs. Johnson thought learning and science to be little valuable, except so far as they could be made subservient to the purposes of living usefully and happily with the world, upon his own terms. Monboddo's favourite science taught him to look down with contempt upon all sublunary, and especially upon all modern things; and to fit life to literature and philosophy, not literature and philosophy to life. James Boswell, therefore, in carrying Johnson to visit Monboddo, probably thought of pitting them one against another, as two game cocks, and promised himself much sport from the colloquial contest which he expected to ensue between them. But Monboddo was too hospitable and courteous to enter into keen contention with a stranger in his own house. There was much talk between them, but no angry controversy, no exasperation of that dislike for each other's well-known peculiarities with which they had met. Johnson, it is true, still con-

tinued to think Lord Monboddo what he called a *prig* in literature.

Lord Monboddo used frequently to visit London, to which he was drawn by the opportunity that great metropolis affords of enjoying the conversation of a vast number of men of sound erudition. A journey to the capital became a favourite amusement of his periods of vacation from business of the court to which he belonged; and, for a time, he made this journey once a year. A chaise, a vehicle that was not in common use among the ancients, considered as an engine of idleness and sloth, which it was not graceful for a man to make use of in travelling. To be dragged at the tail of a horse, instead of mounted upon his back, seemed, in his eyes, to be a truly ludicrous degradation of the genuine dignity of human nature. In all his journeys, therefore, between Edinburgh and London, he was wont to ride on horseback, with a single servant attending him. He continued this practice, without finding it too fatiguing for his strength, till he was upwards of eighty years of age. Within these few years, on his return home, a last visit, which he made on purpose to take leave, before he died of all his old friends in London, he became exceedingly ill upon the road, and was unable to proceed, and had he not been overtaken by a Scotch friend, who prevailed upon him to travel the remainder of the way in a carriage, he might perhaps, have actually perished by the way side, or breathed his last in some dirty inn. Since that time he has not again attempted an equestrian journey to London.

In London, his visits were exceedingly acceptable to all

r of the literary or
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at court; and the
ave taken a pleasure
with the old man
wishing notice that
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d to mingle, with
n, with the learned
us, at the house of
e. However, after
friend, Mr. Harris,
sensible diminution
he had been wont
society of London.

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tenor of mind too
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in the open air, and
e cold bath was a
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ecourse in all seasons,
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exercise. It is said,
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occasionally walking
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ith fresh and cool air,
utary.

daughter became,
ce, the wife of Kirk-
mson, esq. a gentle-
s a respectable office
session, and is univer-

sally beloved and esteemed. His
second daughter, in personal loveli-
ness one of the finest women of the
age, was beheld in every public
place with general admiration, and
was sought in marriage by many
suits. Her mind was endowed
with all her father's benevolence
of temper, and with all his taste for
elegant literature, without any por-
tion of his whim and caprice. It
was her chief delight to be the
nurse and the companion of his de-
clining age.

It is she who is elegantly praised
in one of the papers of the Mirror,
as rejecting the most flattering and
advantageous opportunities of set-
tlement in marriage, that she might
amuse a father's loneliness, nurse the
sickly infirmity of his age, and cheer
him with all the tender cares of
filial affection and self denial. Her
presence contributed to draw around
him, in his house, and at his table,
all that was truly respectable among
the youth of his country. She
mingled in the world of fashion,
without sharing its follies; and
heard those flatteries which are
there addressed to youth and beauty,
without being betrayed to that light
and selfish vanity which is often the
only sentiment that fills the heart of
the high praised beauty. She de-
lighted in reading, in literary con-
versation, in poetry, and in the fine
arts, without contracting, from this
taste, any of that pedantic self-con-
ceit and affectation which usually
characterize literary ladies, and
whose presence often frightens away
the domestic virtues, the graces,
the delicacies, and all the more in-
teresting charms of the sex. When
Burns, the well known Scottish
poet, first arrived from the plough,
in Ayrshire, to publish his poems in
Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, there was none by whom he was more zealously patronized than by lord Monboddo and his lovely daughter. No man's feelings were ever more powerfully or exquisitely alive than those of the rustic bard, to the emotions of gratitude, or to the admiration of the good and fair. In a poem which he at that time wrote, as a panegyric address to Edinburgh, he took occasion to celebrate the beauty and excellence of Miss Burnet, in, perhaps, the finest stanza of the whole :

“ Thy daughters bright thy walks adorn,
Gay as the gilded summer sky,
Sweet as the dewy milk-white thorn,
Dear as the raptur'd thrill of joy !
Fair Burnet strikes th' adoring eye ;
Heav'n's beauties on my fancy shine,
I see the *Sire of Love* on high,
And own his work, indeed, divine ! ”

She was the ornament of the elegant society of the city in which she resided, her father's pride, and the comfort of his domestic life in his declining years. Every amiable and every noble sentiment was fami-

liar to her heart, every female virtue was exemplified in her. Yet; this woman, thus lovely, elegant, thus wife and virtuous, whose life, for the consolation of her father, should have been prolonged till she had closed his eyes in peace ; who, for a blessing to society, should have been prolonged till she had set the same example in the discharge of the duties of daughter and mother which she had exhibited in performing those of a daughter. This woman was cut off in the flower of her age, and left her father bereft of the last tender tie which bound him to society and to life. She died about six years since of consumption ; a disease that in our land proves too often fatal to the loveliest and most promising youth, the fair and the young. His philosophy, nor the stupor of the feelings of extreme age were capable of preventing lord Monboddo from being very much affected by so grievous a loss. From that time he began to decline exceedingly in his health and

NATURAL HISTORY.

*the Forest, on the East
England, by Joseph Correa
LL.D. F.R.S. and A.S.
Philosophical Transactions
of the Royal Society.*

y, more perhaps than
other branch of natural
e exists a necessity of
ating the facts observed
as which, in order to
n, may occur to the
observer. In the pre-
this science, every well
fact increases our still
c of real knowledge;
e contrary, the reason-
e enabled to make, are
ingenious guesses, which
and mislead the judge-
all therefore endeavour,
; to give, first, a mere
of the object, unmixed
systematical ideas, and
ards offer such conjec-
cause as seem to me to
ended on observation.
common report in Lin-
at a large extent of
or, situated along its
sible only in the lowest
year, was chiefly com-
ecayed trees. These
ked in Mitchel's chart
by the name of *clay*
re village of Huttoft,
which they principally

lie, seems to have derived its name
from them. In the month of Sep-
tember, 1796, I went to Sutton, on
the coast of Lincolnshire, in com-
pany with the right honourable pre-
sident of the society, in order to
examine their extent and nature.—
The 19th of the month, being the
first day after the equinoctial full
moon, when the lowest ebbs were
to be expected, we went in a boat,
at half past twelve at noon, and
soon after set foot upon one of the
largest islets then appearing. Its
exposed surface was about thirty
yards long, and twenty-five wide,
when the tide was at the lowest.
A great number of similar islets
were visible round us, chiefly to the
eastward and southward; and the
fishermen, whose authority on this
point is very competent, say, that
similar moors are to be found along
the whole coast, from Skegness to
Grimsby, particularly off Addle-
thorpe and Mablethorpe. The chan-
nels dividing the islets were, at the
time we saw them, wide, and of va-
rious depths; the islets themselves
ranging generally from east to west
in the largest dimension.

We visited them again in the
ebbs of the 20th and 21st; and,
though it generally did not ebb so
far as we expected, we could not-
withstanding ascertain, that they
consisted almost entirely of roots,
trunks,

trunks, branches, and leaves of aquatic plants. The remains of some of these trees were still standing on their roots; while the trunks of the greater part lay scattered on the ground, in every possible direction. The bark of the trees and roots appeared generally as fresh as when they were growing; in that of the birches particularly, of which a great quantity was found, even the thin silvery membranes of the outer skin were discernible. The timber of all kinds, on the contrary, was decomposed and soft, in the greatest part of the trees; in some, however, it was firm, especially in the knots. The people of the country have often found among them very sound pieces of timber, fit to be employed for several economical purposes.

The sorts of wood which are still distinguishable are birch, fir, and oak. Other woods evidently exist in these islets, of some of which we found the leaves in the soil; but our present knowledge of the comparative anatomy of timbers, is not so far advanced as to afford us the means of pronouncing with confidence respecting their species. In general, the trunks, branches, and roots of the decayed trees, were considerably flattened; which is a phenomenon observed in the *Surtarbrand* or fossil wood of Iceland, and which Scheuchzer remarked also in the fossil wood found in the neighbourhood of the lake of Thun, in Switzerland.

The soil to which the trees are affixed, and in which they grew, is a soft greasy clay; but, for many inches above its surface, the soil is entirely composed of rotten leaves, scarcely distinguishable to the eye, many of which may be separated,

by putting the soil in with dexterously and patiently with a spatula, or a blunt knife. By this method, I obtained some leaves of *illex aquifolium*, which is now in the Herbarium of the hon. sir Joseph Banks; and other leaves which, though I suspect, seem to belong to some of willow. In this stratum of ten leaves, we could also find several roots of *arundo* plants.

These islets, according to the most accurate information at least twelve miles in length, and about a mile in breadth, extend to Sutton shore. The water about them, towards the shore, gradually deepens suddenly, to form a steep bank. The space between the several islets, the islets are dry, in the lowest part of the year, are from four to six feet deep; their bottoms are of sand, and their direction generally from east to west.

A well dug at Sutton, Searby, shows that a mud of the same nature is found under the water in that part of the country to a depth of sixteen feet: corresponding very nearly on the same level as that which constitutes the bottom. The disposition of the strata found to be as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|---|
| Clay, | - | - |
| Moor, similar to that of | | |
| the islets, | from 3 | |
| Soft moor, like the scow | | |
| erings of a ditch bot | | |
| tom, mixed with shel | | |
| and fit, | - | - |
| Marly clay, | - | - |
| Chalk rock, | from 1 | |
| Clay, | - | - |
| Gravel and water; th | | |
| a chalybeate taste. | | |

ascertain the course of the stratum of decayed wood, sir Joseph Banks was engaged to be made, in the name of the Royal Society, at Mablethorpe. The nature of the stratum is similar to that of the islets, and of the islets, very nearly on the same level, four feet thick, and unaltered.

The appearance of the roots is as we observed, perpendicular, according to the observation of Joseph Banks, the Blankeney fen, and in the east fen in Lincolnshire, where barks, like those of the islets, being there also found. This moor extends to the Lincolnshire fens, traced as far as Peterborough, more than sixty miles to Sutton. On the north side of the islets, according to the observation, extend as far as the south side of the Humber; and the circumstance, that the tracts of low lands on the south banks of that river are above its mouth, the stratum of decayed wood and shrubs, exactly as observed at Sutton; Axholme isle, a tract of land in length, by five inches, at Hatfield-chase, extends one hundred thousand acres. Dugdale was the first of these places; the first in the second.

The roots are there likewise standing in the places where they grew; the trunks lie prostrate. The woods are of the same species as at Sutton. Roots of aquatic plants and reeds are likewise mixed with them; and they are covered by a stratum of some yards of soil, the thickness of which, though not ascertained with exactness by the above-mentioned observers, we may easily conceive to correspond with that which covers the stratum of decayed wood at Sutton, by the circumstance of the roots being (according to Mr. Richardson's observations†) only visible when the water is low, where a channel was cut, which has left them uncovered.

Little doubt can be entertained of the moory islets of Sutton being a part of this extensive subterraneous stratum, which, by some inroad of the sea, has been there stripped of its covering of soil.—The identity of the levels; that of the species of trees; the roots of these affixed, in both, to the soil where they grew; and, above all, the flattened shape of the trunks, branches, and roots, found in the islets, (which can only be accounted for by the heavy pressure of a superinduced stratum,) are sufficient reasons for this opinion.

Such a wide spread assemblage of vegetable ruins, lying almost in the same level, and that level generally under the common mark of low water, must naturally strike the observer, and give birth to the following questions:

1. What is the epoch of this destruction?

• History of Embanking and Draining. Chap. xxvii.

† Philos. Trans. Vol. XXII. p. 980.

‡ Philos. Trans. Vol. XIX. p. 528.

2. By what agency was it effected?

In answer to these questions, I will venture to submit the following reflections :

The fossil remains of vegetables hitherto dug up in so many parts of the globe, are, on a close inspection, found to belong to two very different states of our planet. The parts of vegetables, and their impressions, found in mountains of a calcareous, schistous, or even sometimes of a calcareous nature, are chiefly of plants now existing between the tropics, which could neither have grown in the latitudes in which they are dug up, nor have been carried and deposited there by any of the acting forces under the present constitution of nature. The formation, indeed, of the very mountains in which they are buried, and the nature and disposition of the materials which compose them, are such as we cannot account for by any of the actions and re-actions which, in the actual state of things, take place on the surface of the earth. We must necessarily recur to that period in the history of our planet, when the surface of the ocean was at least so much above its present level, as to cover even the summits of these secondary mountains which contain the remains of tropical plants. The changes which these vegetables have suffered in their substance, is almost total : they commonly retain only the external configuration of what they originally were. Such is the state in which they have been found in England, by Llwyllyn; in France, by Jussieu; in the Netherlands, by Burtin; not to mention instances in more distant countries. Some of the impressions or remains

of plants found in soils of the same nature, which were, by more and less enlightened oryctologists supposed to belong to plants actually growing in temperate climates, seem, on accurate investigation, to have been parts of vegetables. In fact, whether we suppose them to have grown on the spot where they are found, or have been carried thither from different parts, by the force of a pelting flood, it is equally difficult to conceive, how organized plants, which, in order to live, require a vast difference in temperature in seasons, could live on the spot, or how their remains (from climates so widely distant) brought together to the same place by one common dislocating agent. To this ancient order of fossil vegetables belong whatever remains of vegetable shape, found in coal-mines, and (to judge from the places where they have been found) the greater part of the impressions of woods. But, from the present state of the trees which are the subject of this memoir, and the situation and nature of the places in which they are found, it is very clear that they do not belong to this primeval order of vegetable ruins.

The second order of fossil vegetables, comprehends those found in strata of clay or sand, and materials which are the result of depositions of the sea or of agents still at work under the present constitution of our planet. These vegetable remains are found in such flat countries as may be considered to be of a new formation. Their vegetable organization subsists, at least in part : and the vegetable substance has

in colour, smell, or alterations which are the development of bituminous parts, or progress towards Such are the fossil veins in Cornwall, by Essex, by Derham; in by De la Pryme and and in foreign countries naturalists. These are found at different of them much below level of the sea, but in dy strata (evidently be- modern formation), and oubtedly, been carried from place, and deposited force of great rivers or it has been observed to the Mississippi.* In es, however, these trees are found standing on generally in low or es, above, or very little actual level of the sea. last description of fossil the decayed trees here ertainly belong. They en transported by cur- ers; but, though stand- native soil we cannot level in which they are e the same as that in grew. It would have ible for any of these rbs to vegetate so near d below the common water: the waves would racts of land, and hinder tion. We cannot con- he surface of the ocean en lower than it now is; trary, we are led by phænomena to believe,

that the level of the waters in our globe is much below what it was in former periods; we must therefore conclude, that the forest here described grew in a level high enough to permit its vegetation; and that the force (whatever it was) which destroyed it, lowered the level of the ground where it stood.

There is a force of subsidence (particular in soft ground) which being a natural consequence of gravity, slowly though perpetually operating, has its action sometimes quickened and rendered sudden by extraneous causes; for instance, by earthquakes. The slow effects of this force of subsidence have been accurately remarked in many places; examples also of its sudden action are recorded in almost every history of great earthquakes. The shores of Alexandria, according to Dolo- mieu's observations, are a foot lower than they were in the time of the Ptolemies. Donati, in his natural history of the Adriatic, has remark- ed, seemingly with great accuracy, the effects of this subsidence at Ve- nice; at Pola, in Iliria; at Lissa, Bua, Zara, and Diclo, on the coast of Dalmatia. In England, Borlase has given, in the Philosophical Transactions,† a curious observa- tion of a subsidence, of at least six- teen feet, in the ground between Sampson and Trescow islands, in Scilly. The soft and low ground between the towns of Thorne and Gowle, in Yorkshire, a space of many miles, has so much subsided in latter times, that some old men of Thorne affirmed, " That whereas they could before see little of the steeple (of Gowle), they now see

veniere sur les Depots du Mississippi. Journ. de Phys. Vol. XXI. p. 230. VIII. p. 62.

planted vine-stems climb the loftiest trees, and, twining with flowering ivies form festoons and hedges. The contrasts of the orchards and the rich verdure with the beautiful wilderness which the adjacent mountains and rocks present, which in some places rise among the clouds, and in others are fallen in ruins; the natural fountains and cascades that agreeably present their rushing waters; lastly, the near view of the sea, where the sight is lost in the unbounded prospect: all these beauties together form so picturesque and delightful a whole, that even the enraptured muse of the poet or the painter would be unable to conceive any thing more charming. The simple manner of life of the good-humoured Highland Tartars, who inhabit these paradisaical vales; their turf-covered cottages, some hewn in the rock on the mountain's side, others placed amidst the luxuriant foliage of the surrounding orchards; the roving flocks of goats and sheep clinging to the declivities of the solitary rock; the sound of the pastoral flute, re-echoing its plaintive tones among the hills—every thing here renews the image of the golden age, its innocence and simplicity; every thing contributes to cherish the propensity to an artless, retired, and rural life, and we for a second time gain a fondness for the abode of mortals,

which the horrors of war, the did pursuit of wealth in cities, find the luxury which the train of all the social render so soon intolerable to sincere votaries of wisdom.*

*Account of the Ice-Fox; from
same.*

THIS animal is found in Russia, from the Aleutians and from Kamtschatka districts of the Petschora and Kama; but the quality of it in this extensive region is extremely different. The finest fables from Yakutsk and Nertschinsk among these are likewise, rarely, yellow, and extreme white fables. The Kamtschatka fables are the largest. Their skin is thick and long, but not very black, therefore of them go to China, where they are coloured. At the time of the conquest of that country, there were there in such extraordinary numbers, that a single hunter easily bring away sixty, eighty more of these animals in a day, and they were held in such estimation by the Kamtschadals, that they deemed the more useful a dog to be of twice the value, and a fox of ten rubles-worth of iron-work. There was no difficulty to obtain them, of five or six hundred rubles for a fox; and whoever had a

* To the generality of readers it may not be a matter of indifference to learn, that the philosopher from whose pen this passage proceeds, resides at present, according to his wish, in the country, the beauties whereof he here paints in such warm and glowing colours. As the health of this famous naturalist rendered his living in a warm climate necessary, on his request to the late empress, he obtained not only immediate permission to choose for himself a place in her dominions, but also, on his pitching upon that purpose, an estate in that province, and to the forming of his establishment a present of ten thousand rubles.

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*Description of the mountainous Part
of the Province of Taurida; from
Mr. Tooke's View of the Russian
Empire.*

ONE of the mildest and most
fertile regions of the empire
is the beautiful semicircular and
amphitheatral vale, formed by the
Tauridan mountains on their side
along the shores of Euxine.

These vallies, which are blessed
with the climate of Anatolia and
the Lesser Asia, where the winter
is scarcely sensible, where the
primroses and spring-saffron bloom
in February and often in January,
and where the oak frequently re-
tains its foliage the whole winter
through, are, in regard to botany
and rural economy, the noblest
tract in Taurida, and perhaps in
the whole extent of the empire.
Here are seen thriving and flou-
rishing in open air the ever-verdant
laurel, the oil-tree, the fig, the
lotus, the pomegranate, and the
celtis, which perhaps are the re-
mains of Grecian cultivation; with
the manna-bearing ash, the tur-
pentine-tree, the tanbark-tree, the
strawberry-tree from Asia Minor,
and many others. This last par-
ticularly covers the steepest cliffs
of the shore, and beautifies them
in winter by its perpetual foliage
and the red rind of its thick
stem. In these happy vales, the
forests consist of fruit-trees of
every kind, or rather the forest is
only a large orchard left entirely
to itself. On the shores of the
sea, the caper-bushes propagate
themselves spontaneously; without
the assistance of art, the wild or

and papers in the Brussels *Mémoires*; also *Journ. de Phys.* T. XXXIV.

On our first arrival, they bit off the noses, the fingers and toes of our dead, while we were preparing the grave; and thronged in such a manner about the infirm and the sick, that it was with difficulty we could keep them off. Every morning we saw these audacious animals patrolling about among the sea-lions and sea-bears lying on the strand, smelling at such as were asleep, to discover whether some of them might not be dead; if that happened to be the case, they proceeded to dissect him immediately, and presently after all were at work in dragging the parts away: because the sea-lions of a night, in their sleep, frequently overlay their young, they examine, as if conscious of this circumstance, every morning the whole herd of them, one by one, and immediately drag away the dead cubs from their dams. When these busy animals could not get hold on what they wanted, for example, the clothes we occasionally put off, they voided their excrements upon it, and then scarcely one of the rest passed by without doing the same. From all circumstances it was clear to us, that they could never before have seen a human being, and that the dread of man is not innate in the brutes, but must be grounded on long experience.

An Account of the Pearl-Fishery in the Gulph of Manar, in March and April, 1797, by Henry J. Le Beck, Esq. From the Asiatic Researches, Vol. 5.

FROM the accounts of the former pearl-fisheries at Ceylon, it will be found, that none have ever been so productive as this year's.

It was generally supposed that the renter would be infallibly ruined, as the sum he paid for the present fishery was thought exorbitant when compared with what had been formerly given; but this conjecture in the event appeared ill founded, as it proved extremely profitable and lucrative.

The farmer this time was a Tamil merchant, who for the privilege of fishing with more than the usual number of donies or boats, paid between two and three hundred thousand Porto-novo pagodas, a sum nearly double the usual rent.

These boats he farmed out again to individuals in the best manner he could, but for want of a sufficient number of divers, some of them could not be employed.

The fishing, which commonly began about the middle of February, if wind and weather allowed, was this year, for various reasons, delayed till the end of the month; yet so favourable was the weather, that the renter was able to take advantage of the permission granted by the agreement, to fish a little longer than the usual period of thirty days.

The fishery cannot well be continued after the setting in of the southern monsoon, which usually happens about the 15th of April, as, after that time, the boats would not be able to reach the pearl-banks, and the water being then so troubled by heavy seas, diving would be impracticable; in addition to which, the sea-weed, a species of *fecus*, driven in by the southerly wind, and which spreads to a considerable distance from the shore, would be an impediment.

Many of the divers, being Roman Catholics, leave the fishery on Sunday.

divine service in their poo; but if either a Hindoo festival happens fishing days, or if obliged by stormy weather, accident, this lost time obliging the Catholics to Sundays.

If sharks, as we shall see, is also another cause. These, amongst others, are the reasons that, in some months, (from February to April) more than thirty persons are employed in the fishery. The number would be insufficient to visit all the banks (each of which has an appropriate name, such as Manar and Tamul,) it is necessary to make a contract annually for the whole banks have been left to

the neglect of time required for the fishery, or from one general neglect, has not yet been remedied; it was, therefore, to depute some persons to visit the banks annually, and in my opinion, whether a contract should be undertaken with success? *

From our accounts, which I received from good authority, and the experience of those who have been at examinations, I conceive that every seven years such a contract could be attempted with success, as this interval is necessary for the pearl-shells to grow: I am also of this opinion, by a re-

port made by a Dutch governor at Jafnas of all the fisheries that have been undertaken at Ceylon since 1722; a translation of which is to be found in Wolfe's Travels into Ceylon. But the ruinous condition in which the divers leave the pearl-banks at each fishery, by attending only to the profit of individuals, and not to that of the public, is one great cause, that it requires twice the above mentioned space of time, and sometimes longer, for rendering the fishing productive. They do not pay the least attention, to spare the young and immature shells that contain no pearl; heaps of them are seen thrown out of the boats as useless, on the beach between Manar and Aripoo. If these had been suffered to remain in their native beds, they would, no doubt, have produced many fine pearls. It might, therefore, be advisable, to oblige the boat people to throw them into the sea again, before the boats leave the bank. If this circumspection, in sparing the small pearl-shells, to perpetuate the breed was always observed, succeeding fisheries might be expected sooner, and with still greater success: but the neglect of this simple precaution will, I fear, be attended with similar fatal consequences here, as have already happened to the pearl-banks on the coast of Persia, South America, and Sweden, where the fisheries are by no means so profitable at present as they were formerly.

Another cause of the destruction of numbers of both old and young pearl-shells, is the anchoring of so

many boats, who assisted at one of the last visits, being an engineer, drew plans, by which their situation and size are now better known than for-

merely Manar, is a Tamul word, and signifies a sandy river, from the fact that the sea at that place.

many

many boats on the banks, almost all of them use differently formed, clumsy, heavy, wooden anchors, large stones, &c. &c. If this evil cannot be entirely prevented, it might, at least, be greatly lessened, by obliging them to use anchors of a particular sort, and less destructive.

This season the Sewel bank only was fished, which lies above twenty miles to the westward of Aripoo, opposite to the fresh water rivers of Moofalee Modagam and Pomparipoo. It has been observed, that the pearls on the north-west part of this bank, which consists of rock, are of a clearer water than those found on the south-east, nearest the shore, growing on corals and sand.

Condatchy is situated in a bay, forming nearly a half moon, and is a waste, landy district, with some miserable huts built on it. The water is bad and brackish, and the soil produces only a few, widely scattered, stunted trees and bushes. Those persons who remain here during the fishery are obliged to get their water for drinking from Aripoo, a village with a small old fort, lying about four miles to the southward. Tigers, porcupines, wild hogs, pangolines, or the Ceylon armadillos, are, amongst other quadrupeds, here common. Of amphibia, there are tortoises, especially the *testudo geometrica* and various kinds of snakes. A conchologist meets here with a large field

for his inquiries. The which I made to the people in the fishery, to encourage to collect all sorts of shells, the divers bring on shore, but little effect; as they were much taken up in searching for mother of pearl shells to present to any other object. Hence my endeavours were not useless; I will specify here the number I collected during the stay: different kinds of *patulum porphyreum*, *solen*, *Vanus castrensis*, Linn.† *ostrea*, § *ostrea*, Forsk. *ostrea*, *ostrea*, || *mytilus himala*, *spondylus crocius*, *pholas*, Linn.†† *nutra episcopalis*, *lepas striata* Pennant, (the *liric*.) *patella tricornata*, *bulia perfecta maculata*, *bulia*, *porcellana salita*, *strepibus scorio*, and other of the kinds. Amongst the valuable species of *spongia*, *line*, *satularia*, &c. a great number of sea stars, and other marine productions, that cannot be put in spirits, but should be dried on the spot. These, as well as a description of the different shells, are the worthy of our attention, and deserve farther investigation, as we are very deficient in this branch of natural history.

During the fishing season, the fertile, barren place, Condatchy offers to our view a scene novel and astonishing. At

* Scallops.

† Alpha cockle.

‡ Hammer oyster; these were pretty large, but many broken and some covered with alcaious crust. It is very probable that, among those, there may be some white ones.

** Swallow muscle.

†† Diving snail, (Grew, Mus.)

‡ Radiated razor shell.

§ Double cocks-comb.

†† The wood piercer.

§§ Salt-coury, Kl.

us mixture of thousands of
e of different colours, coun-
casts, and occupations, the
er of tents and huts, erected
e sea shore, with their shops
ars before each of them; and
any boats returning on shore in
afternoon, generally, richly
; all together form a spectacle
ly new to an European eye.
owner runs to his respective
as soon as it reaches the shore,
pes of finding it fraught with
use treasure, which is often
greater in imagination than
shell; and though he is dis-
inted one day, he relies with
er certainty on the next, look-
ward to the fortune promised
y his stars, as he thinks it im-
le for the astrological predic-
of his Bráhmén to err.

prevent riot and disorder, an
r with a party of Malays is
ned here. They occupy a
square, where they have a
piece and a flag staff for signals.
ere and there you meet with
ers, jewellers, and merchants
l discriptions; also, futtlers of-
g provisions and other articles
atisfy the sensual appetite and
ry. But by far the greater
ber are occupied with the
ls. Some are busily employed
orting them; for which purpose
make use of small brass plates
drated with holes of different
; others are weighing and of-
g them to the purchaser;
e others are drilling or boring
; which they perform for a

The instrument, these people
y about with them for this pur-
is of a very simple construc-
but requires much skill and
cile to use it; it is made in the

following manner: the principal
part consists of a piece of soft wood,
of an obtuse, inverted, conical shape,
about six inches high and four in
diameter in its plain surface; this
is supported by three wooden feet,
each of which is more than a foot
in length. Upon the upper flat part
of this machine are holes, or pits,
for the larger pearls, and the smal-
ler ones are beat in with a wooden
hammer. On the right side of this
stool, half a cocoa nut shell is fasten-
ed, which is filled with water. The
drilling instruments are iron spindles,
of various sizes, adapted to the dif-
ferent dimensions of the pearls,
which are turned round in a wooden
head by a bow. The pearls being
placed on the flat surface of the
inverted cone, as already mention-
ed, the operator sitting on a mat,
presses on the wooden head of his
instrument with the left hand,
while, with his right, he moves the
bow which turns round the movea-
ble part of the drill; at the same
time, he moistens the pearl, occasi-
onally dipping the little finger of the
same hand into the water of the co-
coa nut shell, with a dexterity that
can only be attained by constant
practice.

Among the crowd are found va-
gabonds of every description, such
as *Pandarams*, *Andee*, or *Hindu*,
monks, fakirs, beggars, and the
like, who are impertinently trouble-
some. Two of these wretches par-
ticularly attracted the attention of
the mob, though their superstitious
penance must have disgusted a man
of the least reflection; one had a
gridiron, of one and a half foot
long and the same in breadth, fast-
ened round his neck, with which
he always walked about, nor did he
take it off either when eating or
sleeping;

sleeping; the other had fastened round that member, which decency forbids me to mention, a brass ring, and fixed to it was a chain, of a fathom in length, trailing on the ground, the links of this chain were as thick as a man's finger, and the whole was exhibited in a most scandalous manner.

The pestilential smell occasioned by the numbers of putrifying pearl-fishes, renders the atmosphere of Condatchey so insufferably offensive when the south-west wind blows, that it sensibly affects the olfactory nerves of any one unaccustomed to such cadaverous smells. This putrefaction generates immense numbers of worms, flies, muskitoes, and other vermin; all together forming a scene strongly displeasing to the senses.

Those who are not provided with a sufficient stock of money suffer great hardships, as not only all kinds of provisions are very dear, but even every drop of good water must be paid for. Those who drink the brackish water of this place are often attacked by sickness. It may easily be conceived what an effect the extreme heat of the day, the cold of the night, the heavy dews, and the putrid smell, must have on weak constitutions. It is, therefore, no wonder that of those who fall sick many die, and many more return home with fevers, fluxes, or other equally fatal disorders.

The many disappointments, usually experienced by the lower classes of men in particular, make them of

ten repeat of their coming. They are oftened ruined, and risk all they are worth to get pearl-shells; however, the many instances of their misfortune beyond all expectation, particular circumstance of it fell within my own observation. A day-labourer bought three for a copper fanam (about the value of two-pence) and was so ill as to find one of the largest which the fishery produces in the season.

The divers appointed for every are not all procured at many came from the coast of Mandel and Malabar, each has its distinguishing mark. A boat ten o'clock at night fired as a signal, when they Condatchey with an easterly wind, under the direction of a lot. If the wind continues they reach the bank before begin diving at sun-rise, and continue till the west or sunset in, with which the The moment they appear the colours are hoisted at staff, and in the afternoon to an anchor, so that the the boats are thereby enabled their cargoes out before night may amount to 30,000 of divers have been active and successful.

Each boat carries twenty and five heavy diving stores, and use of ten divers, who are from Tamul, *kooty kárer*, the crew consists of a tank boat-man, and ten row-

* The East India pearl-shell is well known to be the *matrix perlarum* (mentioned by Rumphius, or the *mytilus margaritifera* of Linneus; consequently the pearl-oyster must be erroneous; however, as it has long been in common use, we are excused for continuing it.

ing up the divers and a stone is a piece of iron, a foot long, six inches wide, and of a pyramidical shape, flat at the top and bottom. A rope is put through a hole in the middle. Some of the divers use a kind of stone, shaped like a half-moon, to bind round their feet, so that their feet may not slip. These are artificial stones, made at Condatchey. The weight of the stone, or pyramidical stone, usually weighs about thirty pounds. A boat has more than twenty divers, the crew are either natives or Europeans.

At Ceylon and elsewhere, diving is not attended with the same difficulties as authors imagine. The divers, consisting of Christians and religions, (though some are arrawer* and Mussulmen) make their bodies tight with oil, nor do they stop their mouths, or noses, with anything to prevent the entrance of water. They are ignorant of diving bells, bladder, double flexible pipes, and the injunctions of the church. They use no food or drink, nor till they return to the shore have they bathed themselves in water. These Indians are used to dive from their boats, scarcely descend more than in a depth of, from five to ten fathoms, in search of pearls. By two cords a diving net are connected with the boat. The diver putting the right foot on the hair of the diving stone, and those in the boat, seize the two

ends of the cords with one hand, and shutting his nostrils with the other, plunges into the water. On reaching the bottom, he hangs the net round his neck, and collects into it the pearls as fast as possible, during the time he finds himself able to remain under water, which usually is about two minutes. He then resumes his former posture, and making a signal, by pulling the cords, he is immediately lifted into the boat. On emerging from the sea, he discharges a quantity of water from his mouth and nose, and those who have not been long enured to diving frequently discharge some blood; but this does not prevent them from diving again in their turn. When the first five divers come up and are respiring the other five are going down with the same stones. Each brings up about one hundred oysters in his net, and if not interrupted by any accident, may make fifty trips in a forenoon. They and the boat's crew get generally, from the owner, instead of money, a fourth of the quantity they bring on shore; but some are paid in cash, according to agreement.

The most skillful divers come from Collish, on the coast of Malabar; some of them are so much exercised in the art, as to be able to perform it without the assistance of the usual weight; and for a handsome reward will remain under water for the space of seven minutes; this I saw performed by a Caffre boy, belonging to a citizen at Karical, who had often frequented the fisheries of these banks. Though Dr. Halley deems this impossible, daily experience convinces us, that, by long practice, any man

* Fishermen of the Catholic religion.

may bring himself to remain under water above a couple of minutes. How much the inhabitants of the South-Sea-islands distinguish themselves in diving we learn from several accounts; and who will not be surprised at the wonderful Sicilian diver Nicholas, surnamed the Fish?

Every one of the divers, and even the most expert, entertain a great dread of the sharks; and will not, on any account, descend until the conjuror has performed his ceremonies. This prejudice is so deeply rooted in their minds, that the government was obliged to keep two such conjurors always in their pay, to remove the fears of their divers. Thirteen of these men were now at the fishery from Ceylon, and the coast, to profit by the superstitious folly of these deluded people. They are called in Tamil, *Pillal Kadlar*, which signifies one who binds the sharks and prevents them from doing mischief.

The manner of enchanting consists in a number of prayers learned by heart, that nobody, probably not even the conjuror himself, understands, which he, standing on the shore, continues muttering and grumbling from sun rise until the boats return; during this period, they are obliged to abstain from food and sleep, otherwise their prayers would have no avail, they are, however, allowed to drink, which privilege they in-

dulge in a high degree, and frequently so giddy, as to be considered very unfit for duty. Some of the conjurers and the divers in their boats please them very much; I have their protection now. Nevertheless, I was told, one of the preceding fish diver lost his leg by a shark when the head conjuror led to an account for the accident, he replied that he had just come from the who, from envy and malice caused this disaster, by a false conjuration, which nullified his skill, and of which was infested too late afterwards shewed his superstitious enchanting the people actually, that though they in the midst of the danger were unable to open their eyes. During my stay at Cochin an accident of this kind happened. If a shark is seen, the divers immediately make a signal, by perceiving, all the boats return instantly. A diver who took a hammer oyster, and was wounded, thought he was a shark, consequently made the signal, which caused many to return; for which mistake afterwards punished.

The owners of the boats sometimes sell their oysters, and sometimes open them on their account. In the latter case

* According to Kircher, he fell a victim amongst the polypes, in the gulph of Sybdis, on his plunging, for the second time, in its dangerous whirlpool, by the curiosity of his king, Frederick, and his inclination for wealth. I intend to determine, how far this account has been exaggerated.

† These are the individuals which farm one or more boats from the crown, though they are in possession of them only during the fishery, they are considered the owners of the boats.

ts in a square, surrounded by a fence; others dig out a foot deep, and wait till the animal dies; then they open the shells and take the pearls with more care. In these squares and holes the pearls often remain buried with the sand.

Every care, tricks in the way of getting the pearls from the shells, hardly be prevented. The natives are extremely expert. The following is one in practice to effect: when a boat owner wishes to buy pearls, he places over the breast of his own, in confidence; these hirelings agree that one of them will be the part of a thief, and bear witness, to give his com- portunity of pilfering. A gang happens to meet a pearl, he makes a sign to his accomplices, who instantly take away one of small value, in such a manner as to escape notice. On this the inspection of the men take the pearl from him: he is then punished out of their com- mune mean time, while he is in a dreadful uproar, the pearl is dug up, and the valuable pearl, and the booty is shared among them all. As like these the boat- purchasers often lose the best pearls, while the fisherman returning from the bank; as the animal is alive, the shells are freshened near an inch; and if

any of them contain a large pearl, it is easily discovered and taken out by means of a small piece of stiff grass or bit of stick, without hurting the pearl-fish. In this practice they are extremely expert. Some of them were discovered whilst I was there, and received their due punishment.

Gmelin asks if the animal of the *mytilus margaritiferus* is an *ascidia*? See Linn. Syst. Nat. tom. I. p. vi. 3350. This induces me to believe that it has never yet been accurately described: it does not resemble the *ascidia* of Linnæus, and may, perhaps, form a new genus. It is fastened to the upper and lower shells by two white flat pieces of muscular substance, which are called by Houttuin * ears, and extend about two inches from the thick part of the body, growing gradually thinner. The extremity of each ear lies loose, and is surrounded by a double brown fringed line. These lie almost the third of an inch from the outer part of the shell, and are continually moved by the animal. Next to these, above and below, are situated two other double fringed moveable substances, like the branchiæ of a fish. These ears and fringes are joined to a cylindrical piece of flesh, of the size of a man's thumb, which is harder and of a more muscular nature than the rest of the body. It lies about the centre of the shells, and is firmly attached to the middle of each.— This, in fact, is that part of the pearl-fish which serves to open and shut the shells. Where this column is fastened, we find on the flesh deep impressions, and on the shell various nodes of round or oblong

* Vide Houtt. Nat. Hist. Vol. I. p. xv. p. 81, seq.

forms, like imperfect pearls. Between this part, and the hinge (*cardo*) lies the principal body of the animal, separated from the rest, and shaped like a bag. The mouth is near the hinge of the shell, enveloped in a veil, and has a double flap or lip on each side; from thence we observe the throat (*œsophagus*) descending like a thread to the stomach. Close to the mouth there is a curved brownish tongue, half an inch in length, with an obtuse point; on the concave side of this descends a furrow, which the animal opens and shuts, and probably uses to convey food to its mouth.* Near its middle are two bluish spots, which seem to be the eyes. In a pretty deep hole, near the base of the tongue, lies the beard (*byssus*), fastened by two fleshy roots, and consisting of almost one hundred fibres, each an inch long, of a dark green colour, with a metallic lustre; they are undivided, parallel, and flattened. In general the *byssus* is more than three quarters of an inch, without the cleft (*rima*); but if the animal is disturbed, it contracts it considerably. The top of each of these threads terminates in a circular gland or head, like the *stigma* of many plants. With this *byssus* they fasten themselves to rocks, corals, and other solid bodies; by it the young pearl-fish cling to the old ones, and with it the animal procures its food, by extending and

contracting it at pleasure. Shell-fish, on which they are often found clinging together. The stomach lies at the root of the beard, and on its lower side, a protracted oblong. Above the stomach are two red bodies, like lungs; to the stomach goes a long oesophagus, which takes a circuitous route, and ends in the anus. The muscular column is situated, and ends in the anus, lies opposite to the mouth, and is covered with a small thin flap. Though the divers tend to distinguish the female appearance of the shell, they find any genitalia. The males they call males, and the females they call females, or *pears*, but, on a close inspection, not observe any visible difference.

It is remarkable that some animals are as red as blood, that the inside of the shell is the same colour, with the usual lustre, though my servants find a redish pearl in an oyster of this colour; yet such an event is rare. The divers attribute this to the sickness of the pearl-fish; it is most probable that it is from their first existence. Should they will live two hours after being taken out of water. This animal is not of the lower class of Indians, eat in their curries, or cured by

* The depth at which the pearl fish generally is to be found, hinders me from paying any attention to the locomotive power, which I have not the least doubt of, using for this purpose its tongue. This conjecture is strengthened by recent observations made on *muscles* by the celebrated Reaumur, in which he found the body serves them as a leg or arm, to move from one place to another. The divers are very ignorant with regard to the economy of the pearl-fish, this is a habit that has been long since observed by them. They alledge, that it always when disturbed by an enemy or in search of food. In the former case they descend from the summit of the bank to its declivity.

te they are exported to
hough I do not think
means palatable.

mother of pearl-shell I
en *murices nudati* (vide
New System, Cabt.
b. 192, f. 1851 and
largest of which was
rs of an inch long; but
them were putrid, and
itself dead, I could not
either they had crept in
or were drawn in by
self. At any rate tur-
bs are inimical to the
a small living crab was
of them.

s are only in the foster
animal, and never in
uscular column above-

We find them in ge-
he earth, and on both
mouth. The natives
a same foolish opinion
the formation of the
the ancients did. They
n formed from dew-
rection with sun-beams.
nformed me that it was
one of his Sanscrit
he pearls are formed in
May at the appearance
tee star (one of their
constellations) when
me up to the surface of
to catch the drops of
of the most celebrated
, * supposes that the
ed by the oyster in order
elf from the attacks of
and boreworms. But
ssured that in this sup-
mistaken, for although
s often penetrate the
of the pearl-shell, and
in hollow nodes, yet,

on examination, it will be found;
that they are never able to pierce
the firm layer, with which the in-
side of the shell is lined. How can
the pearls be formed as a defence
against exterior worms, when, even
on shells that contain them, no
worm-holes are to be seen? It is,
therefore, more probable these
worms take up their habitations in
the nodes, in order to protect them-
selves from the attacks of an enemy,
than that they are capable of prey-
ing on an animal, so well defended
as the pearl-fish is. It is unneces-
sary to repeat the various opinions
and hypothesis of other modern au-
thors; it is much easier to criticise
them, than to substitute in their
place a more rational theory. That
of Reaumur, mentioned in the me-
moirs of the French Academy for
1712, is the most probable, viz. that
the pearls are formed like bezoars
and other stones in different ani-
mals, and are apparently the effects
of a disease. In short it is very
evident, that the pearl is formed by
an extravasation of a glutinous juice
either within the body, or on the
surface of the animal: the former
case is the most common. Between
one and two hundred pearls have
been found within one oyster. Such
extravasations may be caused by
heterogeneous bodies such as sand,
coming in with the food, which the
animal, to prevent disagreeable
friction, covers with its glutinous
matter, and which as it is succes-
sively secreted forms many regular
lamellæ, in the manner of the coats
of an onion, or like different strata
of bezoars, only much thinner; this
is probable, for if we cut through
the centre of a pearl, we often find

* The rev. Mr. Chemnitz, at Copenhagen.

a foreign particle, which ought to be considered as the nucleus, or primary cause of its formation. The loose pearls, may originally have been produced within the body, and on their increase may have separated and fallen into the cavity of the shell. Those compact ones, fixed to the shells seem to be produced by similar extrusion, occasioned by the friction of some roughness on the inside of the shell. These and the pearl-like nodes have a different aspect from the pearls, and are of a darker and bluer colour. In one of the former I found a pretty large, true oval pearl, of a very clear water; while the node itself was of a dark blueish colour. The yellow or gold coloured pearl, is the most esteemed by the natives; some have a bright, red lustre; others are grey or blackish, without any shining appearance, and of no value. Sometimes when the grey lamella of a pearl is taken off, under it is found a beautiful genuine one, but it oftener happens that after having separated the first coat you find a worthless impure pearl. I tried several of them, taking one lamella off after another, and found clear and impure by turns, and in an impure pearl I met with one of a clear water, though in the centre of all I found a foreign particle. The largest and most perfect pearl which I saw during my stay at Condatchey, was about the size of a small pistol bullet, though I have been told since my departure, many others of the same size have been found. The spotted and irregular ones are sold cheap, and are chiefly

used by the native physicians as ingredient in their medicine.

We may judge with greater probability by the aspect of the pearl-shell, whether it contain pearls or not. They have a thick calcareous coating, to which *Serpula* (*Tubuli marini irregulariter Crista-gali Chamae latiusculum*, *Madreporee*, *Cellipore*, *Gorgonae*, *Spongiae*, other Zoophytes are fastened, arrived at their full growth commonly contain the best, but those that appear to contain either none, or small ones.

Were a naturalist to make an excursion for a few months to the small island near Jafna on the adjacent coast, he would find many natural curiosities, still in obscurity, or that have not been accurately described.

Indeed no place in the Indies abounds more with shells than these: for there they are undisturbed, by being far from turbulent seas, and the surf. I will just name a few of them, viz. *Tellina foliacea*, *Tell. Spenglerii*, *Arca cucullata*, *Arca Noe*, *Solen anatinus*, *Ostrea Isognomum*, *Terebellum striatum*, *Turbo scalaris*, *Volva* Linn., || *Vexillum ingens* &c. Amongst the beautiful shells: *Conus thalassarchus*, *Conus cullatus*, § *Amadis thalassarchus*, *Conus generalis* Linn. c. *capitatus*, c. *miles*, †† c. *stercus murenae*, c. *reticulatum*, c. *glaucus*, †‡ *ola*, *regia*, *corona murus*, *lucida*, *erminea*, *societas*, *cordium*.

* The golden tong.

|| Weaver's shuttle.

†† Garter stamper.

† Mounkscape.

§ Red English admiral.

‡‡ Great sand stamper.

† Royal stamper.

•• Green stamper.

‡‡ Capt. Gott.

many others, besides those already mentioned, equally valuable and curious.

The great success of the rev. Mr. John, in conchology, when at Tutucorin, and assisted by G. Elbeck, with a boat and divers: the capital collections made by agents, whom he afterwards took there with the necessary instruments and apparatus, may be seen in Chemnitz's elegant cabinet of shells, in 4to. (with illuminated plates), and how many new species of zoophytes he discovered, we learn from another German work by Asper, at Erlangen, the third of which is nearly finished.

Extract of a Journal to the Peak of Teneriffe, by M. M. de Lamanon and others, on the 24th of August 1785; and the Results of some chymical experiments made on the Summit of the Mountain; together with a description of some new Varieties of volcanic Schörls. From la Pérouse's voyage round the World.

THE crater of the peak is a true solfatara, perfectly analogous to those of Italy; its length is about 100 toises, its breadth forty, and it opens abruptly from west to east.

On the sides of the crater, especially towards the lower part, are several vents or chimneys, from which steam and sulphureous acid are continually exhaling: the heat of these vapours is so great as to raise the thermometer from nine to 140 degrees. The inside of the crater is covered with yellow, and white clay, and blocks of decomposed lava, under which are found beautiful crystals of

sulphur; their figure is that of a rhomboidal octaedron, some of which are nearly an inch high, and are perhaps the finest specimens of native volcanic sulphur yet known.

The steam arising from the vents appeared, from the taste and some experiments, to be pure water.

The elevation of the peak above the sea being about 1900 toises, induced me to make on its summit several chymical experiments, in order to compare their results with what takes place in our laboratories: it will be sufficient to give the results without encumbering the reader with the detail.

The volatilization of liquids and the consequent production of cold was very considerable; a minute was sufficient for the evaporation of a full dose of ether.

The action of acids on metals, earths, and alkalis, was slow, and the bubbles that escaped during the effervescence were of a much greater size than usual. The production of vitriols was attended with some singular phenomena; that of iron became instantly of a beautiful violet colour, and that of copper was suddenly precipitated of a bright blue.

I examined the humidity of the atmosphere by means of the hygrometer, pure alkali, and sulphuric acid, and conclude, that during the absence of clouds the air is very dry, for at the end of three hours the sulphuric acid had not undergone any change of colour, or gained any increase of weight: the fixed alkali remained dry, except on the edges of the vessel, where it appeared to be a little damp; the index of the hygrometer pointed to 64 degrees, but we could not fix it with perfect exactness on account of the violence of the wind.

The smell and strength of liquids appeared to be not in the least impaired by this height, contrary to the extraordinary accounts of some even modern travellers: volatile alkali, ether, and spirit of wine, possessed their usual pungency. The fuming liquor of Boyle was the only one that suffered any perceptible loss of strength; its evaporation, however, was not retarded, for in thirty seconds a small quantity that I poured out had disappeared, leaving behind only the sulphur, which gave a reddish tinge to the sides and bottom of the vessel. On the addition of a little sulphuric acid to this liquor it detonated briskly, and the vapour that arose had a sensible degree of heat.

I attempted to produce the volatile alkali by decomposing sal ammoniac by fixed alkali, but its effect was slow, and hardly to be perceived, whereas on the sea shore an equal quantity of materials produced it readily and in great abundance.

Desirous of ascertaining the nature of the vapours which were rising from the crater, particularly, whether they contained any inflammable air, fixed air, or marine acid, I made the following experiments. Having exposed some nitrous solution of silver on the edge of one of the vents, and suffering it to remain above an hour amid the rising vapours, I perceived no alteration in it, which clearly showed the absence of marine acid: I then dropped in a little marine acid, and there ensued an immediate precipitation of corneous silver; but, instead of being white, as is commonly the case, it was of a fine dark violet colour, which presently became grey, assuming the form of little scaly crystals distinguishable by the naked eye,

such as M. Sage observed. (*Min. docum.*) From some experiments that I have made on the precipitation of corneous silver from inflammable air, I am inclined to attribute its change of colour to the presence of that substance. Linnæus, after an exposure of three hours on the side of the crater, in the neighbourhood of one of the vents, exhibited no pellicle, but merely floating detached threads, thus proving, that there is not an exhalation of fixed air from the crater, but that the quantity of air contained in this elevated atmosphere is not equal to that of the lower atmosphere; inflammable and phureous vapours being the ones that abound here.

The electricity of the air was pretty considerable, the electrometer of M. Saussure in the hand about five feet from the surface, indicated three times of positive electricity, and the ground it showed only a half.

The violence of the wind prevented me from making any experiment on boiling water upon itself, but at the icy fountain continued in a state of ebullition of Reaumur's thermometer in the barometer 29.5 inches, 1 line.

I met with some new volcanic schörls.

1. A triple crystal belonging to the class of octahedral uniprisms.

2. Black schörl in octahedral equal-sided prisms, terminated by opposite trihedral summits of which forms two large heptaedrons and a small angle produced by the truncation of the upper angle,

pressed hexaedral prism, the four opposite lateral faces of the one end by an obtuse pyramid, with trapezoidal at the other by a pyramid composed of six planes; two of which, are formed on the inter-two upper sides of the end of the prism.

terminated at one end like the preceding crystal, and by a diedral pyramid, all of which are bevelled.

terminated at one end by a summit, and at the other lateral, composed of an irregular polygon in the centre, five on the sides, and a sixth on the angles.

terminated at one end by a summit, composed of four surrounding a truncated at the other by a pentagon differing from the triangular truncature of two of the trapezoids.

schörl with a hexaedral terminated at one end by a summit, composed of two octagons, two irregular and three trapezoids; the other end by a tetraedral truncatures of which two great trapezoids and one; 2. Two small regulars; and between the two small trapezoids three the first hexagonal, the second octagonal, and the third a

of le Vaillant's *Natural History of the Birds of Africa*.

THIS African bird is similar to the raven in the shape of his body, his feet, and his claws: his middle claw is united as far as the first articulation, by a membrane, to the inner one; and the feathers on the lower part of his beak are turned upwards, and cover his nostrils; but he is unlike the raven in his back, in the length of his wings, and in his *graduated** tail.

This bird appears to occupy in part the space which is discoverable between the genus of the ravens and that of the vultures; though he resembles the former in a greater degree than the latter. He is similar to the African vultures which I have already described, in the size of his wings; which when spread are three inches longer than his tail; in his *graduated* tail; in the form of his beak, which is compressed sideways, convex above, crooked and rounded; that is to say, raising itself like that of the cassin and oricou, its whole length, and then progressively becoming crooked. These particulars distinguish the corbiveau from all the species of ravens hitherto described; and if travellers in future should discover birds very similar to this, they may always ascertain the corbiveau, by the white patch on the nape of his neck, which strongly contrasts with the glossy black that constitutes the rest of his plumage; except a white mark which separates the sides of this white patch on the back of his neck, and encircles the neck. This stripe, (*cordon*) in itself not

the *Corbiveau*, an African translated from the French

each word is *étagé*, for which we cannot find any English term more appropriated.

very apparent, is formed by a single row of white feathers, or half-white, of which the outer border is alone visible. The throat is of a less decided black than the rest of the body, and the feathers which cover it are forked; the beards extending beyond the stems as if the points had been cut off; a very remarkable circumstance, and such as I have had an opportunity of observing in very few birds.

The tail of the corbiveau, which is less than that of the great raven, and larger than that of the grey raven, is much graduated, and the feathers on the sides are very short; the feet are black, and so is the beak, which however has a white end to it; the iris is brown, like a hazel-nut. The claws of the corbiveau, it is observable, are stronger and more hooked than those belonging to the generality of ravens.

This description of the corbiveau shews that this species of raven, if I may so call it, has some resemblance in point of form to birds of prey. The following observations on their manners and mode of life will confirm the resemblance. Noisy, voracious, daring, social, and dirty, he resembles the raven in his taste for carrion, which constitutes the chief part of his food; and he frequently assembles in large and noisy crowds. These birds raise hoarse and hollow cries, not unlike those of the raven; and which singularly conform with its shape and manners to the disgusting ideas which we entertain of savage animals, in general, from the aggregate of their repulsive and mournful characteristics. To the habits which I have just mentioned, the corbiveau joins a marked appetite for live prey; he

attacks and kills lambs and young antelopes, and devours them after having pulled out their eyes and tongue; he may be seen following troops of buffaloes, oxen, and horses, the rhinoceros, and even the elephant himself. The love of live food and the blood leads these birds to pursue such great quadrupeds, on whose backs they are frequently perched in great numbers. The corbiveau would be a dangerous and fatal bird of prey to these animals, if he possessed strength sufficient to kill them: but, unable to penetrate their strong and solid hides, he contented himself with plunging his beak into the soft parts of the body of the animal, and where the skin has been injured by the vermin who deposit their eggs there. If these quadrupeds then permit the corbiveau on their back, they really derive a benefit from his sanguinary instinct; a benefit, which they receive with considerable pleasure, in suffering him to remove with the point of his beak the sanguineous louse; of which the number is so considerable on certain animals, that I have seen many perish from the extreme which they occasion.

The corbiveau flies with great strength, and raises himself very high by means of his long wings. He builds his nest in October, and constructs it in thickets, or trees: the nest is large and hollow, composed of boughs, and furnished in the inside with softer materials. It lays four eggs, greenish, spotted with brown.

The corbiveau is not a bird of passage, but continues the whole year in the country where he was born. I have seen him in every part of my African travels, though in some places more frequently than

ers, and particularly among the Namaquois. He is less common about the city of the cape, but to be found in great numbers on the west side of the Cape of Good Hope. The female is smaller than the male, the white of her legs extended, and the black of her body, more inclining to a reddish colour.

Discovery of a Volcanic Island recently formed in the Vicinity of Iceland, by Captain Von Löwenstam, in the Danish Service.

In the spring of 1783, a volcanic island was formed in the vicinity of Iceland, which, according to the reports of the navigators who that year visited the country, attracted great notice. The discoverer of it arrived just at the time of its eruption, when smoke and flames ascended out of the sea, resembling what no island or any land could produce, from which these flames originate. No wonder, then, that he fell into the greatest consternation, when, as he expresses himself, he saw the waves on fire.—He and his crew therefore conceived the notion, that the day of judgment was at hand: and took to prayer and hymn books, desirous to prepare themselves for an approaching end. But as no light appeared, as the sun remained unobscured, and the firmament undisturbed, they began to reflect on what it might be, and at last conceived the thought, that Iceland had been sunk by an earthquake, and that this was the last remaining vestige of Hecla, the well-known burning mountain on that island.

Wholly possessed with this notion, they were on the point of

tacking about and returning to Denmark with the news of the dreadful event: but luckily, they had not proceeded far before they got sight of the coast of Iceland.

The site of the volcanic eruption lies only $7\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles (15 to a degree) from the south-west point of Iceland; and they had not discovered any land: but having now been convinced of their mistake, respecting the submersion of Iceland, the ship reached its destined port, and completed its voyage. Ships that arrived afterwards saw a small island from which the volcanic eruption proceeded: and, as may well be conceived, always saw it under a different form. The same year smoke and flames were perceived on the shores next adjacent to Iceland.

As there are numerous instances of such volcanic eruptions in the sea becoming an island, this phenomenon attracted the attention of the Danish government; and the following year orders were given to all ships bound to Iceland, to examine the newly-formed island: but so entirely had it vanished, that none of them either saw, or could discover the smallest trace of it.—However, towards the end of the year, a very unfortunate accident happened, which was occasioned, beyond all doubt, by some rocks under water, the remains of the vanished island.

A Danish ship of war, of 64 guns, called the *Indiödsfretten*, was expected back from the East Indies; and intelligence had been received, that she had already sailed from the Cape of Good Hope: but from that time nothing farther was heard of her until the year 1785; when the ships returning from Iceland reported,

ported, that some parts of that ship, and the long boat, had been thrown on the coast of Iceland. From all accounts, and a comparison of circumstances, to me it appears certain, that the *Indofretten* foundered on this rock, which now no longer rises above the surface of the sea. It is impossible that such a long-boat can come out of a ship, except it be done by the hands of men, even should the ship be shattered all to pieces. Now, not only was this long-boat driven on shore whole, and in good condition; but they, moreover, found in it a box of wax-candles, but not a living soul. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the boat, they discovered several parts of the same ship, which were known from the mark upon them. These parts, of different dimensions and form, would not have been thrown on shore so near to one another, if the shipwreck had happened at a greater distance; the waves of the sea, the currents, &c. must undoubtedly, in that case, have scattered them farther asunder. Moreover, the fragments had been waisted to the land by the wind which blows in the direction from the rock. Besides, no other traces of this misfortune had been noticed along the coast of Iceland.

From these circumstances I drew the conclusion, that the *Indofretten* had, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope on her return home, a dangerous and adverse passage; for it is known, that in our northern seas in that year, east winds generally prevailed. Very many ships, especially the ships of war, prefer going north round England, to sailing through the channel: and probably the ship may have been in

want of something; as, for example, fresh water, and the like. The captain was, at any rate, acquainted in Iceland; for he himself had, some years before, been there with him as a commanding ship under his command; he then, have been in search of the harbours of Iceland, and had the misfortune, in the evening, unexpectedly to strike on this den rock. In this desperation, the crew probably took course to the long-boat, as the only means of saving at least some of them: but while they hoisting it overboard, it was that the ship foundered, every soul on board perished, and no intelligence was ever received concerning them.

During my expedition in the year 1786, it became just of my particular attention to make inquiries concerning this island, although not suspected that the above-mentioned ship of war had been wrecked at that place; for this is only a supposition which I have drawn from the information which I learned during my investigation of the subject.

When I arrived in this place, on account of the directions for the maps, and of the affairs committed to my care, I was myself under the necessity of bringing with my ship a considerable number of men, and I disposed a small ship lying in the harbour; I ordered lieutenant Grove, to proceed on a cruise about the place, to see if any volcanic island had been discovered there several years before, while under sail frequently sounding lead, but could not find bottom, with a line of a

and had given up all
ing the desired disco-
he was on the point
he, contrary to all ex-
served the waves
rock, whose top was
vel with the surface of
and now, no longer
he had found what he
earch of, he observed
nd distance from the
f Iceland.

bject of my expedition
shed, and I, at the
summer, was prepa-
ence my voyage home-
ermined before my de-
t this remarkable spot
correct or confirm its
hical situation, as far
scertained by observa-
sea. I therefore took
departure from some
or rocks, which lie in
e Reikianös, the most
emontory of Iceland,
the outermost, called
er's Cap, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles
he promontory, in the
n south-west to west.
proving favourable, I
ake a meridian obser-
termining the latitude,
bservations of the lon-
eans of time-keepers.
e time-keepers I had
e none of the best; yet,
l on the same day from
harbour, where I had
longitude the relative
t be very considerable;
etermined the situation
called the Grenadier's
n $63^{\circ} 43' 40''$ N. lati-
 $35' 40''$ longitude, west
This likewise tolerably

well coincides with the observations
of the French navigators, Verduin,
De la Crenne-Borda, and Pingré; *
the more, as I have good reasons for
believing, that, from want of a suf-
ficient knowledge of the coast of
Iceland, they made the latitude of
Cape Reikianös three minutes too
far north; for they stated it to be
 $63^{\circ} 55'$. And as, from the most
accurate observations, I found that
the rock lies in a direction from
south to west, according to the true
meridian, and just four miles from
the above-mentioned Grenadier's
Cap, it follows, that the situation
of this most dangerous rock is in
 $63^{\circ} 32' 45''$ of N. latitude, and
 $26^{\circ} 2' 50''$ west longitude, from
Paris.

While I was continuing my
course, in order to get a view of the
rock, and captain Grove, who was
on board with me, concluded from
his former observations, that we
must be near it, as the coast of Ice-
land had totally vanished from our
sight, and the outermost of the
abovenamed visible rocks, which
lie south-west from Iceland, was,
notwithstanding the clearness of the
weather, scarcely any longer per-
ceivable; he said, "Is it advisable
to sail so directly towards it?"—
"Yes, my friend," was my answer;
"for, on whichever side we turn,
we shall have as great a chance of
striking upon it, as of escaping the
danger: it is like looking for a
needle in a load of hay." As we
were thus conversing about it, the
people on the watch called out.—
The attention and eyes of all were
directed towards it, and we saw
directly a-head of us the waves
breaking against a rock. We in-

* See Voyage, fait par Ordre du Roi, en 1771, 1772.

stantly tacked about, and, at the same time, hove the lead, which had been kept in readiness. We found the depth to be 26 fathoms; immediately after, 40 fathoms; and shortly after we could not find the bottom with a line a hundred fathoms long. Tallow was, as usual, applied to the plummet, that we might be able to judge of the nature of the ground from the particles that thus adhere to it. We obtained small pieces of stone, which either wholly consisted of lava, or at least were of the volcanic kind. The rock is not large, and appears from our soundings, surrounded by a steep abyss. Its top is level with the surface of the sea, or only a little beneath it: hence it cannot be perceived till we are very near it, or only when the waves break against it.

The origin of the volcanic island which was seen at this place in the year 1783, may be explained in the following manner:—The rock that still remains, formed the crater from which an eruption at that time happened; the great quantity of lava that was ejected accumulated at the bottom of the sea around the crater, till it rose to a considerable height above the surface of the water. But as this volcano is situated in the wide ocean, where the largest and most violent waves arise, and tower one over another; it is probable that their force very soon destroyed a structure that possessed yet so little solidity and strength; especially as round about there is an engulfing abyss, into which it might easily be precipitated. It is to be remembered likewise, that, in the same year, a considerable quantity of pumice, and the like volcanic productions, whose specific gravity is less than

that of water, was driven on the coast in Iceland, and by navigators found swimming in the ocean.

Had the eruption happened in a less tempestuous sea, and the solidity around it been less, the ejected matter would have been consolidated by its own weight, and in time have become an island; of which we have seen several instances in the Mediterranean, in the East Indies, and in other places of the ocean. Had the volcanic eruption taken place on the main land, or on an island, the mountain would have been formed by it. A volcano does not usually originate from a mountain; they have been seen to burst forth from the plain: but a necessary consequence is, that the ejected volcanic productions, which are heaped up upon the land, at last become a mountain. Now, as here the mighty waves of the ocean could easily wash away the loose accumulations around the crater, it is not absurd to suppose, that, as the lava raged over its mouth, the fire was at last overpowered, and the volcano extinguished by the water gushing down the opening.

The crater, formed of rock, remained standing. It is an undoubted fact, that there existed here a rock even before the eruption of the volcano; and later observations evince, that it still exists. There was before an obscure tradition among the mariners who were wont to sail to Iceland, that hereabout there was a blind rock, which they called Blind Fugle-Skiör (bird-rock). This name I have retained in the chart, though many navigators deny its existence, because they have often sailed past without observing it. But in this case, and under such circumstances

the assertion of one who has seen it, deserves more than the reports of others, who deny its existence: they have not seen it. I am in my opinion, that it was in the same state before the late eruption.

side: it will not be a superfluous observation, to say, that in the same direction from the west of Iceland, as has been said above, lie five small islands, the outermost of which is at a distance of five miles from the Reikianös. Between

these islands is deep water; and ships sailing to or from the west side of Iceland commonly pass that way, if they be sufficiently acquainted with the situation of the land and rocks. The latter are called by the Danish mariners, Vogel-Klippen (Bird-rock,) on account of the numbers of sea-fowl resorting on them: but the natives of the country give them the name of Eld-Eyarne, that is Fire-Islands. May we not thence infer, that, in ancient times, they had volcanic eruptions? And, indeed, the volcano seen in 1783, may likewise have raged long before that period.

USEFUL PROJECTS.

*List of Patents granted in the Course
of the Year 1799.*

WILLIAM Alison, of Long-lane, Bermondsey, tanner; for manufacturing an article into leather, commonly called Spanish, or Morocco Leather. Dated January 4.

John Kent, of Southampton, architect and builder; for a method of applying power to the working of mills and other machinery, where power is required. Jan. 5.

James Edgel, of Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, gentleman; for the use and application of metal, of a peculiar quality, and great strength, in the place of common iron, in all cases where common iron hath hitherto been employed. Jan. 16.

Wilson Fitzgerald, late of the Temple, London, esq. for a signal trumpet, for increasing the powers of sound by sea and land. Jan. 23.

Cater Rand, of Lewes, esq. for an improved naval and military telescope. Jan. 27.

Thomas Cooke, of Red-Lion-square, London, clerk; for an apparatus, which he calls *carbofructus*; being an effectual mode of applying fire to boilers, ovens, and other caldronic implements. January 29.

Joseph Barton, of Old-street, London, chymist; for a medicine

which he denominates, *concentrated fluid vital air*, for use in the cure of putrid &c. and another preparation he calls *arated præstans* a preventive from putrid &c.; also, *arated liquid* for preserving and beautifying the Jan. 29.

Hezekiah Beers Pierpont New York, in North America merchant, at present residing Surry-street, in the Strand; new sort of oil, produced extracted from certain vegetable stances, not heretofore of this kingdom for that purpose Feb. 5.

Joseph Watts, of Yeovil, Somerset, tanner and glove-maker for tanning foreign and English goat, sheep, and lamb skins (other skins usually tanned into gloves and mittens) into leather gloves and mittens, without bran, in a shorter time, and with less expense of labour, than have yet been February 5.

Humphrey Jeffereys, of Little-upon Tyne, engineer; improvement applicable to lifting or conveying coals from interior parts of coal-mines other mines; also for an improvement upon machinery for coals, ores, or other mine

shaft; also for an improvement in the manner of dealing, ores, or other minerals, at the mouth of the pit or shaft-February 12.

Dale, of St. Mary-la-bonne, Paris; for improvements on urine. February 19.

Sandy Hickling, of Birkenhead, gentleman; for improving and beautifying certain vessels used for chymical, culinary, and various other purposes. February 28.

Wheacock, of Morley, near Leeds, wool-stapler; for a machine upon hydrostatic principle to produce a very considerable motive power, applicable to all parts of a steam-engine, but without the use of fire, steam, or fuel. February 28.

Tidmarsh, of the parish of St. George, Chelsea, glazier and painter; for an article which may be done, as a substitute for glass, mixed with paints in general, for the purpose of enlarging their size and reducing their price. February 28.

Medhurst, of Battle, in the parish of St. James, London, engineer; for a compound wind-engine, capable of being applied to all purposes in which steam, wind, water, or fire is used. February 28.

Hardie, of the parish of St. Martin, Westminster, gentleman; for an improvement in and upon the method of raising and lowering goods in and out of warehouses, which will considerably lessen the labour usually required to work them. February 28.

Loggan, of Paradise, in the parish of St. Mary, London, engineer; for a cen-

trifugal barrel-engine or central force, for raising water, &c. from great depths, applicable to all manufactories or systems of machinery requiring the action of circular motion, such as, an effectual power in mill-work, water-works, and clock-work. March 3.

Robert Delap, of Banville, near Bambridge, Ireland, bleacher; for economical boilers, for sundry useful purposes. April 6.

William Brodum, of the parish of Christ Church, Surry, doctor of physic; for a medicine denominated Botanical Syrup, for the cure of scorbutic and various other complaints; also for a medicine denominated Nervous Cordial, for the cure of consumptive and many other complaints. April 10.

Samuel Rehe, of the parish of St. Bride, London, mechanist; for an engine or apparatus for giving motion to water, or other fluids, either for the purpose of conveying such fluids from place to place, in any direction, or for mechanical purposes; which apparatus is also capable of being made the instrument for transmitting the force of water, or any other of the fluids hitherto used as first movers in mills and other machines. April 11.

George Davis, of Windsor, in the county of Berks, locksmith; for a double chamber lock, with cylinders, to which pins are affixed, in different directions, instead of wards. April 11.

Mark Isambard Brunel, of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surry, gentleman; for a writing and drawing machine, by which two or more writings or drawings, resembling each other, may be made by the same person, at the same time. April 11.

Henry

Henry Wilkey, of New Compton-street, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, smith, for an improved method of applying springs to the poles or shafts of two-wheeled carriages, which he calls an Antimobile, or destroyer of the disagreeable sensation produced by the motion of the horses. April 16.

Henry Wood, of Sloane-square, in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, statuary; for an instrument or machine to be called a Time Setter, whereby the possessor thereof is enabled to publish to every one, viewing the same, several various purposes intended to be performed by him, at any given future period of time, or within certain given intervals, with great ease and celerity, and without being subject to error. April 20.

Robert Simpson, of the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, surgeon's instrument-maker; for an instrument for extracting teeth in a perpendicular direction. April 23.

James Knowles, of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, leather-dresser; for a method of dressing or preparing skins, for the purpose of converting them into leather, whereby much trouble, labour, and expense is saved. April 27.

William Gillispie, of Anderston, near Glasgow, calico-printer; for a method of printing, colouring, or staining, linens, calicos, or other cloths. April 30.

Charles Tennant, of Darnly, near Glasgow, bleacher; for a method of preparing the oxygenated muriates of calcareous earths, strontites, barytes, and magnesia; and for applying such oxygenated muriates of the above earths to the purpose of bleaching, or removing colours from vegetable or animal substances. April 30.

John Daniel Belfour, of Elburg, in the kingdom of Denmark; for improvements in his method of manufacturing cordage of all kinds, and for which he obtained letters patent, dated respectively on or about the 16th day of May, 1793, and the 3d day of May, 1795, by means of which improvement the work is accelerated and simplified. April 30.

Stephen Wilkins, of the parish of St. Peter, Worcester; for a new invented composition of a paste used in calico-printing. May 1.

Henry Brown, of Derby, chemist; for a new-invented method of making and preparing oxide of zinc, which he has frequently used and applied to various manufacturing purposes. May 28.

John Wilkinson, of Colton, Lancashire, iron-master; for an improvement in boilers, applicable to salt-pans, or any other purpose where a saving of fuel is made. May 28.

Thomas Chapman, of Brompton, seymour, skinner and seal-wool manufacturer; for a new invented method of taking off the wool or fur from seal or other skins, in a more perfect state than has hitherto been done, for the purpose of manufacturing the same into hats, or any other article of clothing. June 6.

William King, of the parish of St. Luke, Old-street, in the county of Middlesex, tin-plate-worker; for new-invented joints, on improved principles, and for applying the same to tea-pots, coffee-pots, coffee-biggins, tea-urns, coffee-urns, tea-caddies, and every other article that hath a lid or door to it, either in small or loose work. June 17.

Francis Brewin, of Brompton, tanner; for a new-invented method of tanning hides and skins. June 17.

yes, of Wokingham, in
of Wilts, gentleman;
vented machines or in-
for the cultivation or til-
inds of land. June 18.

lkinson, of Castle-head,
iron-master; for a new-
ethod of making ceruse
ad. June 18.

Whittemore, of Banner-
ldesex, cotton and wool
, and Clement Sharp, of
place, merchant; for a
od of making cards, for
ton, wool, silk, and other
ane 26.

Hooper, of Margate, in
Thanet, in the county of
a machine for the pur-
ansing rivers, creeks, har-
s of harbours, and sand-
other shoals at sea, by
of the tide or current.

Boyce, of the parish of
a-bonne, in the county of
, gentleman; for a ma-
cutting wheat, and all
. July 4.

ton, of Nottingham, frame-
ter; for a new piece of
, to be added and affixed
ng-frame, for manufactur-
more simple, speedy, and
od, elastic cross-stitch,
se-pieces, gloves, mitts,
r 4.

Chapman, of Newcastle-
e, gentleman, and Ed-
lton Chapman, of the same
ntleman; for a method or
of making cords, ropes, and
both tarred and untarred,
pinning of the yarn to the
of the rope or cordage.

ew Murray, of Leeds, York,
, for improvements in the

steam-engine, for the purpose of
saving fuel, lessening the expense of
erecting steam-engines, and pro-
ducing a more steady motion there-
in than by any means at present
practised. July 16.

John Ashforth, of Oldfield, near
Manchester, dyer; for a machine
or apparatus for a speedy and ele-
gant method of stiffening, drying,
and finishing dyed muslins. July 16,

Paul Newham, of Melksham,
Wilts, clothier; for a method of
figuring and ornamenting, by means
of pressure, embossment, or other-
wise, cloths or stuffs of woollen, li-
nen, cotton, velvet, silk, or satin,
or any mixture of those materials,
July 16,

Wilson Fitzgerald, of the Middle-
Temple, London, esquire; for a
method of making or producing tal-
low or fat. July 16.

Samuel Gratrix, of Manchester,
calico-printer and dyer; for a me-
thod of dying and staining colours
upon cotton-cloth, linen-cloth, and
cotton and linen cloth mixed, much
superior to any method heretofore in
use. July 17.

Thomas Bins, of St, Mary-la-
bonne, in the county of Middlesex;
for a movement producing a retro-
grade motion, capable of being ap-
plied to mangles and calandars.
July 20.

James Mitchel, of the hamlet of
Poplar and Blackwall, Middlesex,
rope-maker; for a method of ma-
nufacturing cables, hawsers, or
shroud-laid ropes, and other cordage,
on a scientific principle. July 22.

James Lambie, of Paisley, in
North Britain, machine-maker; for
a mode of applying additional pow-
er to various kinds of machinery, by
which the force of a man is greatly
increased. July 23.

John

John Grimshaw, of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, rope-maker; for improvements in the method of manufacturing ropes and cordage. August 2.

William Hunt and Wastel Cliffe, of the Brades, Stafford, steel manufacturers; for a method of grinding corn, malt, and other grain, with steel or iron hardened plates. August 8.

George Dodson, of Blackfriars-road, Surry, cabinet-maker, and John Skidmore, of High-Holborn, Middlesex, iron-founder; for a method of making and casting, with cast-iron, brats, or mixed metal naves or stocks for all sorts of wheels, to be used for all sorts of carriages. August 8.

Edward Woods, of Parr, Lancaster, gentleman; for machinery for the purpose of slitting, fashioning, pointing, sinking down, bottoming, and founding of ivory, bone, horn, tortoiseshell, and box-combs; and for cutting all kinds of fustian. August 13.

Joseph Huddart, of Islington, esq. for a method of registering or forming the strands in the machinery for manufacturing cordage. August 20.

William Murdock, of Redruth, Cornwall, engineer; for the method of constructing steam-engines. August 29.

John Bishop, Newhaven, in the state of Connecticut, in North America, at present residing in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex; for a method of creating a power useful in moving machinery, and reducing labour, by means of fire, water, and steam, with or without condensation. September 23.

John Crooks, of Edinburgh, chymist; for a method of making

and bleaching, by means of volatile, mineral, and vegetable alkalies, either by joining them each other, or using the alkali by itself; and of bleaching. September 23.

William Boliv, of Aldgate, London, gentleman, for a method of improving the form and use of candles, and other lights of tallow, wax, spermaceti, and other inflammable substances. September 26.

Anthony George Eckle, Queen's Buildings, Knight, gentleman, F. R. S.; for a method of constructing and moving the top and bottom of fire-grates, with cheeks, on a new coal which is particularly adapted to kitchen-ranges, and can be used to other grates; by which saving of coals will be effected. October 3.

Joseph Smith, of the parish of Martin-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for improvements in the internal mechanism of piano-fortes, so as to admit the introduction of a drum, tambourine, with sticks or thereto belonging. October 3.

John Hotchkis, esq. in the royal navy; for a method of increasing the power, for the purpose of moving ships, and anchors, &c. October 3.

James Bell, of Chancery, in the county of Middlesex, for a pocket fastening, to prevent the loss of property. November 4.

Thomas Foden, of the parish of Coventry, woollen-manufacturer; for a crystalline size or mix which may be used in sizing and dressing of worsted, and linen yarn. November 4.

Jale, of Harrington, Cumberland, marimovement in weighing ships, and ous methods of g, and uplifting any r weight, on board mber 4.

Gower, of Leaden- e city of London, service of the East ; for a method of upon an improved er 4.

of Bunhill-row, in t. Luke, Old-street,

Middlesex, watch- rovements on pedo- lometrical watches, of ascertaining more with greater preci- of steps the wearer g; and, when affixed e number of paces ; and also, when af- le or other carriage, revolutions of the nber 4.

ns, of Great Bar- ybone, water-closet- achine answering the table water-closet, or chair ; comprised in e space occupied by closets now in use.

den, of Coventry, turer ; for a loom for f warping, dressing, iccing, silk, cotton, y other yarn. No-

or, of Brook-street, t method of painting all kinds of leather.

oseph Williams, of t, Strand, stationers;

for an improved method of binding all sorts of books. November 4.

William Tunstall, of Nidd, York- shire, gentleman ; for a portable hand- engine or machine, for thrashing all kinds of grain. November 9.

William Lander, of Mere, Wilt- shire, brass-founder ; for a method of raising water, by pumps or other engines, by means of an apparatus for moving the piston-rod. No- vember 9.

James Burns, of Glasgow, build- er ; for improvements applicable to fire-grates, stoves, furnaces, and chimnies. November 23.

James Fussell, of Mills, Somer- setshire, iron - manufacturer, and James Druglafs, of Church-street, Surry, engineer ; for an apparatus, composed of chains, wheels, rollers, and conductors, for lessening fric- tion in raising, lowering, driving, and conducting, heavy bodies. November 28.

Edward Thomason, of Birming- ham, manufacturer ; for improve- ments in the cocks of gun-locks, applicable to all kinds of fire-arms. November 28.

John Foster, of Oxford-street, breeches-maker ; for a new-invent- ed bracer or sling, acting by means of a certain spring or springs, made of steel, calculated for the better and more convenient suspending and keeping up breeches, panta- loons, or drawers. December 2.

John Palmer, of Maxstock, War- wickshire, gentleman ; for improve- ments in machinery for clearing grain from the ear or stalk, and for breaking or cutting the straw into provender for cattle, and other use- ful purposes. December 6.

William Reynolds, of Ketley, Shropshire, iron-master ; for a me- thod of preparing iron for the con- version

reduced into fuel. December 27.

Mr. Foster & Chubb, of Newbury, sent for a machine for grinding corn, and a compound for burning all coals into steam, which he used for fuel.

Mr. John Wainwright, of Wainwright's, sent for a machine for grinding corn, and a compound for burning all coals into steam, which he used for fuel.

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teen hundred bushels, or tares, seeds, and meadow without being able to do beneficial effect from them.

2. Coal ashes, spread on four acres of grass land, in 1798, produced no visible growing time, nor have I tested any.

3. Wood ashes, the price of my own fires, when spread on grass, in February, or March, I have found to be of little service.

4. Malt dust, including from the malt-kilns, I use for three years, to an extent great to ascertain the profits produced by the use of it. It may be such a quantity as to increase crop; but, on meadow land, when hay is at five pounds only repays the prime cost.

The quantity which I have laid on, has been in the proportion of from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. The first cost of it sixpence, and of mowing per acre per bushel of increase of charge, or of the crop on the land, is about two guineas per acre. An extra crop returned me nothing without profit.

5. Soil. Of this manure eight hundred bushels of acres of wheat, in one year could not, from the fertility of the crop, do more than increase the quantity of the crop. However, it was evident that to what extent, it came more than bare in the year. By way of course, some of the ridges were lost; they were at harvest

guished from the rest; the foot lay in larger an ordinary, as was the places at which the loads not from the carts, the getation was very dis- ked. I have, on the ned the same opinion : to this species of ma- have already stated in alt-dust, namely, that it cost price, with very lit-

naker's waste. I have ne load of this manure, ds of ground, in four of s. It has not produced fect, although it is now since it was laid on. 's waste, potash, and probably held in too m, as preparers of the ts, by philosophical chy- om it might be wished practice were combined theoretical ideas on the agriculture; and that try their specious theo- test of experiment, be- blish them to the world. ner induced to consider dressing for land as of utility than is generally rom having been inform- Russel, junior, that his is a soap-maker of great y, at Paris-Garden, has ste of his own manufac- arms in Essex and Kent, : on a clay soil,) without that it was of any mate- to the land; and that he ently discontinued the eriments made by Major reported in the eighth

volume of papers published by the Bath society of agriculture, seem also to prove, that Dr. Hunter's food of plants does not answer any of the purposes for which it has been so highly extolled; but, on the contrary, that it is really hurtful to corn crops.*

7. Sweepings of London streets. I have used several hundred loads of this manure on grass land, and have found it to be of considerable service to the succeeding crops. I have usually laid it in large heaps, and mixed with it a small quantity of horse-dung: in this state it generates a little heat, though less than might be wished, which helps to decom- pose or rot the mixture; when thus prepared, it has been spread on the land, in the proportion of ten or twelve loads *per* acre.

8. The soil of privies. Within the last four or five years, this ma- nure has been spread on my land, to the expense of about 100*l.*; the proportion, from two to four loads *per* acre. The effect produced by it was astonishing fertility; so much so, as to induce me to be of opinion, that it exceeds every other kind of manure that can be brought into competition with it, at least for the first year after it is laid on. In the second, it is of some service; but, in the third year, its effects very nearly or entirely cease. From these premises I draw this conclu- sion, that, for land in good condition, the application of two loads *per* acre, *per* annum, will continue it in that state for any length of time; and also, that land which has been much exhausted, might be restored by laying on four or five loads *per* acre; after which, a repetition of two

Valley's experiments are printed in our present volume, page 413.

loads annually, would be found sufficient to keep it in the highest degree of fertility.

9. Farm-yard dung. This, when it had been once turned, and become about three-fourths rotten, I have used in the proportion of about thirteen or fourteen loads *per acre*; and found it much less effective, for one year, than three loads of night-soil. I believe that even a load and a half of soil, would have been equal to the foregoing quantity of dung. In the second year, I could not perceive any difference between the dung and the soil.

In the last volume of the transactions of the society, page 168, a crop of wheat, amounting to 56 bushels *per acre*, is said to have been raised by Mr. Henry Harper, of Lancashire; which is so much above the general average, that Mr Harper was at a loss how to account for it. I am inclined to think that the night-soil, contained in the mixture with which he dressed the clove, was the cause of this wonderful effect.

He mentions, that the quantity of manure (consisting of night-soil, coal-ashes, sweepings of streets, &c.) was eighty tons, and that the clove contains eleven acres: the proportion *per acre* was therefore something more than seven tons. He does not say what part of this proportion was night-soil, but it was probably not less than four tons; a quantity which, as I have before observed, is sufficient of itself to produce one immense crop.

In short, it appears to me that nature, following her general system of re-production, prepares this matter in the most perfect manner for the purpose of feeding vegetables, and raising them to the very highest pitch of excellence; and it is certain,

that herbage growing under these circumstances, is capable of fattening the largest cattle in less time than any other.

The importance of this kind of manure being so evident, that I am sure the society will feel, equally with me, the most poignant regret, when they take into their consideration, that ninety-nine parts in every hundred of this valuable article is constantly and most absurdly carried by the sewers and drains, into the rivers, and thereby totally lost to the purposes of agriculture, for which it is so admirably adapted.

In Britain alone, the quantity of this manure, and of urine, which is annually thus wasted, is astonishingly great; probably not less than five millions of cart-loads, worth to the farmers two millions and a half, and to the community five millions of pounds sterling. *per annum*.

This subject is, I think, well entitled to the attention of the society; and it would add much to the credit which they have already acquired by their patriotic labours, if they could devise the means whereby the waste of this article might be effectually prevented.

On preserving Seeds in a State fit for Vegetation, by John Sneyd, Esq. of Belmont, Staffordshire; from the same.

MANY years ago, having observed some seeds which had got accidentally amongst rashes, and that they were such as were generally attended with difficulty to raise in England, after coming, in the usual way, from abroad, I sowed them in pots, within a frame; and, as all of them grew, I commissioned my sons, who were then abroad,

bad, to pack up all sorts of seeds y could procure, in absorbent er, and send some of them surrounded by raisins, and others by wn moist sugar, concluding, that former seeds had been preferred, by a peculiarly favourable e of moisture thus afforded them. ccured, likewise, that as many ur common seeds, such as clover, rlock, &c. would lie dormant for s within the earth, well pre- ed for vegetation, whenever might happen to be thrown to surface, and exposed to the at- sphere, so these foreign seeds ht be equally preserved, for ay months at least, by the kindly ering, and genial moisture, that er raisins or sugar afforded m. This conjecture was really illed; as not one in twenty of n failed to vegetate, when those the same kinds, that I ordered e sent lapped in common par-, and forwarded with them, ld not grow at all.

observed, upon examining them before they were committed to earth, that there was a prevail- dryness in the latter, and that former looked fresh and healthy, were not in the least infested nsects, as was the case with the rs.

has been tried, repeatedly, to ey seeds (of many plants diffi- to raise) closed up in bot- but without success; some ter proportion of air, as well as oper state of moisture, being aps necessary.

should observe, that no differ- e was made in the package of seeds, respecting their being t in husks, pods, &c. so as ive those in raisins or sugar any antage over the others: all being

sent equally guarded by their na- tural teguments. Whether any ex- periments of this nature have been made by others, I am totally ig- norant; but I think that, should this mode of conveyance be pursued still more satisfactorily than I have done, very considerable advantages might result from it.

Description of an easy Method of cleaning and bleaching Prints of all Kinds, by G. Fabbroni, of Florence; from Brugnatelli's Annali di Chimica.

THE means hitherto made use of for cleaning prints have consisted in washing them in clean water, or in a weak alkaline lixivium, and then exposing them, for a considerable time, to the dew: sometimes aquafortis has also been used for this purpose. The alkaline lixivium, at the same time that it removes the dirt, dissolves a part of the ink with which the impression is made; and aquafortis corrodes the vegetable fibres of which the paper is composed.

Soon after Scheele's discovery of the oxygenated muriatic acid, and the application of it, by Berthollet, to the bleaching of cloths; experiments were made to determine its effects in cleaning prints. Those made by Mr. Chaptal, for this purpose, were completely successful.

This method, however, is not so generally practised as it deserves to be. The reasons of which, Mr. Fabbroni supposes to be, the trouble attending the preparation of the oxygenated muriatic acid, and the difficulty of procuring it ready made. On these accounts, he has thought proper to publish the following pro-
D d 3. cels;

loads annually, would be found sufficient to keep it in the highest degree of fertility.

9. Farm-yard dung. This, when it had been once turned, and become about three-fourths rotten, I have used in the proportion of about thirteen or fourteen loads per acre; and found it much less effective, for one year, than three loads of night-soil. I believe that even a load and a half of soil, would have been equal to the foregoing quantity of dung. In the second year, I could not perceive any difference between the dung and the soil.

In the last volume of the transactions of the society, page 168, a crop of wheat, amounting to 56 bushels per acre, is said to have been raised by Mr. Henry Harper, of Lancashire; which is so much above the general average, that Mr Harper was at a loss how to account for it. I am inclined to think that the night-soil, contained in the mixture with which he dressed the clove, was the cause of this wonderful effect.

He mentions, that the quantity of manure (consisting of night-soil, coal-ashes, sweepings of streets, &c.) was eighty tons, and that the clove contains eleven acres: the proportion per acre was therefore something more than seven tons. He does not say what part of this proportion was night-soil, but it was probably not less than four tons; a quantity which, as I have before observed, is sufficient of itself to produce one immense crop.

In short, it appears to me that nature, following her general system of re-production, prepares this matter in the most perfect manner for the purpose of feeding vegetables, and raising them to the very highest pitch of excellence; and it is certain,

that herbage growing under such circumstances, is capable of giving the largest cattle as much as any other.

The importance of this manure being so evident, I am sure the society will feel, with me, the most poignant when they take into their consideration, that ninety-nine parts in a hundred of this valuable substance is constantly and most abundantly lost by the sewers and drains, rivers, and thereby totally defeated the purposes of agriculture which it is so admirably adapted to.

In Britain alone, the quantity of this manure, and of what is annually thus wasted, is amazingly great; probably not less than five millions of cart-loads, the farmers two millions and to the community five hundred thousand pounds sterling, per annum.

This subject is, I think, little attended to the attention of the public, and it would add much to the utility of which they have already availed by their patriotic labours, could devise the means whereby the waste of this article might be totally prevented.

On preserving Seeds in a State of Vegetation, by John Sneyd, Belmont, Staffordshire; &c. &c. &c.

MANY years ago, having served some seeds which I got accidentally amongst them, and that they were such as generally attended with disaster in England, after the usual way, from abroad I sent them in pots, within a year, and, as all of them grew, I showed my sons, who were

ed, to pack up all sorts of seeds could procure, in absorbent, and send some of them sur- led by raisins, and others by n moist sugar, concluding, that ormer seeds had been prefer- by a peculiarly favourable of moisture thus afforded them. ured, likewise, that as many r common seeds, such as clover, ock, &c. would lie dormant for within the earth, well pre- d for vegetation, whenever ight happen to be thrown to urface, and exposed to the at- here, so these foreign seeds t be equally preserved, for 7 months at least, by the kindly ring, and genial moisture, that r raisins or sugar afforded . This conjecture was really led; as not one in twenty of failed to vegetate, when those he same kinds, that I ordered e sent lapped in common par- and forwarded with them, ld not grow at all.

bserved, upon examining them before they were committed to earth, that there was a prevail- dryness in the latter, and that ormer looked fresh and healthy, were not in the least infested sects, as was the case with the s.

has been tried, repeatedly, to ey seeds (of many plants disti- to raise) closed up in bot- but without success; some er proportion of air, as well as per state of moisture, being ps necessary.

ould observe, that no differ- was made in the package of seeds, respecting their being in husks, pods, &c. so as ve those in raisins or sugar any ntage over the others: all being

sent equally guarded by their na- tural teguments. Whether any ex- periments of this nature have been made by others, I am totally ig- norant; but I think that, should this mode of conveyance be pursued still more satisfactorily than I have done, very considerable advantages might result from it.

Description of an easy Method of cleaning and bleaching Prints of all Kinds, by G. Fabbroni, of Florence; from Brugnatelli's Annali di Chimica.

THE means hitherto made use of for cleaning prints have con- sisted in washing them in clean wa- ter, or in a weak alkaline lixivium, and then exposing them, for a con- siderable time, to the dew: some- times aquafortis has also been used for this purpose. The alkaline lixi- vium, at the same time that it re- moves the dirt, dissolves a part of the ink with which the impression is made; and aquafortis corrodes the vegetable fibres of which the paper is composed.

Soon after Scheele's discovery of the oxygenated muriatic acid, and the application of it, by Berthollet, to the bleaching of cloths; experi- ments were made to determine its effects in cleaning prints. Those made by Mr. Chapai, for this pur- pose, were completely successful.

This method, however, is not so generally practised as it deserves to be. The reasons of which, Mr. Fabbroni supposes to be, the trouble attending the preparation of the oxygenated muriatic acid, and the difficulty of procuring it ready made. On these accounts, he has thought proper to publish the following pro-
D d 3 cels;

stance, grease of every kind. Others produce more complicated effects, such are, acids, alkalies, perspiration, fruits, urine.

The effects of acids upon blacks, purples, blues, (except those produced by indigo or by Prussian blue) and some other colours, and upon all those shades of colour which are produced by means of iron, archil, and astringent substances, is to turn them red. They render yellows more pale, except that produced by *arnatto*, which they turn to an orange colour.

Alkalies turn scarlet, and all reds produced by brazil or logwood, to a violet colour; they turn green (upon woollen cloths) to yellow; and they give a reddish cast to the yellow produced by *arnatto*.

The effect of perspiration is the same as that of alkalies.

Spots which are produced upon cloths by simple substances are easily removed by well-known means.

Greasy substances are removed by alkalies, by soap, by yolk of egg, or by fat earths. Oxides of iron, by nitric or oxalic acid. Spots occasioned by acids are removed by alkalies, and *vice versa*.

Spots caused by fruit, upon white cloth, are removed by sulphureous acid, or, what is still better, by oxygenated muriatic acid.

But, when the spots are of a complicated nature, various means must be employed, successively; thus, to remove a spot occasioned by the room of carriage-wheels, we must first dissolve the alkali by some of the means above-mentioned, and then take away the oxide of iron by oxalic acid.

The colours of the cloths are often injured by the re-agents made use of; in order to restore them, we

must thoroughly understand of dying, and know how to the means according to the substances. This is sometimes because it is necessary to produce colour similar to that of the cloth, and to apply that to a particular part only; times also, the mordant which the colour, or the basis heightened it, has also been destroyed, and must be restored. It is evident that, in this case, means to be employed depend upon the nature of the colour, and of the ingredients which produce it; for it is well known that the same colour may be obtained by very different substances.

Thus, when after having used an alkali, to remove a spot upon brown, violet, &c. cloth, &c. there remains a spot, the original colour is produced by means of a solution of tin. A solution of the sulphate of iron restores the colour to brown cloths which have been dyed with galls. Acids give to cloths, which have been rendered dull or brown by alkalies, their original brightness. When blackened with logwood, have a dish of spots occasioned by acids turn such spots to a yellow, and a little of the alkali principle makes them black. A solution of one part of iron in four parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, may be fully employed to restore blue colour upon wool or Red or scarlet colours may be restored by means of cochineal solution of muriate of tin, &c.

The choice of re-agents is a matter of indifference; acids are generally preferred

The sulphureous
er, may be used for
it: it does not injure
s, or the colours pro-
ingents; nor does it
upon cotton. The
succeeds better than
in removing spots pro-
ls: it is usually made
form of vapour, and
eldom injuring the co-
oth.

of removing spots of
vell known; namely,
er's-earth, essential oils
cohol, a sufficient de-
to render the grease

ink, or any other occa-
ow oxide of iron, may
y oxalic acid: the co-
estored by alkalies, or
of muriate of tin. Such
to be taken away by
muriatic acid, when
white cloth, or upon

of alkalies and that of
the same; their spots
ved by acids, or even
olution of muriate of

spots are owing to va-
causes, we must have
compositions possessing
s; of which the fol-
e considered as one of
icious. Dissolve some
n alcohol; mix with
four or five yolks of
adually some spirit of
nd then stir into the
a quantity of Fuller's
nable it to be formed
The manner of using
to rub the spots, pre-
d with water, with
which, the cloth is to

be well rubbed and washed. By
these means, all kinds of spots, ex-
cept those occasioned by ink, or any
other solution of iron, will be re-
moved.

The washing of the cloth takes
off its gloss, and leaves a dull spot,
disagreeable to the eye. The gloss
may be restored by passing, in a
proper direction, over the washed
part of the cloth, a brush wetted
with water in which a small quantity
of gum is dissolved, and then laying
upon the part a sheet of paper, a
piece of cloth, and a pretty con-
siderable weight, which are to remain
there until the cloth is quite dry.

*Experiments and Observations on the
glutinous Part of Wheat. By M.
Teffier; from the Memoires de
l'Institut National.*

OF the constituent parts of wheat,
that which appears to have
most excited the attention of philo-
sophers, is the glutinous part, known
also by the name of *vegeto-animal
matter*.

Having been employed in exa-
mining the various species and va-
rieties of this plant, and being desi-
rous to know every particularity
concerning them, it was scarcely
possible that I should not seek to
discover how much vegeto-animal
matter each of them was capable of
furnishing; and whether any cir-
cumstance contributed to increase
its proportion.

I should have carried my inquiries
upon this subject (as well as upon
many others) to a much greater ex-
tent, if some particular circum-
stances had not stopped my pro-
gress. I can therefore offer only a
few results; but, trifling and imper-
fect

fect as they are, they will not be totally useless, if they should engage any other person to pursue the subject, and to fulfil, better than I have been able to do, the end I had in view.

After the harvest of 1791, I caused to be ground twenty sorts (species and varieties) of wheat; some of them were hard, the others soft. They were gathered from the same soil, which was of an inferior quality. A sufficient quantity of each sort was ground; and such precautions were taken, as to prevent the possibility of a mistake respecting the flour produced from each particular kind of wheat.

I shall not at present speak either of the proportion of flour produced from these different wheats, or of the various kinds of bread I obtained from them; those will furnish matter for another memoir: in this, I shall confine myself to what concerns the glutinous part.

One pound of each sort of flour was made into a thick paste, and afterwards worked for a long time with the hands, (according to the usual manner,) under a very thin stream of water, which ran, or rather dropped upon it; by this means, all the starch was separated from the glutinous part. The latter I weighed while wet, and then dried it gently upon the cover of a saucepan, filled with boiling water, and placed over the fire.

The result of these operations was, first, that two of the mentioned kinds of wheat, one of which had smooth ears of a reddish colour, with diverging beards, and grains of the usual yellow colour, and

which ripened very early, another kind which had white also smooth, without beard grains of a white colour, and came originally from Philadelphia gave each of them five of glutinous matter from a pe wheat; whereas, another which had smooth reddish growing close together, beards, and which seemed variety of that called *bled de* and another kind which has ears, with strait beards, as glumes, with hard long grains which is particularly distinguished by the name of Polish wheat *ticum Polonicum, Lunel*, only, the first, two ounces the second, two ounces and of this substance, *per* pound. another kind, with purple bearded, and pubescent, with spotted grains, and which originally from Nice and the ries, I obtained only half as of the above matter *per* The other sorts, produce four ounces to four ounces half *per* pound.

Secondly that the flour of grained wheats produced, it is, less glutinous matter than of soft ones.

Thirdly, that the glutin of some kinds, after being was more brittle than that of this was particularly the case the hard-grained wheats.

Fourthly, that, according remarks of M. Parmentier, work upon the vegetables as food, the glutinous part lost of its weight by being dried

* Our colleague, M. Parmentier, exposed some of the glutinous matter, in small pieces, to a very gentle evaporation, till it could be reduced into powder, and that it lost three-fourths of its weight; and that the best grain contained

at the loss of weight is
the ratio of the quantity

lar in every respect, excepting in the
manure made use of to them.

ect of this memoir is
nparison of the quanti-
inous matter furnished
ent kinds of wheat; it
ntly indifferent in what
are estimated, and also
rtion they bare to the
re flour. It is sufficient
have shown, that the
enty different sorts of
r being treated in the
er, furnished a quantity
animal matter which,
was weighed immedi-
is extraction, or not until
letely dried, was in very
oportions.

nparative trial having
ie of a circumstance I
now I proceeded to the
n of another. It appear-
mportant to determine,
inures of any kind could
o the information of the
art, and if so, what those
ere. With this view, in
of the year 1792, I pre-
piece of land, the soil of
eared to me all of the
e, nine beds, each con-
perches, of twenty-two
; they were exactly simi-

In one of these beds, I folded a
flock of sheep and goats, amounting
in the whole to one hundred and
forty; they remained on the bed
about two hours; and the result of
the folding appeared to me to be
such as commonly takes place from
that operation in the departments of
Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Loi-
re, and Eure-et-Loir.

Another bed was manured with
two sacks of horse-dung, in a rather
rotten state.

The third, with two sacks of cow-
dung, in the same state.

The fourth, with sixty-four quarts
of human urine.

The fifth, with thirty six quarts of
bullock's blood.

The sixth, with the remains of
plants, reduced into the state of
mould.

The seventh, with three bushels
of pigeon's dung.

The eighth, with human excre-
ment in powder, prepared at Mont-
faucon.

The ninth was not manured at all.

I sowed every one of these beds
with the same kind of wheat;
namely, that kind which has smooth
white ears, without beards, the
grain of the usual colour, the straw

This assertion is not exaggerated; for, after having collected the glutinous
ent kinds of wheat, and deprived them as much as possible of their starch,
water, and dried them thoroughly, I found, at the end of four years, a de-
ght, amounting to two-thirds, to three-fourths, to four-fifths, and even
ts, according to the species or variety of wheat made use of; and I very
ed more than two ounces, in a state of dryness, from a pound of wheat. It
rved, however, that the weight of the glutinous part cannot be compared
flour in its usual state; because a pound of flour, which did not appear to be
ut to dry gradually upon a warm stove, was, in the space of four-and-twen-
luced to fourteen ounces; that is to say, it lost one-eighth part, without
rnt, or suffering any alteration in its colour. From which it follows, that,
timate truly the loss of weight in the glutinous part of a pound of flour, it
cted from a pound of flour, which has already been dried, or else be con-
produce of only fourteen ounces of flour.

hollow,

hollow, and which is usually sown in the month of March.

Although a comparison of the quantity of grain produced was not the principal object I had in view, yet I think it right to observe, that the bed manured with pigeon's dung was that which produced the greatest quantity of grain. After that, I gathered the greatest quantity from the two beds manured with human excrement, and with human urine. Next to these, the greatest quantity was produced from those manured with bullock's blood, and with horse-dung. The beds manured with the remains of plants, and with cow-dung, were less productive. That which had no manure at all, produced little more than double the quantity which was sown; whereas the others produced more than six times the quantity sown.

With respect to the quantity of glutinous matter, which was the principal object in view, the result of the experiment was as follows: The wheat of the bed watered with urine, produced six ounces of glutinous part from a pound of flour, not dried. That of the bed in which the sheep and goats were folded, and that of those manured with horse-dung, with cow-dung, with pigeon's dung, with bullock's blood, with the remains of plants, also that to which no manure was used, gave five ounces of glutinous part *per* pound. Lastly, that which was manured with human excrement, gave only four ounces *per* pound.

It will, undoubtedly, be difficult to conceive, why the eight manured beds above-mentioned did not give an equal proportion of vegeto-animal matter; for the wheat was all produced from the same seed, was sown in land which was the same

in appearance, and the was applied in the usual manner. It is evident that the manure was not the cause of this difference, because from the wheat which grew in the bed not manured, I procured five ounces of glutinous matter *per* pound; a quantity equal to that procured from the wheat of six other beds manured in various ways. It is a circumstance which naturally leads us to seek elsewhere for the cause of the variation in the proportion of glutinous matter.

I shall here observe, that the wheat made use of for the experiments in spring, was not the same as one of those on which I first-mentioned experiments were made in autumn of 1791; and that, in the experiments of 1791, it produced only three ounces of glutinous matter *per* pound, instead of six. This would lead us to suppose that the wheat sown in March produced more glutinous matter than that sown in autumn; or at least that the latter, notwithstanding its early vegetation, does not contain the same proportion of it.

As a brief recapitulation of the preceding results, I shall state that different species and varieties of wheat produce various proportions of the glutinous part, which is more or less brittle, and which, when dried, sometimes amounts to more than a third part of the flour, when dried, does not exceed one-eighth. Manure appears to contribute to the production of this singular substance.

Many interesting circumstances respecting this substance still remain unknown; for, it may be inquired, first, whether it is proved that no other grain

part. It has, without ascertained, that it is obtained from rye. from oats; but, have examined made upon the flour from the seeds of other species? Is it not probable, that it would be found in what is called manna-h used in Poland?

Rural economy would we should examine, wheats of one district in more glutinous part of another; this examination necessarily take up se-

We should also determine the exposition of the nature of the soil, admitted among the contribute to the formation of glutinous part. * For it appears necessary should form an artificial soil, ingredients were well difficult task, and one only be undertaken by a person, who resides in the

Supposing that these would produce merely new, and that only a secondary cause should be it will then remain to why, of the various serve us for nourishment is the only one that contain this vegetable-animal or at least that contains

so much of it. We must not be too sanguine in expecting to discover this last truth; because it may depend upon the particular organization of the vegetable, which organization we cannot investigate. But, it will be a great deal to have discovered in what consists, or upon what depends, in the various species or varieties of wheat, the greater or less quantity of this glutinous matter, which is of so much consequence in the process of making bread.

Experiments made with a View to ascertain the Truth and Importance of Dr. Hunter's Opinions respecting the Food of Plants, by Major Thomas Velez; from the Letters and Papers of the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, &c.

THE laudable exertions of the Board of Agriculture having called forth various expedients, both from the practical and theoretical improvers of land, for the advancement of cultivation in general, I selected, from among sundry tracts recommended by the board, the one intitled, "The Outlines of Agriculture," published by Dr. Hunter, the learned editor of Evelyn's Sylva; in which work the above-mentioned tract made its first appearance, in the form of a note. In the seventh page of the pamphlet, the ingenious author thus ex-

Parmentier, in the work already quoted says, that there are some kinds of wheat, early those which grow in wet places, or in poor soils, whose product of gluten scarcely amounts to one ounce per pound; and that, on the contrary, some which contain near two ounces. I shall not contradict this assertion, if certain; I shall only observe, that if by poor soils M. Parmentier means bad ones, it appears to me more natural to suppose, that as the wheat which grows in good soils is of good quality, it should contain a greater quantity of glutinous matter. However, requires to be more carefully examined.

presses

presses himself; "Play it down as a fundamental maxim, that all plants receive their principal nourishment from oily particles incorporated with water, by means of an alkaline salt, or absorbent earth." Having supported this hypothesis by various arguments, he notices a preparation as follows:

"One drachm of Russia potash dissolved in two ounces of water, then add two spoonfuls of oil; p. 19."

This mixture, the author asserts, "is adapted to all the purposes of vegetation."

Pleased with the information, I determined to give the fairest trial to the experiment, and chose a piece of ground which was fresh, and had not received any manure: in this I made six contiguous beds. I then marked out, in each bed, 128 spots, four inches asunder every way. In the first bed planted the same number of barley seeds, which had been steeped three days in the above mixture. After this, I planted, in the same manner, and in the adjoining bed, the same quantity of seeds, dry, and not steeped; but, before the soil was closed upon them, I poured into every hole two-thirds of a drachm of the said composition; a quantity so small as scarcely to fill a tea-spoon, and which could not have been supposed to produce any visible effect. I then planted, in the third bed, the same number of seeds in their natural state, unprepared, and without any composition.

The following observations I made with great accuracy. The seeds which had been steeped did not make their appearance so soon, by eight or nine days, as the grain which had been planted with-

out any preparation. Those seeds upon which the mixture had been poured continued still longer in the ground, insomuch that I thought they had been entirely destroyed; at last, however, they came up, though but sparingly, and less in quantity than those which had been steeped; but both sorts were less productive than those which had been totally unprepared. The last produced nearly double the quantity to the next best; as will appear from the annexed accounts of the relative productions of the different beds.

I repeated the same experiment with oats, in the same manner as before stated, in every respect, and planted them in the three adjoining beds; and it was singular enough to observe the same effects precisely, as to the time of their coming up, and of their ripening, as well as with regard to their produce, which I had before remarked in the barley. In both instances, the unprepared grain was much more forward in its appearance and state of maturity, as also much more abundant, than either of the other two.

All the seeds were planted with the Norfolk dibble, exactly at the same depth, at the same time, and in adjoining beds, under the same aspect, in an open though rather loomy soil, which had not been manured.

Table of the relative Productions of Grain, as noticed in the last Account.

| | |
|--|------|
| | Ers. |
| Barley, steeped, eight or nine days more backward than the dry grain, produced | 45 |
| Barley, not steeped, but having a small quantity of the | |

red into the hole
 still longer in the
 the former, and
 236
 nprepared, came
 nine days sooner
 , and produced 750
 ped, were seven
 ; more backward
 grain, and pro-
 159
 steeped, but hav-
 quantity of the
 red into the hole
 were longer in the
 the former, and
 103
 repared, came up
 it days sooner than
 l produced . . . 238
 on may possibly be made
 scale upon which the
 en brought forward:

yet, as the effects produced by the
 composition, and by the varied
 modes of applying it, were remark-
 ably similar in the different sorts of
 grain, planted at the same time, and
 in the same soil, I think such an ob-
 jection cannot reasonably invalidate
 an experiment of this nature; more
 especially when it is considered,
 that a greater degree of accuracy
 and precision can accompany similar
 attempts upon a smaller scale, than
 when extended to a greater scope;
 and, if I am not greatly mistaken,
 some of the very ingenious observa-
 tions which the learned chymist, Dr.
 Ingenhoufz has lately given to the
 world, with respect to the nutri-
 ment and support of vegetable life,
 have been found upon experiments
 even more confined in their extent,
 though not less worthy of attention
 on that account, than those above
 cited.

ANTIQUITIES.

*Temple of Dendera, in Egypt; from
Sonnini's Travels in Egypt.*

IT was not in their architecture alone that the Egyptians displayed that affection for posterity, that love of immortality which presides in all their works; they wished also that the painting they employed should be equally durable. The colours of which they made use, the two-edged tool serving to incorporate them closely and for ever with bodies as hard and as solid as stone, are so many proofs of their profound knowledge in the arts, and so many secrets, which our researches have not yet been able to discover. The ceiling of the temple of Dendera is painted in fresco, of the brilliant colours of azure blue, with which the vault of the firmament shines in fine weather: the figures in relief strewed along its bottom, are painted of a beautiful yellow; and these paintings, at the expiration of some thousands of years, possess still a brilliancy to which our freshest colours do not approach, and they are still as lively as if they had been newly laid on.

we said that the front of this
an admirable and but little
work of the genius and the
e which, among the ancient
of Egypt, produced won-
was a hundred and thirty-

two feet, and some inches in
I took its other dimensions
same exactness. The depth
peristyle is a hundred and
feet three inches, and its
sixty feet eleven inches. The
sides of the edifice are two
and fifty-four feet nine inches
half in length; finally, the
a hundred and ten feet
inches. The summit of the
is flattened, and formed of
stones, which are laid from
pillar to another, or on two
of separation. Several of
masses are eighteen feet long
six broad. Rubbish heap
and the sand which
there, have raised the soil
level with the roof of the
and you easily ascend it from
although the front is still
seventy feet above ground
inhabitants of this canton ha-
ed themselves of this dispo-
they had built a village on the
summit of the temple, as more
firm than the inconsistent
or marshy earth, upon which
generally erect their dwellings.
When I was at Dendera
modern village was destroyed
overthrown; its ruins of mud
formed a singular contrast
the magnificent remains of
ancient city of Tentyris. We
there with sorrow the most

of the total annihilation of the
in a country which had given
and such an astonishing per-
n to them, and the still more
rable decline of the human

*lar Tenure of the Manor of
ichnor, in Staffordshire, grant-
by John of Gaunt to Philip de
nerville; from Shaw's History
Staffordshire.*

EVERTHELESS, the said fir
Philip shall fynd, meyntienge
ustaigne one bacon flyke hang-
his halle at Wichnore redy
de all times of the yere bott in
to be given to everyche mane
mane married after the daye
ere of there mariage he pass-
nd to be gyven to everyche
of religion, archbishop, bishop,
or other religious; and to
che priest after the yere and
of their profession finished or
ir dignity reseyved, in forme
ving: whensoever that ony
byfore named wyll come for to
re for the baconne, in their
persone or by ony other for
they shall come to the bayliffe
the porter of the lordship of
movre; and shall say to them
ie mannere as enshewethe—
yliffe, or porter, I do you too
re that I come for myselfe (or,
be come for ony other, shew-
or whome he demaunde) to de-
ide one baconne flyke hanging
e halle of the lord of Which-
e, after the forme thereunto
ging;” after which relacioun,
ayliffe or porter shall assigne a
unto him upon promise by his
e to retourne and with him to
tweyne of his neighbours.
L. XLI.

And in the meyn time, the said bay-
liffe shall take with him tweyne of
the freeholders of the lordshipe of
Whichenovre, and they three shall
go to the manour of Rudlowe be-
longing to Robert Knyghtleye; and
there shall somon the preseid
Knyghtleye, or his bayliffe, com-
manding him to be ready at Which-
enovre, the day appoynted, at
pryme of the day wythe his caryage;
that is to saye a horse and a saddylle,
a sakke and a pryke, for to convey
and carye the said baconne and
corne a journee owtt of the countee
of Stafford at his costages. And
then the said bayliffe shall, with the
sayd freeholders, somon all the ten-
nants of the sayd manoir to be redy
at the day appoynted at Whichen-
ovre, for to doo and perform the
services which they owe to the ba-
conne. And at the day assygned all
such as owe services to the baconne
shall be redy at the gate of the
manoir of Whichenovre from the
sonne ryfinge to none, attending
and awatyng for the comyng of hym
that fetcheth the baconne. And
when he is comyn, there shall be
delivered to hym and hys fellowys,
chapeletts, and to all those whych
shall be there to do their services
dew to the baconne. And they
shall lede the seid demandant wythe
trompes and tabours and other man-
ner of mynstralseye to the halle door,
where he shall fynde the lord of
Whichenovre, or his steward, redy
to deliver the baconne in this man-
ner—

He shall enquere of hym whiche
demandeth the baconne, yf he have
brought tweyne of hys neighbors
with hym. Whyche must answer
“ they be here ready,” and then
the steward shall cause theese two
neighbours to swere, yf the said
demandaunt

demandaunt be a weddyt man, or have been a man weddyt, and yff the hys mariage one yere and a day be passed; and yf he be a freeman or villeyne. And if his seid neighbours make othe that he hath for hym all thies three poynts reherfed, then shall the baconne be taken down, and broughte to the halle-dore; and shall there be layed uponne half a quarter of wheate, and uponne one other of rye. And he that demandeth the baconne shall kneele upon his knee, and shall hold his right hande uponne a boke; which boke shall be layed above the baconne and the corne, and shall make othe in this manere—

Here ye, sir Philip de Somerville, lord of Whichenovre, mayntener and gyver of this baconne, that I. A. lithe I wedded B. my wyfe, and sythe I had her in my keeping, and at my wille, by a yere and a day after our mariage, I wold not have chaunged for none other, farer ne sowler, rycher ne powrer, ne for none other descended of greater lynage, slepyng ne wakyng, at non tyme. And yf the sayd B. were sole, and I sole, I wolde take her to be my wyfe, before all the women in the worlde of what condicions soever they be, good or evylle, as help me God and hys seynts and thys fleshe and all fleshes—

And hys neighbors shall make othe that they trust verily he hath said truly; and yff it be founde by his neighbors, beforenamed, that he be a freeman, there shall be delyvered hym half a quarter of wheate and a cheefe; and yf he be a villeyne, he shall have half a quarter of rye without cheefe. And then shall Knyghtleye, the lord of Rudlowe be called for to carry all theis thynges afore-reherfed; and the

seid corn shall be layed uponne horse and the baconne above yt; and he to whom the baconne apperteigneth shall assend upon his horse, and shall take the cheefe before hym, if he have a horse; and yf he have none, the lord of Whichenovre shall cause hym to have one horse and saddle to such tyme as he be passed hys lordshippe; and so shall they depart the manoir of Whichenovre with the corne and the baconne, before him that hath won it, with trompetts, tabouretts, and other maner of mynstralce; and all the free-tenants of Whichenovre shall conduct hym to be passed the lordshippe of Whichenovre, and then shall they all retorne except hym to whom apperteigneth to make the carriage and journey without the countye of Stafford at the charge of his lord of Whichenovre.

And yf the seid Robert Knyghtleye do not cause the baconne and corne to be conveyed as is reherfed, the lord of Wychnovre shall do it to be carved, and shall distraine the said Robert Knyghtleye for his default for one hundred shillings in his manoir of Rudlowe, and shall kepe the distress so takyn inviolable.

Inquiry whether Herodotus was acquainted with the River Juba, by Professor Heeren, of Göttingen.

FROM the general attention directed in so many respects towards Africa, and from the many attempts undertaken to explore the quarter of the globe, we may confidently hope, that, after the lapse of a few years, it will no longer be to us a *terra ignota*. The departing century delivers over to the

least the key to the difficulty does not transmit the self. The present, then, at every point of time, to collect, order, and compare all the information we already possess, in order to furnish a clue facilitating future discovery. Indeed, the mass we now, or might know, is certainly greater than we can imagine. Africa was known in ancient times, in the middle ages, its northern part inhabited by polished and civilized nations: the Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, who, either as merchants or adventurers, penetrated far into the interior, and on every side came in contact with them a variety of languages, as strikingly appears from the writings of the Greek historians. But what may in another manner excite wonder, how little of accounts has not been left us concerning the father of history, Herodotus, left us concerning the globe! Many of the descriptions of the countries, by which the Carthaginians and Egyptians travelled in North Africa, have only become nearly intelligible since the late discoveries; almost all of which is likewise illustrated and confirmed by some passages in Herodotus. Another striking illustration of this is furnished by the travels of Mungo Park, which we witness, partly from his own account, as lately brought back from the interior concerning the river Niger, which flows in the very heart of Africa, in a direction from the south. Every reader, who is engaged in such researches, will be surprised to find, that

Herodotus not only knew this most recent geographical discovery; but that he likewise was able to give us very clear information concerning things, which the greatest geographers of the eighteenth century could only conjecture, or which are even altogether unknown. I shall here translate the passage of his history, book ii. chap. 32, 33, which relates to this subject; and endeavour to illustrate it from the "Proceedings of the African Association," lately published, and from Rennel's excellent new map of North Africa, annexed to that work.

"What I have hitherto related," says Herodotus (he had given an accurate description of the course of the Nile, higher up than Egypt, as far as Sepnaar, and even as far as Gojam) "I learned from men of Cyrene, who told me that they had been at the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and conversed with Etearchos, the king of the Ammonians. Among other topics of conversation, they had likewise chanced to discourse of the Nile and the remarkable circumstance that no one was acquainted with its sources. Etearchos had then said, that some men belonging to the Nasamones had visited him (these Nasamones are a nation of Libyan origin, and dwell on the borders of the Syrtis, and in the next adjoining region, to the east, but not far); and when he had inquired of them, whether they could not give him some information concerning the deserts of the interior of Africa, they had communicated to him the following particulars: Among their countrymen some bold young men, sons of their chiefs, who had executed many daring enterprises; had chosen twelve from among them, by lot,

Part 2

who

who should undertake a journey of discovery into the desert part of Africa, and endeavour to explore more of it than those who had penetrated the farthest before them. The young men then had set out, abundantly provided with water, and provisions; and first had travelled through the inhabited country (coast of Barbary); after which, they had arrived at the part of Africa that abounds with wild beasts (*Biledulgerid*); but thence they had continued their journey through the desert, proceeding in a south-west direction. After they had, during many days, wandered through an extensive sandy region, they had, at last, espied some trees in a field, had made towards them, and plucked the fruit from the trees. Men of a smaller stature than common had then come to them, had received them kindly, and became their guides. But they understood not their language, nor their conductors, the language of the Nasamones. But they led them through very extensive marshy regions; and after they had travelled through these, they had arrived in a city, whose inhabitants were all of the same stature as their conductors, and of a colour completely black. By the city flowed a large river, and that river ran in a direction from west towards the rising of the sun; and in it there were likewise crocodiles. Thus far I give the narrative of Etearchos the Ammonian: I shall only add, that he moreover said, as the Cyreneans told me, that the Nasamones had returned; and that the men, in whose country they had been, were all magicians. With regard to the river, Etearchos conjectured that it

was the Nile; and this is probable opinion concerning

Thus far Herodotus. As to his own account, he has information from the third king from Cyrean Greeks, who heard it in *Ammonium* Etearchos, the king of the Ammonians to whom it was related by the Nasamones, countrymen of the Cyreneans. To give to their authorities their due value, it is necessary to be previously acquainted with the following particulars. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was not merely the temple: there was likewise a small state, whose constitution was hierocratical, in the form of the ancient Egypt, and at the head of the government was a king. The same place was likewise the centre of intercourse, because through it the caravan road passed from Egypt to Thage and Cyrene, and from Egypt to Nigritia, both of which have been described by Herodotus. The Temples and sanctuaries in the southern part of the world in all ages, the centre of conflux as the *Kaaba* of the present Mecca, still is; for when this friendly conflux of different nations take place with greater facility, than under the immediate protection of the gods, and in sanctuaries? The Grecian commercial republic, Cyrene, on the northern coast of Africa, was so intimately connected, as to be on so great a commercial intercourse with the Ammonians, that the oracle of Jupiter Ammon was the impression on their coin. Hence it is evident, that the temple of Ammon was the place where it was the greatest probability

nation concerning the Africa; and certainly could not apply to fitter intelligence, than to the who came from that bly merchants, with versed in Egypt.

authority of these accounts additional strength, some acquainted with whom the travellers o had met with the res, and from whom originated. The Nasas Herodotus informs place,* a numerous ion, who derived their m their flocks of sheep. on the coast of the 1, in the eastern part *Syrtica*, or the present ripoli, about what was at *Syrtis*, or the pre-ra, nearly then in 30° , and $35'$ longitude o. The whole of this om 28° to 35° eastern sand-land, which was ys inhabited by nomas who were tributary to nians. And of them re the caravans com-traversed the deserts, means of keeping up of the Carthagenians ries in the interior of his reason the expedi-Nasamones is not de-urney into a country own: They had, says fore undertaken many erprises; the object of was only to try whe-t not penetrate farther to been done by pre-ers. And, although

the real adventurers amounted to no more than five, yet it is very probable that their retinue was more numerous, so that they formed a small caravan; for they were sons of the chief men of the nation, and they carried along with them a great quantity of water and provisions.

They traversed, says Herodotus, first the inhabited part of Africa, and then the region abounding with wild beasts: after which, they came into the sandy desert. For Herodotus divides North Africa into three regions; the most northern, on the Mediterranean, which we now call the coast of Barbary; the region abounding with wild beasts, or the middle region, by the Arabs called *Biledulgerid*, or the land of dates; and the southern region, or the desert. To arrive at the last, they were obliged to cross the two former obliquely from north to south.

On reaching the desert, they proceeded in a south-west direction; for so I translate the $\pi\sigma\sigma\varsigma \zeta\iota\phi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ of Herodotus.—Among the later writers, indeed, who express themselves with scientific precision, the zephyr is properly the west wind; but Herodotus, who knows only the four principal winds, denotes by it a western direction in general. That he could not here mean the west properly so called, is evident from the slightest inspection of the map of the country; because they must otherwise have remained on the northern border of the desert, and never could have traversed it. The great caravan road from the country of the Nasamones, as Herodotus elsewhere informs us, went in a direction exactly south: it should

* Herod. iv. 172.

seem then, that they purposely took another, namely a western, direction, with a view of thus penetrating through the great desert of Western Africa, through which probably at that time no caravan road passed.

They travelled, says Herodotus, through a great desert during many days' journeys, (unfortunately he does not tell us their number, and certainly it had not been told him.) On the other side of the desert, they again reached a cultivated country, where fruit-trees grew, and black men dwelt, who were of a stature smaller than common; not dwarfs, however, for that our author certainly does not assert. These negroes gave the Nefamones a hospitable reception, and became their conductors. They led them through great marshy regions, to a city, by which flowed a large river in a direction from west to east. The inhabitants of the city all resembled their guides, and were much addicted to magic.

The question now is, whither had these adventurers come? It is evident, methinks, that they were arrived in the country of the negroes, and among a negroe nation, who received them with the same hospitality which yet so honourably distinguishes this race of men from their barbarous neighbours, the Moors. This we learn not only from their black colour and their whole exterior appearance, by which they at first sight immediately presented themselves to the eyes of the North Africans as a quite different race of men; but likewise particularly from the circumstance, that they were all magicians; when we recollect what Mungo Park, who, as it were, conjured his way, through these

people with the aid of his amulets, says concerning the belief in magic generally prevalent among them. Concerning their diminutive stature, I cannot immediately adduce any farther corroborating testimony: but to maintain that, in that burning clime, in the vicinity of the equator, no such people may be discovered, would surely be hazarding a very precipitate decision.

But the phenomenon most worthy of attention undoubtedly is the river which flowed by the city in an eastern direction. Is this river the Joliba? Were these bold adventurers the first discoverers of it? And did the tradition concerning it, though its name was lost in the deserts, nevertheless by a series of the most singular accidents, reach the ears of the father of history, that he might record it, to be one day, at the close of the eighteenth century, again rendered intelligible?

Herodotus does not name the river, and thus far every thing remains mere conjecture. But this conjecture from so many quarters gains confirmation, that, at last, it is almost impossible to doubt.

First, if we attend to the direction of the route of our travellers, the question is, whither must they necessarily have come? If from their native land, on the bay of Sydra, or the great Syrtis, they traversed the desert in a south-west direction, and thus reached the country of the negroes; this must have happened between 15 and 35° east longitude, which is about the length of the course of the Joliba, as will appear from a single glance at major Rennel's map. Proceeding as they did, they could not fail to arrive at the Joliba. It will however be perhaps objected, that there may possibly be
faint

other river; for who knows many such rivers exist in those parts of the interior of Africa? With a person who, from the reports of traveller, has acquired a knowledge of those parts, this objection can have no weight. Herodotus expressly says, that it was a river, running from west to east.

According to the best accounts we possess of the western part of North Africa, not only is there in those regions no such river flowing in that direction; but from the very nature of the country, as we are acquainted with it, cannot well exist any. To the west of the Joliba is the sandy desert, which contains no river; to the east a chain of mountains, at the foot of which the Joliba flows, and must, therefore, have been the source of the large river the Nafamones.

Herodotus gives us like the following indications: they were obliged to pass through large marshy regions, before they reached the river; secondly, the city stood on its banks; and crocodiles were found in the

The first-mentioned of these three circumstances is highly important. According to major Rennel's newest investigations, the sandy region of the west has a sloping declination to the south; so that to it succeeds a low marshy tract, bounded to the north by the sandy desert, but to the south by a chain of mountains.

Here the Joliba flows, receiving in its course a number of other mountain rivers from the north; but not one from the south. Like other tropical rivers, its annual inundations, when more or less, fills the valley

through which it passes. The Joliba is at last lost, as far as our information yet reaches, in inland lakes and marshes, which major Rennel looks for in the districts of Wangara and Ghana (or Cassina). We are told of one such lake in Ghana, and of three in Wangara. These observations throw a clear light on the circumstance related by Herodotus, that the Nafamones had been conducted through great marshy tracts (*ἐν μεγάλῃ ἡμῶν*). Without passing through such tracts, they could not possibly reach the Joliba. Major Rennel has, therefore, marked Wangara and Ghana as marshy countries: they lie, however, too far to the east, for us, with any degree of probability, to suppose that the adventurous Nafamones had come thither. But then we are yet wholly ignorant how far these marshes extend to the west: from the nature and situation of the country we may reasonably conclude, that they stretch along the greater part of the river. All that major Rennel has said concerning the lower or eastern half of the Joliba, whither no European has yet penetrated, is no more than conjecture drawn from ingenious combinations; and it certainly is a surprising phenomenon, that what the greatest geographer at the end of the eighteenth century so happily conjectures, the earliest of historians and geographers was already enabled to describe in express terms and to relate on good authority.

It cannot now be determined with certainty which was the city to which the Nafamones came: however, we probably ought to look for it between Tombuctu and Cassina. That besides these cities, there are at present several others on the banks

banks of the *Joliba*, such as *Hussar*, *Tocrur*, &c. we know: the existence, therefore, of a city here, even in those ancient times, would not seem to be any thing strange or incredible.

A third indication given by Herodotus, is, that the river contains crocodiles. Here the father of history knows more than even our latest travellers, in none of whose works I recollect to have seen any information relative to this circumstance. It is probable that these creatures infest only the lower part of the *Joliba*: and the narrations of Herodotus, which have so often and so strikingly been illustrated and confirmed by new discoveries, will, without doubt, be found true, with respect to the existence of crocodiles in the *Joliba*, whenever another traveller shall be able to penetrate into those distant regions.

The conjecture which Herodotus adds at the end, and in which he coincides with the king of the Ammonians, (but which, however, is merely a supposition), that the river he had been treating of was the Nile, is connected with his hypothesis of the course of the latter. It is, namely, one of the most singular of phenomena, that Herodotus describes the course and state of the Nile above Egypt to near its sources, with an accuracy which has hardly been attained by any succeeding writer: only that he is mistaken with respect to the direction of this river; as he believes, that, until its entrance into Egypt, it flows obliquely through Libya from west to east. This error cannot be otherwise well accounted for, except by supposing that Herodotus had confounded the (either really, or only in imagination existing) western

branch of the Nile, or the Nile of the Negroes, with the main stream flowing from the south. The belief of the existence of such a western branch, as appears from the narrative of Herodotus, was then already generally prevalent in Africa. That the *Joliba*, however, is not this river, and that consequently Herodotus was mistaken in his conjecture, seems at present, no longer to admit of a doubt. But the non-existence of such a stream is yet far from being proved: on the contrary, the belief of its existence has so constantly and invariably prevailed throughout all antiquity and the middle ages, that here too we must wait for farther discoveries, before we can venture to give a final decision.

Preparations made by the French for invading England, in the thirteenth and fourteenth Centuries: from Seward's Biographiana, Vol. 2.

IN the tenth year of the reign of Richard II. and in the year 1388, the ancient chronicles tell us, "that the young French king Charles, and his uncle the duke of Burgoyne and constable of France, had great desire and affection to go with an army into England, and all knights and squires of France did very well agree thereto, saying—'Why should we not once go to England to see the countrey, and to learne the pathes of the land, as they have done in France?' So that forthwith great provision and furnytur for that voyage was made in France on all sydes, and taxes and tallages set and assessed upon the cities, towns, and burgeses of the same, and in the plaine countries, that in an hundreth year
before

had been none such
rd of; and also great
de by sea all the som-
til the month of Sep-

onstable of France his
parayled and furnished
er in Bretagne. Also
of France caused to be
tagne, of timber, a clo-
wne, made like a parke,
hey had taken lande in
close in their fielde, to
n with more ease and
whensoever they should
: fielde, the closure was
at they might take it
pieces; and a great
carpenters and others
ed on wages to attend

as it is before said, all
en rehearsed, and what-
is done in France con-
advancement of this
is well known in Eng-
brought some seare
m, and therefore they
rs general processions to
every good towne and
ree times in the weeke,
ayer was made with fer-
and devotion to Al-
d, to be their protector
gainst their enemye and
hat the realme was then
t, notwithstanding, there
gland at that time more
red thousand that hearti-
and desired that the
might arrive in Eng-
those lustie young lad-
iumphing among them-

selves and their companions, would
say, 'Let these Frenchmen come,
there shall not one taylor of them re-
turne againe unto France.' And
such as were in debt, and cared not
for the payment thereof, they re-
joicing greatly at the coming of the
Frenchmen, would say to their cre-
ditors when they demanded their
debt of them, 'Sirs, be your pa-
cient a little, and beare with us,
for they forge in France new flo-
reyns wherewith ye shall be payde.'
And in trust thereof they lyved and
spent very largely."

"The earle of Salisbury, who was
a right valiant and prudent knight,
sayde before the kinge and his un-
cles, and before all the lords and
prelates of England that were pre-
sent in counseyle, 'Sir, my sove-
reign lord, and all ye my lords and
and others, it ought not to be mar-
velled if our adversary the French
king doe come and runne upon us;
for sithen the death of our late so-
vereign, king Edward, this noble
realme of England hath beene in
great hazard and adventure to have
been lost and destroyed, even with
the lewde and naughtie people
*brought up and nourished in the
same*; which thinge is not holden
from France; and that which is
worse, it is well knowne that we
amongst ourselves are not in per-
fecte love and unity, and that
maketh our enemy so bold. And
hereunto I will specially directe my
speeche, to move and exhort that
peace, unitie, and love, may be
had amongst ourselves; and that be-
ing first had, and faithfully and

Frenchmen," says Holingshed, "never shewed more vanitie than they did
the lineage of Capetes began to rule in France. All the shippes they
, from the confines of Spaine unto the mouth of the Rhine, all along the
Tembled at Sluis."

ie the lustie lads be in England," says Roger Ascham.

lovingly

lovingly granted of every of us, we shall the better devyse the resistance and withstanding of our foreign enemies.' Now when the earl of Salisbury had ended his tale, there was no replie made, but with one voice they consented to enter into devyses for defence. And whereas the taxes and talliages * were great in France, in like wise at that time they were great in Englande, so that the realme felt great grief thereof. Now there were at that time ready in England for defence, of good fighting men a hundred thousand archers, and ten thousand men of armes.

"Then the French king came to Arras, and daily there came down people from all partes in such great numbers that the countrie was almost eaten up; and to say truth, nothing remayned in the countrie but it was taken from them, without making any payment for them. And when the poor people called upon them for some amends they answered, 'As now we have no silver to pay, but *when we returne we will bring you enough, and then every thing shall be fully answered and payd.*' But when the poor people sawe their goodes thus taken away and spent, and they durst not complain thereof, they cursed them between the teeth, saying, 'Get ye unto England, or to the devil, and God grant ye never returne agayne.'

"Nowe the French king came down to Lille to shewe that the journey pleased him, and to come nearer to the passage; and yet at

this time the duke of Burgundy behinde, and came sayre and for he had no great appetite to journey of going into England.

"The constable of France parted from Lentergmer, lay on the sea side in Bretagne, had seventy-two great shippes, he had with him the clouse of field, made of timber, and the good wynde at the beginning when they approached neare England the waide rote so fast and was so tempestuous about the entrie of Margate and the Thames mouth, that their shippes were tumbled, so that they kept not their, and some were driven force into Thanys, and take the Englishmen; and specially was taken two or three laden with part of the clouse of timber that was ordeyned to be in the fildes, and certain carpenters and artificers with, and so they were brought to London, whereat the king had joy, and all the Londoners."

"The king of France retu Paris; and so broke up this wonderful voyage for this I adds the Chronicle, "which the realme of France a hundred thousand franks thirtie times which of English money 333,333l. 6s. 8d. after nine to the pounce. And such have every similar attempt."

The particulars of the expense are taken from an elaborate made from the chronicles of time, by Craven Ord, esq. F. and A. S.

* "Many a man," says Froysart, "sorrowed long after; but by cause the monks sawe it was needful, they said, it is not against reason that we be taxed so to give of our goods to knights and squires to defend their herytages and ours."

*Theatre of Saguntum, in the Latin. Em-
lined to the most Illus-
Honourable Antony
dari, Archbishop of
and Pontifical Legate to
King.*

I lately conversed to-
upon various subjects,
drawing out another
conversation, mention
made of the theatre
which, when I said
particular described
hereof taken by me,
a desire of seeing it,
certain short notes or
added by me, not to
sake of shewing my
explaining of a very
Behold it, there-
fore, restored and
it from the darkness
though in tattered and
ing. The true and
whereof, traced
estiges, I shall conse-
cration in as brief a
n.

of Saguntum is situ-
t and healthy place;
elf against the north
sun, adjacent to a
valley, which a river
and has the eastern
. It is defended from
eastern blasts by the in-
mountain, by which
ed, and, as it were,
is bosom: wherefore
y the northern and
cezes to breathe upon
hat are hurtful to hu-
ing entirely excluded;
as admonishes, in the
be taken care of in
res: for when the

minds of the spectators are over-
flowing there with the greatest plea-
sure, their bodies, being unmoved
and captivated, and allured by de-
light, have gaping passages, and
open pores, into which the sur-
rounding winds easily enter, which,
if they be noxious and unhealthy,
or any ways infected, may bring de-
struction by their blast; therefore
their force from the south is to be
avoided: for when the sun fills the
curvity of the theatre with its scorch-
ing heat, the air shut in the hemi-
cycle, and having no power of get-
ting out, grows hot with its conti-
nual turning, circumaction, and
whirling rotation. From whence it
comes to pass, that the bodies being
exhausted of their natural moisture,
are burnt up, and being overheated,
fall into diseases. Moreover, our
theatre is, by the disposition and na-
ture of the place, prepared for
sounding, which is very necessary
therein; for the voice being col-
lected by that curvity and embrace
of the mountain, climbing with in-
crease up the summit, strike stronger
upon the ear with a distinct termi-
nation of words, which I myself ex-
perienced; for Emmanuel Mignana,
a most worthy gentleman, and most
near to me in all friendly offices, re-
cited to me some verses of Asinius,
out of the scene in *Amphitryon*,
which I heard very well from the
top gallery or cavea, which, as I
live, filled me with incredible plea-
sure; for those rocks are vocal, nor
that only, but five times sounding:
and thus much for the position of
the theatre. Now as to the struc-
ture—The ambit then of its hemi-
cycle, which the Greeks call Pri-
metron, has 564 of our palms or
spans, or three quarters of a Roman
foot; and, measuring its diameter,
the

the line being drawn from each horn, it has 330 and a half of the like palms or spans. The height of the theatre, from the orchestra to the top gallery is 133 palms and an half; but, to the top of the remaining summit of the decayed party wall, 144 palms and an half: also the diameter of the orchestra hath 96 palms; from which it is certain the description of the whole theatre arises, as it were, from a centre; therefore the name orchestra was allotted by the Greeks, because in the Greek theatre it had been a place destined for dancing and gestulations; yet among the Romans it had quite another use, at least from what C. Atilius Serranus and L. Scribonius Libodid; who, being the C^{urule} *Ædiles*, following the sentence of the superior Africanus, assigned the orchestra for the seats of the senators: in that therefore, in the most honourable place, sat the prince or prætor in his stall, the vestiges whereof remain in the middle of the orchestra to the podium; afterwards were placed the vestals, priests, ambassadors, senators; and, lest the prospect of the stage should be taken away by any objects standing before them, it was very carefully contrived to a nicety that the pavement of the orchestra, from the prince's stall, should arise gently and by degrees into an acclivity up to the lowest step of the equestrians, the pavement being lowered and cut away by degrees into a circle, in the manner of a belt, by placing and fixing the seats: a space being left between the orders of the seats a little more advanced than it might afford the coming in and going out, which I believe no one has hitherto taken notice of; and indeed it had slipped me, unless, having called for dig-

gers, I had not bid them remove the earth with which the whole orchestra was buried. From the bottom of the orchestra the equestry broke forth, or 14 steps set apart for the equestrian order, by the Roscian and Julian theatric laws, to the seventh of which steps two vomitories afford passage, which therefore is wider, lest by the straitness of the place the equestrian multitude should be pressed, but might pour themselves into their seats with free passage. And because this theatre is founded in the hardest stone, whose stubbornness deludes the attempts and industry of art, the equestry has only two doors in it, which, when they are not sufficient to admit the number of the knights, there are added from thence a double ladder, in the open and spreading place of which the bottom steps go under the arch in the proscenium itself. A precinction or inclosure reserves the highest step of the equestrian order, by which name the ancients called the step that was doubly higher and broader than the rest, which as it were begirt and inclosed the rest that were smaller, which the Greeks called *Diazomata*, for they were a sort of transverse girdles, from whence they are by some called belts, that is, they are breaks and little beds of steps running circular; which are so interlaid, that the distinctions of the senatorian, equestrian, and plebeian orders might appear manifest to the eyes by that division, nor any communication be between them; afterwards follow twelve steps of the populace in a higher and more remote place, in which sat spectators of the plebeian order, which they call the upper gallery or *cavea*. Into these seats very many passages lead, and thence to the inner arcus

chambers; also the upper whose use was twofold, might have where the people retire themselves if any sudden or shower should interplay; and that the theatre might be defended from the rage of waters and filth. That the theatre had eight fore doors, and as much back doors opposite, yet the back doors and which mutually face each other; that by the wind ad- through them the theatre be refreshed, nor the air un- now torpid and stagnant.— The doors a flight of seven or eight ascent, breaking out from the lower step of the eque- stral orchestra, not indeed separated therefrom and varying, but in amphitheatres, but in a continuing and continuity; by which comes to pass that they are degrees very long, from the bottom seats to the top, very pleasing to the eyes of the spectators; the stairs were ways be- tween the seats as wedges to ascend or descend, whereas those degrees or seats were higher than a step, and not without the difficulty to be climbed, the seats are contrived nicely for use, by placing a third step between every two, unless where divisions or inclosures inter- vened, there four are inserted.— The breadth of the highest of these seats was 15 palms and a half, and the height of the steps a palm and a half, which twofold mea- sures the degrees of seats exhi- bited, so seated, might have been turned, and as it were at hand to turn themselves, lest, be- cause inclosed, they might be- come to undergo the necessities of

the body. Moreover, those that were shut out of the wedge, or ex- cuneated, to use a theatric expres- sion, beheld the shows standing.— There is that difference between the inner doors and outer, that the inner are square and open wider, and the outer are arched and less. There is besides an upper portico 15 palms broad and a quarter, and twelve palms and a span high, therefore the breadth is greater than the height. Wherefore? For this reason, that lest while they are crowding in or going out, they should labour in the strait of the portico. Which portico does not reach to the angles of the theatre, but stands much before, cut off from both by an interval of 35 palms, which the quatern steps filled, sepa- rated by that only from the cavea or gallery placed under it, because the top of the popular or place of the common people exceeded the rest in breadth, and was, as it were, a certain boundary or little space distinguishing the superior order from the inferior: from whence it may be guessed the lictors, tipstaves, summoners, and other attendants of the magistrates, sat in that place, as well to be ready at call, as to deter the cavea or gallery beneath from contention and strife, and break off the insolence of quarrelsome fel- lows, which I find to have been the custom at Athens from the scholiast of Aristophanes's *Eirenes*, to which opinion I am the more in- clined, because certain secret lad- ders lead from those very steps through hidden meanders into dun- geons, one of which remains hither- to, and fetters or iron rings fixed in that wall to bind malefactors; add to this, that this very portico is broke in the middle, and a space left

left of 22 palms, in which both the quatern stairs reach out seven palms and a half, which I judge were built to the end that the officers might overlook the seats every where, and keep the peace. In the middle space of which some vestiges, although decaying and almost obliterated, inform us that there was a statue, for its base indicates as much; because even the ratio itself of the structure and the proper modulation of the work required it, to design the middle of the hemicycle. The sides of this base are six palms and a span. Upon the top step of the cavea or gallery, at each angle of the theatre, open six arched windows, three in each. What to let in air? Truly I follow no one, if any one can tell me their use. I should be very much obliged to him. Upon the portico also four steps are placed. But to what order? Truly the senatorian sat in the orchestra, the equestrian in the fourteen, the plebeian in the cavea. What is left besides? When I revolve the steps in my mind, I am almost cast down from my step. Yet if in an affair so obscure I may conjecture, I shall have believed that the servants, freedmen, courtezans, and others of that sort of shameless vulgar rabble, were spectators from those distant steps, to the end that filth of that sort might not be joined with the more honest order of the plebeians. The structure of the upper degree helps my opinion, for it is the widest of all, although you bring in to the reckoning the precincts themselves, which I think was done for this reason, that there might be a place in the plain for setting forms for the seat of the women: for, by the decree of Augustus, it was not lawful for them to

be spectators but from that place, where also the most noble men stood leaning upon and

The rabble mob, in furd
stood

Among the wenches' seats, as
view'd,

as Calpurnius says. From the seats into this top gradation rises afford ascent as well to horns of the theatre, as in dle, that by them the officers run in time, if by chance should be wanted, into the of the rabble. What as what entrances were the best truly, and disposed with proper design; for the certain ladders behind the tico thrown backward and standing against the mountain lead to certain little arched the wall's extremity, of which one remains. In the back this mutilated wall certain are prominent, separate from another by the space of ten and a half in a square form palms on every side. To the nation of which you ought to that formerly umbrellas were to be superinduced as well to tres as amphitheatres, for to off the heat and sun, which bound to poles, set up under extending transverse with that they might not flutter by ing loose: therefore those poles ing thrown across through holes excavated in the upper or tied with ropes, for both to be done, they were received by slays, in the middle of which the sake of firmness, certain grooves were dug, lest by the periness of the stone, the cords ping and unfirm should give

rising over these injury of time de-
 ery little part of it
 hat indeed without
 . The degrees of
 than master work-
 a model; for they
 and a quarter, far
 Vitruvius has pre-
 readth answers ex-
 s's rule, for it is of
 d a quarter: you
 at such an effuse
 g truly more of use
 wit, lest the spec-
 t seat above should
 the continual com-
 action of their legs,
 them be offended
 : perhaps also that
 ind might open, if
 up or enter late.—
 the precinction or
 fold, according to
 rt, for it is of four
 n. Also the breadth
 quarter. Into these
 opens through many
 he vulgar called vo-
 whence men enter-
 pour themselves into
 ough they were vo-
 cise porticos two pas-
 : above and uncover-
 ve have said enough:
 th, creeping through
 els of the mountain,
 of a coney burrow,
 light from those very
 you had rather call
 n a portico, which is
 l a quarter broad and
 a preposterous struc-
 ndeed the breadth
 d the height for that
 ve alleged when we
 limension of the other
 what could the archi-

test do, the mountain resisting? He
 was driven by a certain necessity of
 the place to that strait. For lest
 you should be ignorant, this work
 was wrought from the caved rock:
 from whence it runs not in equal
 breadth, but in bending form, and
 on both sides is by degrees narrow-
 ed and straitned. In each horn of
 the theatre there remain many
 vestiges, but which have suffered
 much by the injury of so many ages,
 but which abundantly testify the
 majesty of the work. In which va-
 rious arches are to be seen, some
 half ruined, some still remaining,
 which sustained the co-operture of
 the scene, to make use of Vitruvius's
 expression, by a certain malignant
 fate destroyed, nor in any place
 appearing. The whole gradation
 of this theatre (at a moderate com-
 putation, not reckoning man by man
 and span by span, and excluding all
 the stairs and passages which were
 vacant for ascent and descent) was
 capable of containing seven thousand
 four hundred and twenty-six men;
 to which ought to be added those
 who sat in the upper degree over the
 portico, or in chairs placed there,
 or who were standing spectators
 leaning upon the party wall, which
 I judge to be about a thousand.—
 Also there was very ample order in
 the orchestra, the ambit of the he-
 micycle whereof seemed to me to
 admit six hundred seats in its em-
 brace, which, being collected toge-
 ther, renders the sum total of men
 nine thousand and twenty-six; and
 these particulars for explaining the
 aspect of the theatre at this day, I
 thought was proper for me to take
 notice of in the most brief and exact
 manner, passing by those things
 which seemed to pertain rather to
 ornament and show of learning than
 my

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1799.

Now then let us
front of the theatre. In
proscene, stage, and
call that space the pro-
is extended before the
ch the stage was raised,
actors of the play came
ing in our theatre is
stage, besides the foun-
a wall, which is distant
twelve palms from the orches-
the height of which wall, ac-
ing to the architect rule, seems
ve been only five feet or six
of our * measure, and two-
is: so that those who sat in the
might see the gesture of
s: therefore the stage was
the scene, which is also
d in our theatre. They
that by the way of scene
out from the bounds
tre between its two
length whereof to the
diameter of the orchestra was dou-
ble, as appears by the writings of
the ancients. That in our theatre
is almost totally fallen, except only
the running out party wall, which
was the limit between the scene and
the stage, and reached to the angles
of the theatre. From the orchestra
to the scene are 28 palms and a
half, twelve of which were vacant
for the proscene, the rest assigned
to the stage: therefore the breadth
of the stage was sixteen palms and
a half, which space seemed con-
venient for the scenical actions. In
the middle of this party wall, which
respects the centre of the orchestra,
remains a semicircular plain, from
whose testudinary or convex bend-
ing arises a wall, which is hollowed
in manner of a shell, that they
called the royal valves from its or-

nament and amplitude: were several doors of form, but the lesser, which called the strangers' door, they were destined for strangers coming into the certain vestiges of which remaining in the scene; those on the left of it, as seen by its rotundity: the right has entirely perished that the relics of each some marks at the angles of opening. In each of the areas were placed trion- ches turning on axes, fronts of which were oc- casionally the plays were acted, to wit, a comic comedies, a tragic for the satiric for satire; which scenes were ornamented by a different and varied to wit, the tragic with ensigns, head-pieces, and things raised with roy- alty; but the comic with buildings and walls and shewing the species of houses; and the satiric caves, mountains, and of that rustic sort, drawn work: therefore those were suddenly turned to argument of the play, and shewed another face of From these machines the Behind the scene re- walls half ruined, of which supports the little habit certain grooves or which I judge were in- beams to be drawn up scaffolds. In the rest of walls I judge were built from whence the gods:

* Spanish.

n high over the scene.

high turning machine
tower, from whence
nated. Another place
the scene, in which
s filled with pebbles,
by the air, they imitat-
ing of thunders. Add

dressings rooms, in
was chiefly need of
pace when they prepa-
rations, and there were
nical dresses, and the
struments and furniture

for, from thence were
all necessaries for the
at this day we enjoy a
part of these dressing
e left side of the scene;
on why this theatre is
the declivity of the
because it had streams
ing down, by the tor-
e of the fall whereof it
grown old in a short
e are walls placed
iding in the manner of
to this edifice were
id, as I may say, hedg-
ded it against the incur-
vaters, by the repulse
streams of water being
eparated, were turned
rmless fall through the
pieces of the mountain;

but those waters which rained in
showers, falling into the sewer of
the orchestra, went under through
the proscene stage, beneath what
was their privy, which received all
that flood, and remains still. The
investigation whereof I willingly
underwent, together with Vincen-
tius Turresius, a most accomplished
youth, and in strictest friendship
with me, who also was my helper
in measuring this work, and in
bringing out the truth from its ruins
and vestiges almost abolished.

These are what from my poor
store you, worthy sir, are welcome
to for illustrating the vestiges of the
theatre of Saguntum. In which I
doubt not there may be many things
which may little please your clear
judgement, which I pray and be-
seech you earnestly you would ren-
der more correct; for I know how
knowing your countrymen are of
this sort of antiquities; neither am
I ignorant how much you are bent
upon those studies: from whence I
have held the city and Italy to be
the mistress of all things: Italy the
nurse of literature and studies, the
top column of learning, and the
most fertile of all countries in the
production of wits — Farewell.

*From my Study,
6th January, 1709.*

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAY

Of the Prose style introduced by Addison and his Contemporaries ; extracted from an Essay on the Variations of English Prose, from the Revolution to the present time, by Thomas Wallace ; from the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

WITH Addison and his contemporaries, says Mr. Wallace, originated the first variation that occurred, subsequent to the revolution, in the composition of English prose. Though the diffuse style still continued to prevail, it was no longer the loose, inaccurate and clumsy style by which the compositions of his predecessors were disgraced. So great, indeed, was the improvement, and so striking the variation introduced by Addison, that he who compares the productions of this elegant writer with those of the best writers of 1688, will find it difficult to avoid surprise, how, with such precedents before him, he could have risen at once to a degree of excellence in style, which constitutes him a model for imitation. The forced metaphor, the dragging clause, the harsh cadence, and the abrupt close, are all of them strangers to the works of Addison. In the structure of his sentences, though we may sometimes meet marks of negligence,

yet we can seldom find the a sentence violated by ideas ed together, or the sense c by an improper connection ses. Though, like his pred he frequently uses two won press one idea, yet, in this he is less faulty than the among the variations introd him, we must reckon a m attention to the choice of and more precision in the them.

Of figurative language, has always been acknowledged most happy model. He deed, the first of the Engl writers who were equally in the choice and in the ment of their figures. Of preceded him, it has been that they were frequently in both instances ; that the phors either were such a rather to degrade their sub to give it dignity and e or that when they were we they were spoiled by the n which they were conducd detained under the pen r spirit evaporated, or tra the likeness vanished. A voided both faults: his n are selected with care and rather seem to spring spon from his subject ; they are to the mind but for a mom

traits of similitude may
 l while minute likenesses
 rded—like those flashes
 ire which often illumine
 night, they shed a vivid,
 ransient lustre, over the
 please rather by the
 with which they gild the
 an the accuracy with
 shew its beauties.

t be doubted, whether
 ment of style, which took
 e time of Addison—that
 hich substituted uniform
 neatness in composition,
 as loose, inaccurate and
 —be justly attributed to
 oublet will vanish when it
 erved that in no work
 time is an equal degree
 or neatness to be found,
 among those periodical
 hich the most eminent
 mporary writers contri-
 Clio of Addison stands
 onspicuous. It was, in-
 the productions of that
 copious mind that the
 ns to have caught the
 ine writing which has
 om that time to the pre-
 hich has given to our
 perhaps the greatest de-
 egance and accuracy of
 is susceptible; for if any
 et to be added to the im-
 of the English style, it
 ore nerve and muscle, not
 dification of form or sea-

*sestantem levia, nervi
 imique :*

addison was communica-
 lish prose a degree of cor-
 th which it had been,

till his time, unacquainted, Swift
 was exemplifying its precision and
 giving a standard for its purity. Swift
 was the first writer who attempted
 to express his meaning without sub-
 sidiary words and corroborating
 phrases. He nearly laid aside the
 use of synonyms in which even Ad-
 dison had a little indulged, and
 without being very solicitous about
 the structure or harmony of his pe-
 riods, seemed to devote all his at-
 tention to illustrate the force of in-
 dividual words. Swift hewed the
 stones, and fitted the materials for
 those who built after him; Addison
 left the neatest and most finished
 models of ornamental architecture.

Of the character which is here
 given of these two writers it is un-
 necessary to give proof by quoting
 passages from their works, for two
 reasons; the one is, that their
 works are in the hands of every
 body; the other, that the qualities
 which we attribute to their style
 are so obvious that it were super-
 fluous to illustrate them.

Besides those first reformers of
 the style of 1688, there were others,
 contemporary with them, who con-
 tributed to promote the work which
 they did not begin. Bolingbroke
 and Shaftsbury, like Addison, were
 elegant and correct, and seem from
 him to have derived their correct-
 ness and elegance. Of this, so far
 as it concerns Shaftsbury, there is a
 most remarkable proof.* His tract,
 entitled “An Enquiry concerning
 Virtue,” was in the hands of the
 public in 1699, in a state very dif-
 ferent indeed from that in which his
 lordship published it, in the year 1726.
 It partook of all the faults which
 were prevalent in the style of that

* See Blair's Lectures.

day, but particularly in the length of its periods, and the inartificial connection of them. In the edition of 1726 those errors were in a great measure corrected; the sentences are broken down, and molded with much elegance into others less prolix; and sharing in some degree all the beauties of Addison's style, except those which perhaps his lordship could not copy, its ease and simplicity. Indeed Shaftsbury, in the form in which we now have him, appears to be more attentive than Addison to the harmony of his cadence, and the regular construction of his sentences; and certainly if he has less simplicity has more strength. Bolingbroke, too, participating in correctness with Addison, has some topics of peculiar praise; he has more force than Addison, and, what may appear strange, when we consider how much more vehement and copious he is, has more precision. The nature of the subjects on which Bolingbroke and Shaftsbury wrote naturally tended to make them more attentive to precision than Addison. These subjects were principally abstract morality and metaphysics—subjects of which no knowledge can be attained but by close and steady thinking, or communicated but by words of definite and constant meaning. The language of Addison, however elegant in itself, or however admirably adapted by its easy flow to those familiar topics which are generally the subject of diurnal essays, was too weak for the weight of abstract moral disquisition, and too vague for the niceties of metaphysical distinction. It was fitted for him whose object was to catch what floated on the surface of life; but it could not serve him who was to enter into the

depths of the human mind, the progress of intellectual cultivation, and embody to the view those ever fleeting forms which the passions vary.

*Propriety in Females. From
Mores Strictures on Femina-
cation.*

PROPRIETY is to a woman what the great Roman says action is to an orator: it is first, the second, and the third requisite. A woman may be learned, active, witty, and amusing without propriety she can be amiable. Propriety is the quality in which all the lines of duty and agreeableness meet. It is the proper proportion of sense and grace to attitude. It depends on any one perfection it is the result of general excellence. It shows itself by a regular, undeviating course; and never strays from its sober orbit into any did eccentricities; for it is ashamed of such praise as is extorted by any aberrations from the proper path. It renounces commendation but what is its merit? It is just; and I would make it the criterion of true taste, right feeling, and genuine feeling, in a woman whether she would be let with all the flattery of rote or exaggerated panegyric, that beautiful picture of elegant propriety, which draws of our first mother delineates

“Those thousand *decenties* which
From all her words and action

To place a just remark
By the dissident, in the

of view ; to call the
he inattentive to the
one, who, though of
is perhaps of little
requisites for con-
brilliant, but far more
the power of exciting
ter by the brightest
orting admiration by
rant sallies.

of all the qualities of
ad that which requires
castigation ; yet the
ercise of this fascina-
throws an additional
the character of an
an ; for to manage
modesty a dangerous
s a higher praise than
d by those in whom
the talent takes away
to misemploy it. But
t is a peculiarly pe-
n, which nothing short
indedness of Christi-
p in order. Intem-
res admiration as its
t ; it lives on flattery
ead. The professel
y beggar that subsists
d alms of perpetual
d, like the vulture in
able, its appetite in-
dgence. Simple truth
ebation become taste-
l to the palate, daily
delicious poignancies
commendation.

is true that some wo-
nt to affect brilliancy
their own discourse,
due the more humble
els snowy characters ;
fessed also, that some
ry abilities are now
ty of the opposite
lshly affect to value
not making use of

the understanding they really pos-
sess. They exhibit no small satis-
faction in ridiculing women of high
intellectual endowments, while they
exclaim with much affected humi-
lity, and much real envy, that " they
are thankful they are not geniuses."
Now, though one is glad to hear
gratitude expressed on any occasion,
yet the want of sense is really no
such great mercy to be thankful for ;
and it would indicate a better spirit,
were they to pray to be enabled to
make a right use of the moderate
understanding they possess, than to
expose with a too visible pleasure
the imaginary or real defects of
their more shining acquaintance.
Women of the brightest faculties
should not only " bear those fa-
culties meekly," but consider it
as no derogation, cheerfully to
fulfil those humbler duties which
make up the business of common
life, always taking into the account
the higher responsibility attached to
higher gifts. While women of
lower attainments should exert to
the utmost such abilities as provi-
dence has assigned them ; and while
they should not deride excellencies
which are above their reach, they
should not despond at an inferiority
which did not depend on them-
selves ; nor, because God has de-
nied them ten talents, should they
forget that they are equally respon-
sible for the one he has allotted
them, but set about devoting that
one with humble diligence to the
glory of the giver.

Female Sensibility. From the same.

NOTWITHSTANDING all
the fine theories in prose and
verse to which this topic has given
birth,

birth, it will be found that very exquisite sensibility contributes so little to happiness, and may yet be made to contribute so much to usefulness, that it may, perhaps, be considered as bestowed for an exercise to the possessor's own virtue, and as a keen instrument with which he may better work for the good of others.

Women of this cast of mind are less careful to avoid the charge of unbounded extremes, than to elude at all events the imputation of insensibility. They are little alarmed at the danger of exceeding, though terrified at the suspicion of coming short of what they take to be the extreme point of feeling. They will even resolve to prove the warmth of their sensibility, though at the expense of their judgement, and sometimes also of their justice. Even when they earnestly desire to be and to do right, they are apt to employ the wrong instrument to accomplish the right end. They employ the passions to do the work of the judgement; forgetting, or not knowing, that the passions were not given us to be used in the search and discovery of truth, which is the office of a cooler and more discriminating faculty; but that they were given to animate us to warmer zeal in the pursuit and practice of truth, when the judgement shall have pointed out what is truth.

Through this natural warmth, which they have been justly told is so pleasing, but which, perhaps, they have not been told will be continually exposing them to peril and to suffering, their joys and sorrows are excessive. Of this extreme irritability, as was before remarked, the ill-educated learn to boast as if it were an indication of superiori-

ty of soul instead of labouring to restrain it as the excess of a temper which ceases to be interesting when it is no longer under the control of the governing faculty. It is misfortune enough to be less more liable to suffer and to sin from this conformation of mind; it is too much to allow its unrestrained indulgence; it is still worse to be proud of so misleading a quality.

Flippancy, impetuosity, resentment, and violence of spirit, grow out of this disposition, which will be rather promoted than corrected, by the system of education on which we have been animadverting; in which system, emotions are too early and too much excited, and taste and feelings are considered as too exclusively making up the whole of the female character; in which the judgement is little exercised, the reasoning powers are seldom brought into action, and self-knowledge and self-denial scarcely included.

The propensity of the mind which we are considering, if unchecked, lays its possessors open to unjust prepossessions, and exposes them to all the danger of unfounded attachments. In early youth, not only love, but friendship, at first sight, grows out of an ill-directed sensibility; and in afterlife, women under the powerful influence of this temper, conscious that they have much to be borne with are too readily inclined to select for their confidential connections, flexible and flattering companions, who will indulge and perhaps admire their faults, rather than firm and honest friends, who will reprove and would assist in curing them. We may adopt it as a general maxim, that

g, weak, yielding, com-
end, full of small atten-
th little religion, little
; and much natural ac-
: and civility, is a most
, though generally a too
red confidant: she soothes
nce, and gratifies the va-
er friend, by reconciling
faults, while she neither
: understanding nor the
that friend in exercise.
equious qualities are the
n" on which the soul loves
itself. But it is not a re-
a wholesome repose: we
t select, for the sake of
ase, a soothing flatterer,
lull us into a pleasing
of our failings, but a
ho valuing our soul's
ove our immediate com-
rouse us from torpid indul-
animation, vigilance, and

It is a proof that merit is of the
highest kind, when it continues to
shine with accustomed lustre, al-
though merit of as high a rank is in
its presence.

I call genius a secret gift of the
Deity, which the possessor displays
unknown to himself.

He who runs after wit is apt to
embrace folly.

I once said to Madam du Châte-
let—"You postpone your sleep to
read the philosophers; you should
read the philosophers, to hasten
your slumbers."

Hope is the link that unites all
our pleasures.

The interval is too short between
the time of our being too young and
too old.

It demands a great deal of study
to acquire moderate knowledge.

Of those who make companions
of their servants, I have only to say,
that vice is its own punishment.

Men of talents govern fools; and
some fool or other often governs a
man of talent.

When I reflect on our discoveries
in natural philosophy, I think we
have gone very far for human
beings.

Idleness ought to have been
ranked among the punishments of
hell; and most people place it
among the joys of heaven.

On friends that are tyrannical
though useful to us, my observation
is—that love has compensations
which friendship has not.

Ordinary graces lose part of their
beauty by being set in competition
with each other: graces of the
highest rank acquire a brighter
lustre when opposed to each other.

Most virtues are relative to indi-
viduals, or to parts of the whole:
such are friendship, love of one's

ious Thoughts, by Montef-
translated from his Post-
Works, just published at

ke delight in reading, is
ive the power of changing
nents of lassitude that visit
n, for the most delicious
of life.

an unfortunate necessity
e constitution of man, that
standing is scarcely ma-
en the organs of his body
ail!

brated physician was asked
commerce of the sexes was
il to health—"No," said
rovocatives are not used."
ould rank variety among
ves.

country, compassion. But justice is relative to the whole; and when any action interferes with that, it is vice, though ranked among the virtues.

The success of most enterprises depends upon knowing how much time is necessary to their success.

That ought never to be attempted by the laws, which can be effected by the customs and manners of a people.

I have remarked that, to succeed in the world, one must have a vacant air with a subtle head.

One's dress should be a little inferior to one's condition.

Supper destroys one half of Paris, and dinner the other.

I hate Versailles, because every body is little and mean there; but Paris I love, for there one finds great men.

If we were content to be happy, that would not be difficult; but we are ambitious to be more happy than others, and that is difficult, because others appear to be happier than they really are.

Some people hate digressions; but I think he who understands their use is like one with long arms: he has more objects within his reach.

Men are of two sorts: those who think, and those who amuse themselves.

A fine action is one that is beneficial to man, and whose accomplishment requires talent.

The common people have generally good intentions and vicious manners.

Histories are romances founded on facts.

A work gives celebrity to a man's name, and after that, his name gives celebrity to his works.

It is a nice point to know to quit a company: an acquaintance of the world gives readiness in perceiving it.

Bravery and a love of glory declining among us: it is of moment to our happiness to be to one master or to another. Formerly, defeat in the field the reduction of a man's country was the loss of all that was dear to him, his country, family, friends.

We shall never arrive at principles in finance, because we know more than that we do, and never what it is worth.

We do not now call a man great, when he is an intemperate administrator of the public revenue, but when he is fertile in expedients to increase the revenues, and fatigable in their application.

People love their grand-children better than their children, and because they can estimate so well the worth of the latter, their knowledge of the former is less perfect, they flatter them with vain hopes respecting the future.

The reason why fools so often succeed in their plans is, that distrusting themselves, they persevere.

It is worthy to be observed that the greater part of our pleasures are unreasonable.

Old men, who have studied in youth, need only resort to their memory for pleasure or use, and others are obliged to begin to study.

Merit is a consolation in affliction.

A figurative style is so far from being difficult, that a nation emerging from ignorance first employs a figurative and swelling style, and afterwards acquires the firm and

y of simplicity is, that on the mean, although expressive and beautiful here is a wide distance figurative style and bombast.

very little vanity in necessity for rank or impression to attract notice.

ism that results from interests few; the heroism most destructive, is the of the multitude.

and Horace have told tales of their forefathers, generosity of their own authors, from age to age one the same; but if taken the truth, men at last be degenerated into slaves.

s a panegyric on the, at the expense of his

hose minds are never occupied, are generally

people, who are ambitious a large fortune, are living for the moment will be in despair for birth.

number of vices are by our not sufficiently ourselves, than from a vision of our merit.

ole course of my life, I in my persons universally such as universally kept

its make the history of theories its fables.

tion and every man civilized; but every man ought also to be

becomes every one; we should give it a

place in our minds, we should keep it in subjection to greater qualities.

Be singular, if you will; but let it be in the elevation of your thoughts. He that can distinguish himself no otherwise than by his dress, is a despicable creature in every country.

I once had the curiosity to keep an account of the number of times I heard a story repeated, that never deserved to have been related; during three weeks that it occupied the polite world, I heard it told two hundred and twenty-five times, which I thought quite sufficient.

Modesty is a species of fund that brings its owner great interest.

I visited the galleys, and saw not one unhappy face; here, I see many unhappy faces, whose owners are seeking to be happy in the pursuit of blue ribbands.

This is a fine saying of Seneca—*"Sic presentibus utaris voluptatibus, ut futuris non noceas."*—"Enjoy the present hours, so as not to injure those that follow."

There is an error which pervades the whole of the Greek philosophy; its physics, morals, and metaphysics, were incorrect for want of the distinction between positive and relative qualities. Thus Aristotle falls into mistakes, speaking of heat and of cold; and Plato and Socrates, of the beautiful, the good, the great, and the perfect. It is a great discovery, that there are no positive qualities. The terms, beautiful, good, great, &c. are attributes of objects relative only to the beings that contemplate them. This principle is a sponge to wipe away almost every prejudice. The dialogues of Plato are a tissue of sophisms, woven through ignorance of this principle. Malebranche committed

mitted a thousand mistakes from the same cause.

Never did a philosopher make men more perfectly feel the sweetness of virtue, and the dignity of their nature, than Marcus Antoninus; he touches the heart, elevates the mind, enlarges the soul!

We must read the politics of Aristotle, and the two republics of Plato, to have a just idea of the laws and manners of the ancient Greeks. To look for those in their historians, is as fruitless as to look for French laws and customs in the history of Lewis the Fourteenth's wars.

The republic of Plato is not more chimerical than that of Sparta.

To judge justly of men, we must overlook the prejudices of their times.

Our comedies begin to degenerate, because our writers are in search of the ridiculous in the passions, instead of the ridiculous in manners: the passions are not ridiculous in themselves.

If I were to give the character of our poets, I would compare Corneille to Michael Angelo; Racine to Raphael; Marat to Correggio; La Fontaine to Titian; Despreaux to Dominichino; Crebillon to Guerchino; Voltaire to Guido; Fontenelle to Bernini; and La Motte to Rembrandt.

I have seldom given my opinion of any authors but those I admire, having as seldom as possible read any authors but the best.

Fanaticism will find reasons to justify a bad action, that an honest man could not find.

Priests are the sycophants of princes when they cannot be their masters.

The English esteem but two — wealth and merit.

The English are too much employed to be polished.

The pride of ordinary people is quite as well founded as the pride of the cardinal de Noailles. One day that I dined with him, he took the hand of the duke of Lorraine when the prince had retired, and gave me his hand. When he gave me his hand, it was a mark of superiority; when he took the hand of the prince, it was an expression of his esteem. It is in this spirit that princes are familiar with their inferiors: these are the true proofs of their regard; it is not needed with no idea but of condescension.

I confess my partiality to the ancients. I am ready to say to Pliny—"You are going to leave once the residence of the great

*Thoughts on Education, by
de Montaigne and other
Seward's Biographians.*

THERE is not, perhaps, a country in Europe where education costs so much as in France, and where it is attended with so much disadvantage to those on whom it is bestowed. To count the money is expensive; the plan of it is indeed excellent, but it is not suited to every disposition of mind. The classical page is opened, the thoughts and actions of the Greek and Roman are in vain inculcated, to them we have no relish for their education; and then we apply our minds upon the most excellent instruction we can get away, as there are soils upon which the highest culture has

Montagne, in his 'Essay
Education of Children,'
the countess of Foix,
cibly, "If your pupil
erse a disposition, that
hear one of Mother
s, than the relation of
g voyage, or a wife
the sound of the drum,
tes his young compa-
he flies off to that which
e tricks of a merry
in his heart he is not
returning home cover-
and victorious, from a
he trophy of his suc-
he had gained the
ennis match, or at a
seems to be nothing
with him, than to
pastry-cook in some
own (even if he was
duke); according to
t observation of Plato,
should be educated,
g to the situation of
but according to their
of understanding."

"adds he, "an opinion
ceived, that it is a
to bring up a child at
t apron-string. Her
son (however wise she
ders her too tender of
makes her cocker him
he is incapable of cor-
aults, and cannot bear
hardly, and by chance,
be. She cannot bear
sweating and covered

with dust after his excise; some-
times drinking hot, sometimes drink-
ing cold; nor to see him ride a
horse without a saddle; nor to at-
tack a strong fencer with his foil in
his hand, nor let off his first gun.
There is, indeed, no remedy for
this; and whoever wishes to have
his son spirited and manly must
spare him in nothing, and often
run counter to the rules of medicine.

*Vitamque sub dio & trepidis agat
In rebus:*

Teach him fatigue and labour to despise,
Nor heed or boisterous winds or frowning
skies.

"You must not stiffen his mind,
but his muscles. The mind is too
hard pressed if it is not assisted, and
has too much to do if it alone is to
supply the duty of both. I know
but too well how much my mind
suffers by keeping company with a
body so tender, so susceptible, and
that possesses so little power of resis-
tance."

The education of Montagne was
so well conducted in the opinion of
Buchanan himself, who assisted in
it, that when he saw his old pupil
many years after, he told him,
"that he was writing on education,
and should make that of Montagne
his model."

"Greek and Latin," adds Mon-
tagne, "are great ornaments to the
understanding, but you may buy
them too dear. I will mention my

son said one day, in talking of the difference between English and Scotch
that if from the first he did not come out a scholar, he was fit for nothing
," added he, "in the last, a boy is always taught something that may
; and he who is not able to read a page of Tully, will be able to become
to lay out a garden."

ney of indulgence," says the learned master of an English great school,
path of dissipation, a manhood of insignificance, and an old age of con-
Vincent's Sermon before the Philanthropic Society.

manner

manner of getting them at a cheaper rate, for the sake of those who may wish to make use of it. My father, having made all the inquiries that a man could possibly make of men of sense and learning, respecting the best method of education, was well apprized of the inconvenience of the common method, and was told that the length of time which we take to learn the languages of the ancients (that cost them hardly any pains) was the only reason why we did not obtain the greatness of mind and extent of knowledge which they possessed. (In my opinion, however, it is not the only reason). The first expedient my father made use of was when I was in the nurse's arms, and almost before my tongue was cut, was to intrust me to the care of a German, who is since dead, a famous physician in France, entirely ignorant of the French language, and an excellent Latin scholar.

"This person, who was hired on purpose, and at a great expence, had me continually in his arms. He had two persons of less learning than himself to attend upon me, and to assist him, who understood no other language but Latin. With respect to the rest of the family, it was an invariable rule that neither my father

nor my mother, nor any of the queys, or the chambermaid spoke in my presence any words than a few Latin ones they had got by heart. It is stilling what a progress we made in that language. My father and my mother learned enough to understand it, and required it sufficiently to make it upon occasion, as did all the servants who came more particularly my way.* In fact, among the Latinized every thing for some words in that language has reached the neighbouring provinces (where they still remain), and many Latin names of trades and tools have gained ground. As to myself, I was not six years of age before I understood any more French, or the people of my country (that of Perigord) I did of Arabic; and without reading any books, and without grammar, without rules, without rod, and without tears, I knew Latin as well as my school could teach me; for I had an opportunity of changing it or correcting it with any other language. Whenever I had a theme set as they do in colleges, where it is given in French, to me they gave it in bad Latin to turn it into

* "Montagne," says M. D'Argenson (*dans les Loix d'un Ministre*), "has taught Latin, if not entirely without a master, yet without the grammar, by practice and by use. In my time, the Jesuits obliged their pupils to speak Latin to the valet, and the attendants of their colleges, when they wanted any of them. The indred that was gabbled upon these occasions was very bad, it went by the name of *la latine* (the common Latin); but such as it was, it begot a habit of speaking that has since been lost. They have since lost this custom, under a pretence that it taught it young folks to speak Latin in an ungrammatical manner. I have, however, often observed how useful this habit of speaking Latin was to those persons, who, having occasion to travel in Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Poland, were obliged to have recourse to it to make themselves understood. The habit they had acquired from their childhood made it very easy for them to translate, and though they have made rhymes and verses in that language, they were very much embarrassed when they attempted to speak it."

and Nicolas Gronchi, who wrote de Comitibus Romanorum; William Gronchi, one of the commentators upon Aristotle; George Buchanan, that great Scotch poet; Marc Antony Muret, (that both France and Italy esteemed the most eloquent men of our times), my private tutors, have often assured me, that in my infancy I had Latin so readily and so fluently, that they were afraid to speak to me in that language. With respect to the Greek language (of which I knew little or nothing), my father intended that I should learn it by art, by a new method, as a matter of sport and pastime. We used to toils about our declensions like those who learn arithmetic and geometry by a backgammon table. For, besides other things, he had been advised to make me have a taste for knowledge and for my duty, by my own free will and my own desire, and to cultivate my understanding without constraint, and with perfect freedom. Indeed, he carried this so very far, that because some persons have supposed that it hurts the tender brains of children to wake them in a morning hastily and to drag them out of their sleep (into which they are more deeply plunged than we are) of a sudden and by violence, he caused me to be awakened by the sound of some musical instrument, and was never without a person for that purpose. This one example will suffice for the rest, and will evince the providence

and the affection which my kind father ever shewed to me".

Montagne, as a man who thought more than he acted, was subject to that affection of the stomach which is known by the name of the hypochondriacal disease; he therefore says feelingly, that he was never so well as when he was on horseback.*

Montagne, like our doctor Johnson, seems to have had the extremest horror of that contemptible and pernicious vice, lying.

"Lying," says he, "is indeed a scoundrel vice. We are men only, and we are connected one with the other only by the gift of speech. If we did but consider the enormity and the pernicious effects of this vice, we should condemn a liar to death oftner than most other criminals.

"One is sorry to see how often foolish parents correct their children for innocent errors, and that they chastise them for rash actions that are of no consequence, and are attended with no ill effects. Lying alone, and perhaps in a certain degree obstinacy, seem to me to be two vices of which we ought in every instance to withstand the birth and the progress. They are continually on the increase; and it is astonishing when the tongue has acquired a habit of lying, how impossible it is for it to break it off.—Indeed it often happens that men, whom you observe men of honour

* The great observer of nature Sydenham says, "That were a man possessed of a remedy that would do equal good to the human body as riding slowly on horseback twice a day, he would be in possession of the philosophers stone. Yet how is this salutary remedy abused! How many hectical persons are sent out of the world by the use of it in their particular complaints by the ignorance of those who do not know that every thing in this world is relative, and that there is nothing so dangerous, as well in medicine as in every thing else, as the improper application of excellence itself."

In every other respect, become subjected and enslaved to this vice. If, indeed, like truth, a lie had but one face, we should be upon better terms with it, for we should then take for certain the direct contrary of what the liar said. But the reverse of truth has a hundred thousand faces, and is indefinite. The Pythagoreans tell us that good is certain and finite, evil infinite and uncertain. A thousand roads divert from the right way, one only can reach it. I really do not think that I could bring myself to tell a formal and an impudent lie to procure my deliverance from a great and imminent danger. One of the ancient fathers of the church tells us, that we are more pleased with the company of a dog with whom we are acquainted, than with that of a man whose language we do not understand; and how less agreeable to the nature of man is an untruth than absolute silence?" *

Montague, speaking rather what he thought than what he read, has an energy of thought, and a raciness and force of expression that we but rarely meet with in any of our essay writers, except Jeremy Collier. His essays would well

bear another translation than that which Cotton made of them, in whose flimsy language the spirit and nerve of the honest and spirited Gascon lose all their strength and effect.

Account of Elizabeth Woodcock, who remained buried in the Snow, without Food, for eight Days; from Annals of Medicine.

A Remarkable and well-authenticated case, of a woman surviving nearly eight days buried in the snow, without food, has occurred this spring, near Impington, in Cambridgeshire. An account of it has been published by Mr. Oke, surgeon, from which we extract the following particulars: Elizabeth Woodcock, aged forty-two, of a slender delicate make, on her return from Cambridge, on the evening of the 2d of February, being fatigued and exhausted with running after her horse, which had started from her, and becoming incapable of proceeding, from the numbness of her hands and feet, sat down on the ground. At that time but a small quantity of the snow had drifted

* The following account of the mischiefs of telling an untruth was given to the compiler by Daniel Braithwaite, esq. of the post-office:

A bank note had been stolen out of a letter; it was traced to the Bank, the clerks of which said they had paid it to a young man that very much resembled a person who was observed to have been present when the letter was delivered at the General Post-office. This was strong presumption; to make it, however, much stronger, the character of the young man was inquired into, and it appeared by the evidence of his brother clerk at the office, that he lived in a manner superior to what they could afford, and that he had often told them that they did not live well enough for him. This had great weight with the jury; he was convicted and executed. It appeared unfortunately soon after his execution, that the young man had lived in the most frugal manner to support his aged and distressed mother; and that, to prevent his being teased by his young friends for not living in the way they did (which would have completely put a stop to his pious exertions in favour of his mother), he had recourse to an untruth, which terminated so totally and so disgracefully a virtuous, useful, and benevolent life, tainted only by a little foolish vanity.

, but it began to accumulate rapidly; and when Church-bells rang, at eight o'clock, it was completely inclosed and shut in by it. To the best of recollection, she slept very little the first night, or indeed any succeeding nights or days, Friday the 8th.

The morning of the 3d, the day of her imprisonment, observed before her a circular hole in the wall about two feet in length, and six inches in diameter, running directly upwards through the masonry, lined with a thin covering of paper. Now, she broke off a branch of wood that was close to her, and thrust her handkerchief through the hole as a signal of dis-

consequence of this, the executioner being admitted, she felt herself very cold. On the second day, the hole was again closed, and continued so till the third day, after which time it remained open.

She heard distinctly the ringing of the village-bells, noises in the high-way, and even the conversation of some gypsies who passed near her, but could not make them heard. She easily distinguished day and night, and could read an almanack she took from her pocket. The sensation of cold ceased almost entirely after the first day. Thirst was throughout her predominant feeling; and she had the plentiful means of satisfying it, by sucking the surrounding wall. She felt no gratification from the use of her snuff.

Friday the 8th, when a thaw set in, she felt uncommonly cold and languid, her clothes were drenched through by the melted snow, and the aperture became en-

larged, and tempted her in vain to attempt to disengage herself.

On Sunday, the 10th, a little after mid-day, she was discovered. A piece of biscuit and a small quantity of brandy were given her, from which she found herself greatly recruited; but she was so much exhausted, that on being lifted into the chaise, she fainted.

Mr. Okes saw her that day on her way home. He found her hands and arms sodden, but not very cold, and her pulse did not indicate the great debility which might have been expected. Her legs were cold and her feet in a great measure mortified. She was directed to be put into bed without delay, and to take some weak broth occasionally, but no strong liquors, and not to be brought near the fire. Next day she was affected with symptoms of fever, her pulse was rising, her face was flushed, and her breathing short, occasioned probably by having taken too much food, and being incommoded by the crowd of visitors. Her feet were also in a complete state of mortification, her ankles cold and benumbed, and the integuments puffy. Cloths wetted with brandy were applied to her feet, some antifebrile remedies and a little opium were given her. The mortification, however, proceeded; and on the 17th of March, all her toes were removed, and both ossa calcis were bare in many parts. On the 17th of April, the date of the last report, the sores were free from sloughs, and diminishing daily in size; her appetite was become tolerably good; and her health was improving. Notwithstanding these favourable appearances, we find her death announced in the public prints of September, 1799.

Defence of the City.

Mr. Editor,

AS I find by the papers that one of our corps has written a letter, in which he complains that no two corps belonging to the city have been drilled in the same manner; and proposes therefore, that we should be incorporated into one grand body under the same discipline, you will permit me, I hope, to make some remarks on the scheme which strikes at the independence of the city corps, as well as at their usefulness.

It is very certain, sir, that no two companies or associations have been drilled in the same manner; but this letter-writer ought to have known that no two companies have the same duty to perform. Does he really think that the gentleman-like tactics necessary for the preservation of Broad-street Ward, the emporium of Russia merchants and bankers, would answer any purpose in the narrow defiles of Thames-street, or among the tortuosities of Dowgate or St. Mary Hill? Does he imagine that the changes of position necessary in Cripplegate could be effected by the hollow square in Walbrook; or that, though an oblique alinement may be wanted in Crooked-lane, the same motion would be expedient in the heights of Castle Baynard?

Believe me, sir, this gentleman has very strangely mistaken the matter. Each of our corps has a certain property to defend of a certain species, and has accordingly been drilled for that purpose, and no other. It would have been perfectly unnecessary for those who are to defend the grain in Mark-lane to

be taught the same manoeuvres will be practised in defending Tower. And undoubtedly brave men who may be put to the narrow passes of Walling may perform the duty assigned to them, although they have been taught the more regular manoeuvres of Threadneedle-street.

The burthen, as we say, of the city, is fitted to the back of each ward and parish, and is done in its own way, of what consequence is it that the whole corps have been taught the same drill? Surely, if it were necessary to give instances, I might add that the same skill that might be usefully employed against the enemy in Cheapside would be of great service in 'Change-alley; and that those who had gained credit on the Royal Exchange would not be in danger of tarnishing their glories in Leadenhall-street.

It is impossible, Mr. Editor, to have one set of manoeuvres would suit for the whole city. You may well endeavour to raise a company to one height, one age, or one discipline. The great advantage of the present of our discipline is, that every man defends that in which he is interested, and which he best understands. The same discipline would suit a square would suit an alley; and a thorough knowledge would require a degree of experience superior to a half-hatch. Besides, sir, let us consider the vast advantage we have over the enemy by knowing exactly every inch of the city. Hence it will be found that the oldest inhabitants of every ward have been most distinguished in their skill in positions; and that in mending to fortify the wall

to keep a strong detachment public house.

pe therefore, fir, that we shall
more of this grand incorpo-
plan. We might thereby be
ght alike; but I shrewdly
we should be all alike igno-
our more immediate duties.
of our country is, I grant, a
l principle; but it is too ge-
or actual service. It gives
love of our city, and that to
our ward, of our parish, and
of our house and shop. Now,
tracing this backwards, we
go farther than our ward;
ere, I presume, for all neces-
rposes, we ought to stop.

that I would have you to
e that our discipline is so very
lant that we have nothing in
on. I wish to obviate this
ice. On the contrary, our
ers are all equally square—
els are all in a line and closed
knees strait without stiffness
like hath not been seen in
n before! our toes are turned
o that the feet of every pa-
er (who is a house-keeper)
an angle of 60 degrees; our
ang near the body; the flat
hands (where we used to
ne money) touches the thigh;
r thumbs are all as far back
seams of our small-clothes.
is let me add, fir, that our
are erect, and neither turned
right nor left; and, when you
er that this is the case with
man paying scot and lot, you
llow we have made no small
iency in uniformity of disci-
ave only to add one argument
our of our being differently
d; and it is this, that the
various our manœuvres are,
L. XLI.

the more chance there is that some
of them are right. I am, fir,

Your humble servant,
Orderly-room, Capt. Shandy.
St. Magnus.

*A Letter from the Pepper-box to the
Salt-box; from the Gentleman's
Magazine.*

Kitchen-dresser, Sept. 12, 1798.

My dear Sal,

NOT having an opportunity of
approaching near enough yes-
terday, during either dinner or sup-
per, to speak to you, I have pre-
vailed upon the coal-box, who has
formed a coal-ition with the grate,
and is now going to mend the par-
lour fire, to deliver this letter into
your saline hands. Its purpose is to
congratulate you on your promotion
from this scene of drudgery and
pestilence to the exalted station you
now hold on the chimney-piece,
whence you can look down upon
the fire-shovel, tongs, and poker,
lolling at their ease on the back of
the fender with all the contempt that
such iron-ical sloth and luxury can
inspire, proceeding generally from
such polished persons. As to my
own part, I feel a sad reverse:
clad in my humble suit of tin, I
stand upon the kitchen shelf with
my hand upon my side, subservient
to the will of every menial servant;
and, although I stare at them with
all my eyes (which you know are
pretty numerous), and very fre-
quently shake my head at them in a
very violent and significant manner,
yet they regard me not, but rattle
me about, till I am almost induced
to cry out, 'Seven's the main.'
These insults generally commence
about one o'clock, and continue un-

G g

til four, when I am dressed in a transparent suit of cloths with a silver cap, and put to stand round a maypole with five or six people of known taste, clad in like manner, but of various properties and dispositions. The first is a Mr. Mustard, who, though esteemed rather thick and clumsy, and somewhat difficult of access, is nevertheless a sharp pungent sort of fellow at bottom, so much so, that he has been known to take people by the nose who were not well-bread to it. One day, on his return from the dinner-table, he presumed to bang up seven or eight of my eyes with the dirt of his coat, upon which I sneezed in his face, and mustered up courage, and challenged him to box (for I was then at all in the ring); but he thought fit to send an apology the next morning by the spoon. The latter is one of his chief leaders, and his mother's name was Pearl. The next to him is a Mr. Vinegar, a sharp crabbed fellow; I wish he was mum. The next is a gentleman I know little about, though I hear he is connected with my family, as well as that of the latter gentleman. He possesses two very extraordinary qualities, that of being hot and chilly at the same time. The next is a Mr. Sugar-caster (not Pollux), a hypocritical coxcomb, having a powdered head, with his eyes placed on the top, and generally bowing to ladies and children; of an apparently sweet disposition, but in reality acid at bottom, and one who, vinegar-like, sometimes creates intestine divisions.

Miss Oil, the last in rotation, is of a quiet gentle disposition, and no ways related to the family of the Castors, being derived from a branch of the Olives, who I wish were bet-

ter known in Europe. Thus, my dear Sal, have I endeavoured to describe to you my situation; and cannot help admiring you, who are resorted to by all persons of taste, and without whose assistance every thing is insipid. To be sure, the tax laid upon you lately was rather a partial and *Pitti*-ful measure; but you may be assured that it will only serve to make you more dear to the farmer as well as the public in general. Adieu, my once crystallized love! I hope we shall soon mingle over the blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton, and, making a devil of the cares of this life, crackle many an hour together on the gridiron of felicity. Mr. Black and Mr. Cayenne sent their redhot loves; and I remain yours, with the greatest warmth, and at all seasons,

Pepper-box.

The Universality of Genius; from the St. James's Chronicle, Feb. 11.

Mr. Editor,

HOW fortunate must it be, that, surrounded as we are by "wars and rumours of wars," we have leisure to contemplate the vast increase of genius, which is obvious in every company and society with which we may happen to mix. For my own part, I am almost tired of seeing so many geniuses, and heartily wish we had a peace on the continent, that I might retire to some quarter where I could meet with a few plain, dull fellows like myself, and not run the risk of being knocked down by a genius in every turning.

It was but the other day that I happened to call at my shoemaker's for a pair of litl shoes, to preserve my old bones. "Pray," says he, "M."

what do you intend to do there? He is now for some business." After, I means to bind in trade, for he has a right to it."

Give the honour to emulators, who was recommended as a great genius in the room; and he very much produced a painter, another genius at a varnish.

At the fine arts, how do you condescend to the geniuses of paintings! The gods, do not treat them with respect; but what can you do? If a boy can sing like a blue boar, or roar like a golden lion, do not let him down for a moment. Does he not commence with the strength?—As to the whole nation may be deceived, from the blind corner of the street, up to the top of the street.

What immense numbers may be heard piping, and fluting, every day that one day or night *preside** at their concerts with tickets ten shillings each! I have a son who had the honour of being elected, both eminent voices; the one took his music at the Horseshoe, the other at the Goose and Gander. Lattered by the encouragement of such reputable academies, having received diplomas from the Odd Fellows, the Free and the Jolly Friars, they have begun their career as geniuses,

and undoubtedly would have risen to envied stations in our most fashionable orchestra's, had not the eldest been murdered one morning, as he was stepping out of Mr. Kirby's house, in the Old Bailey, by a gang of twelve fellows, who had conspired together for that purpose; and the youngest, I know not why, went twice over to America, where he remained on the first visit seven years, and on the second fourteen; after which, his parents received no tidings of this genius.

If we proceed to the sister art, poetry, I am certain we shall find the proportion considerably increased, especially as it unfortunately happens, that it is much easier to handle the pen than the bow or the brush, as poets are a kind of a people who do not wait until others call them geniuses, but consider themselves in that light from the moment they have tagged two lines together.

I heartily wish that something could be done to reduce the number of geniuses, otherwise we shall certainly be very soon in want of artificers and handicraftsmen of all descriptions. It is wonderful how much genius stands in the way of trade. I am obliged to send three or four streets off for my rolls in a morning, because my baker has a genius for agriculture; and I seldom get a suit of clothes from my tailor, without perceiving that he has been employing his genius upon metaphysics. My worthy opposite neighbour, an eminent merchant, is perpetually complaining of having an enlightened counting-house.—

Interpret. *Preside* is the word now applied—not to the leader of the band, distinguished performer—as, “Mr. — will *preside* at the harpsichord.” I do not live long enough to insert this meaning of the word, or to inquire any?

"I have not a clerk," says he, "who is not fit for every thing but what I employ him on. I am in perpetual danger of having my invoices written in rhyme; my answers to foreign correspondents would do credit to the University of Oxford; my book-keeper enters a room as if he were to speak a prologue; and I have a clever young dog, who collects bills, but who is so intent upon your answers to correspondents, that I can seldom get any to mine."

And lastly, Mr. Editor, even in

domestic matters, we have the advantage of being attended by geniuses. My dame is always telling me what a genius our daughter is at mince-meat—and persuaded me to allow my son to venture his neck on the Serpentine canal last frost, because he was a genius at skating. Pray, sir, let your correspondent take this matter into consideration, and propose some scheme for the reduction of genius, that business may not stand still.

Yours, &c.
No Genius

POETRY.

E for the NEW YEAR, 1799. By Henry James Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat.

I.

THOUGH the dun mist and driving rack
Awhile may hide the orb of day,
Aloft he keeps his radiant track,
Burning with undiminish'd ray;
And soon before his gorgeous fire
The evanescent clouds retire,
Then bursting forth, to mortal sight
His glories flash with keener blaze,
Dim with their force the dazzled gaze,
Sowing with flame divine the empyreal fields of light.

II.

So while the lowering clouds of fate
O'er Europe's torpid regions spread,
They seem'd enthron'd in gloomy state,
To hang o'er Albion's drooping head;
Supreme in glory yet she stood
Superior to the vapoury flood.
And soon, before her kindling eye,
The scatter'd clouds dispersing fly,
In awful glory while appear,
Red with vindictive flame, the terrors of her spear.

III.

Around her coast, fenc'd by her guardian main,
Around Ierne's kindred shores
Hark! loud invasion to her baffled train
In yells of desperation roars.
Along the hostile deep they vainly try
From Britain's thundering barks to fly;
Their fleets, the victor's trophy, captur'd ride,
In future battles doom'd to combat on our side.

IV.

Seas where deathless bards of yore,
 Singing to the silver tide,
 Wafted loud from shore to shore
 Grecian art and Roman pride.
 Say, when Carthage learn'd to vail,
 To mightier foes her lofty sail;
 Say when the man of Athens broke,
 With daring prow the Median tyrant's yoke,
 Saw ye so bold, so free a band,
 As Nelson led by Nilus' strand;
 What time, at George's high behest,
 Dread in terrific vengeance dress'd,
 Fierce as the whirlwind's stormy course
 They pour'd on Gallia's guilty force;
 And Egypt saw Britannia's flag unfurl'd,
 Wave high its victor cross, deliverer of the world?

V.

See floating friendly in the wind,
 The Russian eagle with the crescent join'd,
 And shall on earth Rome's cowering eagle lie
 With ruffled plumage and with languid eye?
 Imperial Austria rouse! While Albion's fleet
 Sweeps stern Oppression from the main,
 Send forth thy legions on the embattled plain,
 Till savage inroad turn to foul defeat;
 Strike with united arm the blow,
 Lay the gigantic boaster low;
 O'er your astonish'd fields who trod,
 Deforming nature, and defying God!
 So shall returning peace again
 Delight the renovated plain;
 Peace, on the basis firm of faith restor'd,
 Wrung from Oppression's arm by Valour's conquering sword.

ODE for his Majesty's BIRTH-DAY, June 4, 1799. By Henry Jai
 Pyc, Esq. Poet Laureat.

STILL shall the brazen tongue of war
 Drown every softer sound!
 Still shall Ambition's iron car
 Its crimson axles whirl around!
 Shall the sweet lyre and flute no more
 With gentle descant sooth the shore;
 Pour in melodious strain the votive lay,
 And hail, in notes of peace, our monarch's natal day?

O ! seraph peace ! to thee the eye
Looks onward with delighted gaze,
For thee, the nation breathes the sigh,
To thee their vows the virgins raise ;
For thee the warrior cuts his course
Through armies rang'd in martial force.
Though distant far, thy holy form is seen,
And mountains rise, and oceans roll between ;
Yet every sword that war unsheathes,
And every shout that conquest breathes,
Serve but to make thy blest return more sure,
Thy glorious form more bright, thy empire more secure.

When northward from his wintry gaol
Returns the radiant god of day,
And, climbing from th' antarctick pole,
Pours every hour a stronger ray ;
Yet as he mounts through vernal signs,
Oft with diminished beams he shines,
Arm'd with the whirlwind's stormy force,
Rude March arrests his fiery course,
Sweeps o'er the bended wood, and roars
Insuriate round the wave-worn shores.
O'er the young bud while April pours
The pearly hail's ungenial show'rs,
Yet balmy gales and cloudless skies
Shall hence in bright succession rise.
Hence Maia's flowers the brow of Spring adorn,
Hence Summer's waving fields, and Autumn's plenteous horn,

From climes where Hyperborean rigours frown,
See his bold hands the warlike veteran bring,
Rous'd by the royal youth's renown,
Loud Austria's eagle claps his vigorous wing ;
Mid fair Hesperia's ravag'd dales
The shouts of war the Gallic plunderers hear,
The avenging arm of justice learn to fear,
And low his crest the insulting despot veils.
While their collected navy's force
Spreads o'er the wave its desultory course,
From Britain's guardian fleet receding far,
Their proudest wreath to 'scape, nor meet the shock of war.

HORACE'S ODE to THALIARCHUS, by Anna Seward.

IN dazzling whiteness, lo, Soracte towers,
 As all the mountain were one heap of snow;
 Rush from the loaded woods the glitt'ring show'rs—
 The frost-bound waters can no longer flow!

Let plenteous billets on the glowing hearth
 Dissolve the ice-dart ere it reach thy veins;
 Bring mellow wines, to prompt convivial mirth—
 Nor heed th' arrested streams or flipp'ry plains!

High heav'n, resistless in his varied sway,
 Speaks!—The wild elements contend no more;
 Nor then, from raging seas, the foamy spray
 Climbs the dark rock, or curls upon the shore!

And peaceful then yon aged ash shall stand,
 In breathless calm the dusky Cypress rise:
 To-morrow's destiny the gods command;
 To-day is thine—enjoy it, and be wise.

Youth's radiant tide too swiftly rolls away!—
 Now, in its flow, let pleasures round thee bloom;
 Join the gay dance, awake the melting lay
 Ere hoary tresses blossom for the tomb!

Spears, and the steed, in busy camps impel;
 And, when the early darkness veils the grove,
 Amid the leafless boughs let whispers steal,
 While frolic beauty seeks the near alcove.

Soft as thy tip-toe step the mazes rove:
 A laugh half-smother'd thy pleas'd ear shall meet,
 And sportive in the charming wiles of love,
 Betray the artifice of coy retreat!

And then the ring, or from her snowy arm
 The promis'd bracelet, may thy force employ:
 Her feign'd reluctance, height'ning ev'ry charm,
 Shall add new value to the ravish'd toy!

ASIAN KING to his SON; *from a Prose Translation in Sir William Jones's Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern Nations.*

By Anna Seward.

GUARD thou, my son, the helpless and the poor;
Nor in the chains of thine own indolence
Slumber enervate, while the joys of sense
Engross thee, and thou say'st—"I ask no more."
Wise men the shepherd's slumber will deplore,
When the rapacious wolf has leap'd the fence—
And ranges through the fold! My son, dispense
Those laws that justice to the wrong'd restore.

The common-weal should be the first pursuit
Of the crown'd warrior; for the royal brows
The people first enwreath'd—they are the root,
The King the tree. Aloft he spreads his boughs
Glorious:—but learn, impetuous youth, at length,
Trees from the *root* alone derive their strength.

ES on his own BIRTH-DAY, *written by the Hon. Charles James Fox, addressed to a Lady.*

OF years I have now half a century past,
And none of the fifty so blest'd as the last,
How it happens my troubles thus daily should cease,
And my happiness still with my years should increase,
In defiance of Nature's more general laws
You alone can explain, who alone are the cause.

GRO SONG; *from an Event that occurred in Mr. Mungo Park's Travels in Africa. The Words by the Duchess of Devonshire.*

THE loud wind roar'd, the rain fell fast,
The white man yielded to the blast:
He sat him down, beneath our tree,
For weary, sad, and faint, was he;
And ah, no wife, or mother's care,
For him the milk or corn prepare.

Chorus.

But ever in his heart will bear
Remembrance of the negro's care.

Chorus.

Go, white man, go;—but with thee bear
The negro's wish, the negro's pray'r;
Remembrance of the negro's care.

EPILOGUE to the *Play of Pizarro*; written by the

ERE yet suspense has still'd its throbbing
Or melancholy wip'd the graceful tear,
" While e'en the m'series of a sinking state,
" A monarch's danger and a nation's fate,
" Command not now your eyes with grief to
" Lost in a trembling mother's nearer woe?"
What moral lay shall poetry rehearse,
Or how shall elocution pour the verse
So sweetly, that its music shall repay
The lov'd illusion which it drives away?
Mine is the task, to rigid custom due,
To me ungrateful, as 'tis harsh to you,
To mar the work the tragic scene has wrought
To rouse the mind that broods in pensive thought
To scare reflection, which in absent dreams
Still lingers musing on the recent themes,
" Attention, ere with contemplation tir'd,
" To turn from all that pleas'd. from all that

The sigh of comfort, to Affliction dear,
 That Kindness heaves, and Virtue loves to hear.
 E'en gay Thalia will not now refuse
 This gentle homage to her sister-muse.
 O! ye, who listen to the plaintive strain,
 With strange enjoyment, and with rapturous pain,
 Who 'erst have felt the Stranger's lone despair,
 And Haller's settled, sad, remorseful care,
 Does Rolla's pure affection less excite
 The inexpressive anguish of delight?
 Do Cora's tears, which beat without controul,
 With less solicitude engross the soul?
 Ah, no! your minds with kindred zeal approve
 Maternal feeling, and heroic love.
 " You must approve;—where man exists below,
 " In temperate climes, or midst drear wastes of snow,
 " Or where the solar fires incessant flame,
 " Thy laws, all-powerful Nature, are the same—
 " Vainly the sophist boasts he can explain
 " The causes of thy universal reign—
 " More vainly would his vain presumptuous art,
 " Disprove thy general empire o'er the heart."
 A voice proclaims thee, that we must believe,
 A voice that surely speaks not to deceive;
 That voice poor Cora heard, and closely prest
 Her darling infant to her fearful breast;
 Distracted dared the bloody field to tread,
 And fought Alonzo through the heaps of dead,
 " Eager to catch the music of his breath;
 " Though faltering in the agonies of death,
 " To touch his lips, though pale and cold, once more,
 " And clasp his bosom, though it stream with gore;"
 That voice too Rolla heard, and, greatly brave,
 His Cora's dearest treasure died to save,
 Gave to the hopeless parent's arms her child,
 Beheld her transports and expiring smil'd.
 That voice ye hear—O! be its will obey'd,
 'Tis Valour's impulse, as 'tis Virtue's aid—
 It prompts to all benevolence admires,
 To all that heav'nly piety inspires,
 To all that praise repeats through lengthen'd years,
 That honour sanctifies, and time reveres.

. For the Prologue to Pizarro, we refer our readers to the first
 lines of that to the " Miniature Picture" which we gave in our
 r for the year 1780.

SONG

SONG in PIZARRO, *Sung by Mrs. Jordan, in the character of
the Words by Mr. Sheridan.*

YES, yes, be merciless thou tempest dire,
Unaw'd, unshelter'd I thy fury brave,
I'll bear my bosom to thy forked fire,
Let it but guide me to Alonzo's grave.

O'er his pale corse then while thy lightnings glare,
I'll press his clay cold lips and perish there.

But thou wilt wake again my boy,
Again thoult rise to life and joy,
Thy Father never!
Thy laughing eyes will meet the light,
Unconscious that eternal night,
Veils his for ever!

On yon green bed of moss there lies my child,
O safer lies from these chill'd arms apart;
He sleeps, sweet lamb, nor heeds the tempest wild,
O sweeter sleeps than near this breaking heart!

Alas, my babe, if thou would'st peaceful rest,
Thy cradle must not be thy mother's breast;

Yet thou wilt wake again my boy
Again thoult rise to life and joy,
Thy Father never!
Thy laughing eyes will meet the light,
Unconscious that *eternal* night
Veils his for ever!

PIZARRO: *An excellent New Song.*

AS I walk'd through the Strand so careless and gay
I met a young girl who was wheeling a barrow:
"Choice fruit, sir," said she—"and a bill of the play?"
So my apples I bought, and set off for Pizarro.

When I got to the door I was squeez'd, and cried "dear me
 "I wonder they made the entrance so narrow!"
 At last I got in, and found every one near me
 Was busily talking of Mr. Pizarro!

Lo, the hero appears (what a strut and a stride!):
 He might easily pass for Marshal Suwarrow!
 And Elvira so tall, neither virgin nor bride—
 The loving companion of gallant Pizarro!

But Elvira, alas, turn'd so dull and so prosy,
 That I long'd for a hornpipe by little Del Caro;
 Had I been 'mong the gods, I had surely cried—"Nofy,"
 "Come play up a jig; and a fig for Pizarro!"

On his wife and his child his affection to pay,
 Alonzo stood gazing, as straight as an arrow:
 Of him I have only this little to say—
 His boots were much neater than those of Pizarro!

Then the priestesses and virgins, in robes white and flowing
 Walk'd solemnly on—like a sow and her farrow,
 And politely inform'd the whole house they were going
 To entreat heav'n's curses on noble Pizarro!

Then at it they went. How they made us all stare!—
 One growl'd like a bear, and one chirp'd like a sparrow
 I listen'd; but all I could learn, I declare,
 Was, that vengeance would certainly fall on Pizarro!

Rolla made a fine speech, with such *logic* and *grammar*
 As must sure rouse the envy of *Counsellor Garrow*—
 It would sell for five pounds, were it brought to the hammer;
 For it rais'd all Peru against valiant Pizarro!

Four acts are tol lol—but the fifth's my delight,
 Where hist'ry's trac'd with the pen of a Varro;
 And Elvira in black and Alonzo in white
 Put an end to the piece, by killing Pizarro!

I have finish'd my song. If it had but a tune
 (*Nancy Dawson* won't do, nor the sweet *Braes of Yarrou*,)
 I vow I would sing it from morning to noon—
 So much am I charm'd with the play of Pizarro!

Perhaps your little hands presume to span
 The march of genius, and the pow'rs of man;
 Perhaps ye watch, at Pride's unhallow'd shrine,
 Her victims, newly slain, and thus divine:—
 "Here shall thy triumph, Genius, cease, and here
 Truth, Science, Virtue, close your short career."

Tyrants! in vain ye trace the wizard ring;
 In vain ye limit mind's unwearied spring:
 What! can ye lull the winged winds asleep,
 Arrest the rolling world, or chain the deep?
 No:—the wild wave contemns your scepter'd hand;—
 It roll'd not back when Canute gave command!

Man! can thy doom no brighter soil allow?
 Still must thou live a blot on Nature's brow?
 Shall War's polluted banner ne'er be furled?
 Shall crimes and tyrants cease but with the world?
 What! are thy triumphs, sacred Truth, belied?
 Why then hath Plato liv'd—or Sydney died?

Ye fond adorers of departed fame,
 Who warm at Scipio's worth, or Tully's name!
 Ye that, in fancied vision, can admire
 The sword of Brutus, and the Theban lyre!
 Wrapt in historic ardour, who adore
 Each classic haunt and well-remember'd shore,
 Where Valour tun'd, amid her chosen throng,
 The Thracian trumpet and the Spartan song;
 Or, wand'ring thence, behold the later charms
 Of England's glory, and Helvetia's arms!
 See Roman fire in Hampden's bosom swell,
 And fate and freedom in the shaft of Tell!
 Say, ye fond zealots to the worth of yore,
 Hath Valour left the world—to live no more?
 No more, shall Brutus bid a tyrant die,
 And sternly smile with vengeance in his eye?
 Hampden no more, when suffering Freedom calls,
 Encounter fate, and triumph as he falls?
 Nor Tell disclose, through peril and alarm,
 The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm?

Yes! in that generous cause, for ever strong,
 The patriot's virtue and the poet's song
 Still, as the tide of ages rolls away,
 Shall charm the world, unconscious of decay!

Yes ! there are hearts, prophetic hope may trust,
 That slumber yet in uncreated dust,
 Ordain'd to fire th' adoring sons of earth
 With every charm of wisdom and of worth ;
 Ordain'd to light, with intellectual day,
 The mazy wheels of nature as they play,
 Or, warm with Fancy's energy, to glow,
 And rival all but Shakspeare's name below !

The HOPES of LOVE ; from the same Poem.

WHO that would ask a heart to dulness wed,
 The waveless calm, the slumber of the dead ?
 No ; the wild blis of nature needs alloy,
 And fear and sorrow fan the fire of joy !
 And say, without our hopes, without our fears,
 Without the home that plighted love endears,
 Without the smile from partial beauty won,
 Oh ! what were man ?—a world without a sin !

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
 There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bow'r !
 In vain the viewless seraph ling'ring there,
 At starry midnight, charm'd the silent air ;
 In vain the wild-bird carol'd on the steep,
 To hail the sun, slow-wheeling from the deep ;
 In vain, to soothe the solitary shade,
 Aerial notes in mingling measure play'd ;
 The summer wind that shook the spangled tree,
 The whispering wave, the murmur of the bee—
 Still slowly pals'd the melancholy day,
 And still the stranger wist not where to stray—
 The world was sad !—the garden was a wild !—
 And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smil'd !

True ! the sad power to generous hearts may bring
 Delirious anguish on his fiery wing !
 Barr'd from delight by Fate's untimely hand,
 By wealthless lot, or pitiless command :
 Or doom'd to gaze on beauties that adorn
 The smile of triumph, or the frown of scorn ;
 While memory watches o'er the sad review
 Of joys that faded like the morning dew ;
 Peace may depart—and life and nature seem
 A barren path—a wildness, and a dream !

But, can the noble mind for ever brood,
 The willing victim of a weary mood,
 On heartless cares that squander life away,
 And cloud young genius bright'ning into day!—
 Shame to the coward thought that e'er betray'd
 The noon of manhood to a myrtle shade!—
 If hope's creative spirit cannot raise
 One trophy sacred to thy future days,
 Scorn the dull crowd that haunt the gloomy shrine
 Of hopeless love, to murmur and repine!
 But, should a sigh of milder mood express
 Thy heart-warm wishes true to happiness,
 Should heav'n's fair harbinger delight to pour
 Her blissful visions on thy pensive hour,
 No tear to blot thy memory's pictur'd page,
 No fears but such as fancy can assuage;
 Though thy wild heart some hapless hour may miss
 The peaceful tenor of unvaried bliss,
 (For love pursues an ever devious race,
 True to the winding lineaments of grace);
 Yet still may hope her talisman employ
 To snatch from heaven anticipated joy,
 And all her kindred energies impart
 That burn the brightest in the purest heart!

Apostrophe to the Poets of the Age. From the ANTIJACOBIN Net

BUT say,—indignant does the muse retire,
 Her shrine deserted, and extinct its fire?
 No pious hand to feed the sacred flame,
 No raptur'd soul a poet's charge to claim?
 Bethink thee, Gifford, when some future age
 Shall trace the promise of thy playful page;
 * The hand which brush'd a swarm of fools away
 Should rouse to grasp a more reluctant prey!
 Think then, will pleaded indolence excuse
 The tame secession of thy languid muse?
 Ah! where is now that promise? why so long
 Sleep the keen shafts of satire and of song?
 Oh! come, with taste and virtue at thy side,
 With ardent zeal inflam'd, and patriot pride;
 With keen poetic glance direct the blow,
 And empty all thy quiver on the foe:—

* See the motto prefixed to "The Baviad," a poem, by W. Gifford, &c.

No pause—no rest—'till weltering on the ground
The poisonous hydra lies, and pierc'd with many a wound.

Thou too!—the * nameless Bard, whose honest zeal
For law, for morals, for the public weal,
Pours down impetuous on thy country's foes
The stream of verse, and many languaged prose;
Thou too!—though oft thy ill-advis'd dislike
The guiltless head with random censure strike,—
Though quaint allusions, vague and undefin'd,
Play faintly round the ear, but mock the mind;
Through the mix'd mass yet truth and learning shine,
And manly vigour stamps the nervous line;
And patriot warmth the generous rage inspires,
And wakes and points the desultory fires!

Yet more remain unknown:—for who can tell
What bashful genius, in some rural cell,
As year to year, and day succeeds to day,
In joyless leisure wastes his life away?
In him the flame of early fancy shone;
His genuine worth his old companions own;
In childhood and in youth their chief confess'd,
His master's pride, his pattern to the rest,†
Now, far aloof retiring from the strife
Of busy talents, and of active life,
As, from the loop-holes of retreat, he views
Our stage, verse, pamphlets, politics, and news,
He loaths the world, or with reflection sad
Concludes it irrecoverably mad;
Of taste, of learning, morals, all bereft,
No hope, no prospect, to redeem it left.

Awake! for shame! or e'er thy nobler sense
Sink in th' oblivious pool of indolence!
Must wit be found alone on Falsehood's side,
Unknown to Truth, to Virtue unallied?
Arise! nor scorn thy country's just alarms;
Wield in her cause thy long-neglected arms:
Of lofty satire pour th' indignant strain,
Leagued with her friends, and ardent to maintain,
'Gainst Learning's, Virtue's, Truth's, Religion's foes,
A kingdom's safety, and the world's repose.

If vice appal thee, if thou view with awe
Insults that brave, and crimes that 'scape the law;
Yet may the specious bastard brood, which claim
A spurious homage under Virtue's name,

* Author of "Pursuits of Literature."

† Some particular person is evidently here alluded to.

Sprung from that parent of ten thousand crimes,
 The *new philosophy* of modern times;
 Yet, these may rouse thee!—with unsparring hand
 Oh, lash the vile impostures from the land!

First, stern philanthropy:—not she, who dries
 The orphan's tears, and wipes the widow's eyes;
 Not she, who, fainting charity her guide,
 Of British bounty pours the annual tide:—
 But French philanthropy;—whose boundless mind
 Glows with the general love of all mankind;—
 Philanthropy, beneath whose baneful sway
 Each patriot passion sinks, and dies away.

Taught in her school to imbibe the mawkish strain,
 Condorcet, filter'd through the dregs of Paine,
 Each port adept disowns a Briton's part,
 And plucks the name of England from his heart.

What, shall a name, a word, a sound controul
 Th' aspiring thought, and cramp th' expansive soul?
 Shall one half-peopled island's rocky round
 A love, that glows for all creation, bound?
 And social charities contract the plan
 Fram'd for thy freedom, *universal* man?
 —No—through th' extended globe his feelings run,
 As broad and general as th' unbounded sun!
 No narrow bigot *he*;—his reason'd view
 Thy interests, England, ranks with thine, Peru!
 France, at our doors, *he* sees no danger nigh,
 But heaves for Turkey's woes th' impartial sigh;
 A steady patriot of the world alone,
 The friend of every country—but his own.

Next comes a gentler virtue—Ah! beware
 Lest the harsh verse her shrinking softness scare.
 Visit her not too roughly;—the warm sigh
 Breaths on her lips; the tear-drop gems her eye.
 Sweet sensibility, who dwells enshrin'd
 In the fine foldings of the feeling mind;
 With delicate *Mimosa's* sense endu'd,
 Who shrinks instinctive from a hand too rude;
 Or, like the *Anagallis*, prescient flow'r,
 Shuts her soft petals at th' approaching show'r.

Sweet child of sickly Fancy!—her of yore
 From her lov'd France Rousseau to exile bore;
 And, while 'midst lakes and mountains wild he ran,
 Full of himself, and shunn'd the haunts of man,
 Taught her, o'er each lone vale and Alpine steep,
 To lisp the story of his wrongs, and weep;

Taught her to cherish still in either eye,
 Of tender tears a plentiful supply,
 And pour them in the brooks that babbled by;—
 Taught by nice scale to meet her feelings strong,
 False by degrees, and exquisitely wrong;
 —For the crush'd beetle, *first*—the widow'd dove,
 And all the warbled sorrows of the grove;
 Next for poor suffering *guilt*:—and, *last* of all,
 For parents, friends, a king and country's fall.

Mark her fair votaries, prodigal of grief,
 With cureless pangs, and woes that mock relief,
 Droop in soft sorrow o'er a faded flow'r;
 O'er a dead jack-als pour the pearly show'r:
 But hear, unmov'd, of Loire's ensanguin'd flood,
 Choak'd up with slain;—of Lyons drench'd in blood;
 Of crimes that blot the age, the world with shame,
 Foul crimes, but sicklied o'er with Freedom's name;
 Altars and thrones subverted, social life
 Trampled to earth,—the husband from the wife,
 Parent from child, with ruthless fury torn,
 Of talents, honour, virtue, wit, forlorn,
 In friendless exile,—of the wise and good
 Staining the daily scaffold with their blood—
 Of savage cruelties, that scare the mind,
 The rage of madness with hell's lusts combin'd—
 Of hearts torn reeking from the mangled breast,
 They hear—and hope, that *all is for the best*.

LICITY, or the CURATE; from Peter Pindar's *Nil Admirari, or a Smile at a Bishop*.

HOW difficult, alas! to please mankind!
 One or the other every moment mutters:
 This wants an eastern, that a western wind;
 A third, petition for a southern, utters.
 Some pray for rain, and some for frost and snow:
 How can heav'n suit all palates?—I don't know.

Good Lamb, the curate, much approv'd,
 Indeed by all his flock belov'd,
 Was one dry summer begg'd to pray for rain:
 The parson most devoutly pray'd—
 The pow'rs of pray'r were soon display'd;
 Immediately a torrent drench'd the plain.

H h 3

It

If chanc'd that the churchwarden, Robin Jay,
 Had of his meadow not yet sav'd the hay :
 Thus was his hay to health quite past restoring.
 It happen'd too that Robin was from home ;
 But when he heard the story, in a foam
 He fought the parson, like a lion roaring.

" Zounds ! parson Lamb, why, what have ye been doing ?
 " A pretty storm indeed ye have been brewing !
 " What ! pray for rain before I sav'd my hay.
 " Oh ! you're a cruel and ungrateful man !
 " I that for ever help you all I can ;
 " Ask you to dine with me and Mrs. Jay,
 " Whenever we have something on the spit,
 " Or in the pot a nice and dainty bit.

" Send you a goose, a pair of chicken,
 " Whose bones you are so fond of picking ;
 " And often too a cag of brandy !
 " You that were welcome to a treat,
 " To smoke and chat, and drink and eat ;
 " Making my house so very handy !

" You, parson, serve one such a scurvy trick !
 " Zounds ! you must have the bowels of old nick,
 " What ! bring the flood of Noah from the skies,
 " With *my* fine field of hay before your eyes !
 " A numscull that I wern't of this aware !
 " Curse me, but I had stopp'd your pretty pray'r !"

" Dear master Jay (quoth Lamb), alas ! alas !
 " I never thought upon your field of grass."
 " Lord ! parson, you're a fool, one might suppose,
 " Was not the field just underneath your *nose* ?
 " This is a very pretty losing job !"—
 " Sir," quoth the curate, " know that Harry Cobb,
 " Your brother warden joined, to have the pray'r."—
 " Cobb Cobb ! why, this for Cobb was only *sport* :
 " What doth Cobb own that any rain can *hurt* ?"
 Roar'd furious Jay, as broad as he could fiare.

" The fellow owns, as far as I can *earn*,
 " A few old houses only, and a barn ;
 " As that's the case, zounds ! what are show'rs to *him* ?
 " Not Noah's flood could make *his* trumpery *skim*.

" Besides

" Besides—why could not you for *drizzle* pray ?
 " Why force it down in buckets on the hay ?
 " Would I have play'd with your hay such a freak ?
 " No ! I'd have stopped the weather for a week."

" Dear mister Jay, I do protest
 " I acted solely for the best ;
 " I do affirm it, mister Jay, indeed
 " Your anger for this *once* restrain,
 " I'll never bring a drop again
 " 'Till you and all the parish are *agreed*."

RSES, written, during a *Fit of Sickness*, by John Lord Hervey.
 (Now first published.)

EACH hour my spirits and my strength decay,
 Each hour my cares and all my ills increase ;
 In pain and lassitude I drag the day,
 Bankrupt of Joy, and stranger ev'n to Ease.

And when the world's great Æsculapius, Sleep,
 His halcyon balm distils through ev'ry breast,
 Forbids Calamity a while to weep,
 And gives Despair herself a transient rest ;

My eyes alone, rebellious to his power,
 Refuse his friendly edicts to obey ;
 At night the rigour of my fate deplore,
 Long for the dawn, yet dread the coming day !

Account of Books for 1799.

A Voyage round the World, in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, by J. F. G. de la Pérouse : published conformably to the Decree of the National Assembly, of the 22d of April, 1791, and edited by M. L. A. Milet Mureau, Brigadier-General in the Corps of Engineers, Director of Fortifications, Ex-constituent and Member of several Literary Societies at Paris. Translated from the French. In three Volumes, 8vo. With an Atlas.

NEITHER length of time, nor the quick succession of events the most important and the most universally interesting, seem to have diminished the eagerness of expectation for the account of the labours of this enterprising but unfortunate navigator ; to whose great care and foresight the world are indebted for any advantages which they may obtain from the results of his researches ; as he seized every opportunity of sending, successively, his journals and observations to Europe. The editor justly regrets the want of diligence in the other scientific persons embarked with their worthy commander ; who, if they had exerted themselves in the like manner, might have prevented the total loss of many articles and branches of important information.

Yet it appears that those gentlemen were not all alike negligent, as the last volume is in a great measure composed of notes and detached pieces, forwarded to government by the men of science employed in the expedition.

About two years after the time at which M. de la Pérouse had been expected to return to France, it was proposed and decreed by the national assembly, (their attention having been drawn to the subject by a petition from the society of Natural History at Paris, January 22, 1791,) that two ships should be sent in search of him : the last accounts, which he had transmitted home, giving a clue to form an opinion of the route that he had intended to pursue. The ships were accordingly dispatched, under the command of M. d'Entrecasteaux : but the search was not attended with success at all proportioned to their active and humane endeavours ; and no new certain information was procured respecting the fate of M. de la Pérouse and his companions.

By a decree of the same assembly, it was likewise directed that the accounts and charts, which this lamented navigator had sent home, should be printed and engraved at the national expense ; and the profits were assigned to his widow.

Both

rees manifest much attention for M. de la is associates, and are that degree of feeling circumstances must be.

ation of the materials been received, for the first intrusted to the urieu, minister of the circumstances having gentleman to relinquish ing, it was put into the present editor, M. , ex-constituent, and neral in the engineers.

apology for having : of a voyage round which we think very all the route of im- discovery was com- e return from China y was wanting.

also gives some par- life of la Pérouse;— the age of 15, when 756) he first entered h marine, to the time was a life of almost service. He was in against our country- following is the charac- im by M. Mureau :

n himself the vivacity inhabitants of warm h an agreeable wit, temper, his mildness ble gaiety made his ays sought after with the other hand, ma- experience, he joined prudence a firmness which is the character- ing mind, and which, he hardships of a sea- ndered him qualified d to conduct the grea- s with success.'

The most honourable testimony to his character, however, and to which is given the evidence of our own countrymen, is his humane conduct when sent to destroy the English settlements in Hudson's Bay, in the year 1782. Knowing that at his approach the English had fled into the woods, and that at his departure, on account of the destruction of their settlements, they would be exposed to the danger of perishing with hunger, or of falling defenceless into the hands of the savages, he had the singular humanity and generosity to leave them provisions and arms.

In a preliminary discourse by the editor, a plan is suggested for the perfection of geography, by establishing a congress composed of astronomers, hydrographers, navigators, &c. and it is recommended that each of the maritime nations should contribute a proportion to the expense of expeditions, planned by and under the instructions of the congress, &c. This design requires a time of perfect peace and good neighbourhood.

The meridians in the voyage before us are throughout reckoned from Paris: on which head the editor remarks the inconvenience of calculations from many different meridians, and proposes, in order to obviate disputes for pre-eminence, to establish, as the first meridian that 'remarkable peak which nature seems to have placed in the middle of the seas to serve as a beacon for navigators,' i. e. the peak of Teneriffe. This new meridian, he observes, would leave our immense materials of geography in their full value; and he adds that it is with regret that he rejects, for the present, the plan which has been

been recommended by Borda, and other leaved men, for adopting a decimal division of the circle and of time: as it would almost destroy the value of the old materials in astronomical science, and for a great length of time occasion much perplexity.

The history of the voyage commences with copies of the instructions given to the commander; to which is prefixed a note from the French king (Louis XVI.), under whose particular patronage the expedition was designed and executed. They are divided under distinct heads.

The plan of the voyage, according to these directions, appears to us too extensive: for more was undertaken than a single expedition could well accomplish. The time requisite, according to the calculation of those who formed the design, exceeded four years; and allowances must always be made, in such long voyages, for accidents which are not to be foreseen or prevented, but which must be expected. Of this circumstance, indeed, they were not unmindful, for the orders are qualified by giving to M. de la Pérouse a considerable degree of discretionary power, relying on his abilities and on his zeal for the service in which he was engaged.

Many parts of the instructions are drawn up with great judgment. The acquirement of information respecting the interests of commerce is an object not neglected. The navigator was directed to inquire into the American fur-trade, and likewise into the particulars of the concerns of the Dutch and English in the Molucca and Spice Islands; with other matters of a

politico-commercial nature. The interests of general knowledge and humanity are likewise objects of attention. Kindness and moderation are in the strongest manner recommended to be observed in all intercourse with Indians; with this addition, "his majesty will look upon it as one of the most successful parts of the expedition, should it be terminated without costing the life of a single man:" this is highly commendable, in every view!

The general interest which was excited by this undertaking appears in many instances; and in the equipment, the ships were most liberally provided with every thing that could be thought useful.

It has been mentioned that no step was taken towards publication, till the return of the ships began to be considered as almost hopeless. M. de la Pérouse, in a letter which he had written to a friend, had desired that, if his journal should be printed before his return, it might be trusted to the direction of a man well versed in mathematical knowledge, and not to one who was merely a man of letters. In their appointment of an editor, the French government seem to have coincided in opinion with the lamented navigator; and the charts have been executed under the direction of M. Buache, hydrographer of the marine.

The first paper presented to the reader, from the materials sent home by M. de la Pérouse, is a narrative of a voyage made in a Spanish frigate, *la Princesa*, commanded by Don Francisco Antonio Maurelle, from Manilla to San Blas in New Spain. This narrative was translated from the Spanish original by A. G. Pingré; and is accom-
plished

a chart constructed by The voyage, by the ad- some newly-discovered isls, in some degree, completing the geography of Seas: but the situations the Spanish commander always worthy of reli- the translator complains original journal was, in es, unintelligible. The he narrative likewise dis- ough Buache has taken le pains in endeavouring e them.

Here also other accounts of the Spaniards, to ex- N. W. coast of America, mpanied with charts.— r from our discoveries in nt of the longitudes, and othing peculiarly interes- occurrences. With these what the editor calls the y part concludes; and we on the subject of M. de s voyage.

1st of August, 1785, the s la Boussole, and l'Astro- latter commanded by M. , but both under the or- de la Pérouse, sailed from l. They touched at Ma- at Teneriffe; at the first places they experienced dness and attention from n, an English merchant, Mr. Murray the British

the 16th. They saw the Trinidad, which, since it forsaken by the English, occupied by the Portu- M. de la Pérouse conjec- m no other motive than : other European nations il themselves of the vici-

nage, and carry on a contraband trade with the Brasils.'

After having quitted Trinidad, they endeavoured to find the island Ascençon, but missed it; which, with what the commodore afterwards heard at St. Catherine's, made him conclude that no such island exists. On the 6th of November, they anchored at the island of St. Catherine, on the coast of Brasil; which is described as a convenient and excellent place for all necessary refreshments. In prosecuting their route from this place towards the south, they searched for the isle Grande of la Roche, but without success. The editor is of opinion that M. de la Pérouse too hastily pronounces against the existence of lands which he cannot find in the positions assigned for them. He observes:

'It would be dangerous to the progress of navigation, and fatal to navigators, to adopt the method of expunging islands formerly discovered from the charts, under the pretence of their having been sought for in vain, or of their position being at any rate uncertain, in consequence of the want of means to lay them down with precision upon the charts, at the time of their discovery.

'I have the greater right to express my disapprobation of such a method, as, a few pages back, I have proved that Ascençon really exists, and that those who should expunge an island from the globe, would be in a manner responsible for the risks to which navigators who might fall in with it would be exposed by the false security inspired by the charts; while its being laid down, even in an uncertain manner, by keeping alive

attract the attention of mariners, may render the finding of it again a matter of greater facility.'

In the course of 66 days, in these latitudes, they experienced only 18 hours of easterly wind: but the weather being moderate, they with little difficulty rounded Cape Horn. On the 9th of February they were abreast of the Straits of Magellan in the South Sea; and on the 24th they anchored in the bay of Conception, on the coast of Chili: the crews being in so good a state of health, that in the two ships there was not a single man on the sick lists. The Bay of Conception is here described to be one of the most commodious harbours that can be found in any part of the world. The old city was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1751, or rather swallowed up by the sea. The new city is three leagues distant from the site of Old Conception, and is of 'greater extent, because the houses are built only one story high, that they may be the better able to resist the earthquakes that happen every year.' M. de la Pérouse says of this part of Chili, that 'there is not in the universe a soil more fertile.—Corn yields sixty for one; the vineyards are equally productive; and the plains are covered with innumerable flocks which multiply beyond what can easily be imagined, though abandoned entirely to themselves.' The climate is remarkably healthy; and he found here, then living, several persons who had completed a century: yet, with all these advantages, **not** a thriving colony; which **tributes** principally to the regulations that exist from Chili to the other. Eu-

ropean goods pay immense duties first at Cadiz, then at Lima, and lastly on their entering Chili. The administration of justice is likewise very defective. The character given of the common people is that they are a mongrel race, much addicted to thieving, and the women exceedingly easy of access. The country M. de la Pérouse observes, fortunately produces a small quantity of gold.

'Almost all the rivers being fertile, the inhabitant by watering the earth can earn, it is said, half a dollar a day; but as provisions are very abundant, he has no want to incite him to labour. Without communication with foreigners, and unacquainted with our luxury and arts, he can do nothing with sufficient energy to overcome his sloth.'—'Sloth, more than credulity and superstition, has peopled this country with monks and nuns.'

However, he praises the inhabitants of the first class, and gives them the character of being remarkably polite, obliging, and hospitable.

Having said thus much of the inhabitants of Conception, we now present our readers with the most curious and interesting description of the native Indians:

'The Indians of Chili are no longer those Americans who were inspired with terror by European weapons. The increase of horsemanship which are now dispersed throughout the interior of the immense deserts of America, and that of oxen and sheep, which has also been very great, have converted these people into a nation of Arabs, comparable in every respect to those that inhabit the deserts of Arabia. Contrary

they consider an ex-
 so hundred leagues as
 ourney. They march,
 by their flocks and
 upon their flesh and
 sometimes upon their
 cover themselves with
 of which they make hel-
 ies, and bucklers.—
 ears that the introduc-
 domestic animals has
 re influence upon the
 all the tribes which in-
 ntry from St. Jago to
 Magellan. All their
 are laid aside; they no
 on the same fruits, nor
 ne dress; but have a
 g resemblance to the
 o the inhabitants of the
 Red Sea, than to their
 ho lived two centuries

ly to conceive how for-
 people must be to the
 How is it possible to
 in such long excursions?
 ssible to prevent assem-
 bring together in a sin-
 tions scattered over four
 gues of country, and thus
 of thirty thousand men?
 ernal Higuins, an Irish
 in the king of Spain's
 who was commandant
 in this province, suc-
 aining the good-will of
 ns, rendering thereby
 gnal service to the na-
 adopted him.'

sole and Astrolabe sailed
 ption to Manilla, which
 est on the 9th of April,
 gh the N. E. monsoon
 terminated. In passing

the island of Formosa, they saw a
 Chinese fleet, in which was an
 army sent against the Formosans,
 who had renounced their subjection
 to the Chinese.—Our voyagers
 now made the best of their way
 towards the Japan islands. On
 the 5th of May, they were visited
 by some canoes from an island
 which M. de la Pérouse conjectures
 to be that which is named *Kumi*,
 in the chart of Father Gaubil. The
 men in the canoes at first ap-
 proached with great circumspection,
 and with signs of distrust, like peo-
 ple unused to the sight of Europeans;
 but, by tokens of peace, and the
 sight of some stuffs, two of the
 canoes were induced to come along-
 side. These islanders are neither
 Japanese nor Chinese, but, situated
 between these two empires, they
 seem to partake of both people.
 Their covering was a shirt, and a
 pair of cotton drawers. Their hair,
 tucked up on the crown of the
 head, was rolled round a needle,
 which seemed to us to be gold;
 each of them had a dagger, the
 handle of which was gold also.
 M. de la Pérouse wished to have
 landed on this island, which was
 not more than 3 or 4 leagues in
 circumference, but the currents
 set him so far to leeward that he
 was obliged to relinquish his inten-
 tion. The islanders invited them
 by signs to stay; promising that
 the canoes should return to them
 with provisions.

The ships passed several small
 islands, and had foggy weather till
 the 21st, when they made the island
 Quelpaert, the south end of which
 lies in $33^{\circ} 14'$ N. latitude. The

been assured that they sometimes bleed their oxen and horses, and drink

appearance

appearance of this island is mentioned as very inviting. With glasses, they could perceive the division of fields, 'parcelled out; which is the strongest proof of a great population. The very varied gradation of colour, from the different states of cultivation, rendered the view of this island still more agreeable.' After this description, we cannot help feeling curious what an island, situated in the narrow straits between Corea and Japan, should have been made out to be the first possible settlement, without any knowledge being possessed of the situation, or of the country, except what a very distant view afforded. M. de la Perouse, however, seems to have been deterred from attempting any intercourse with these people, by the narrative of the treatment experienced by the crew of a Dutch ship, wrecked on this coast long ago as the year 1693. 'Unfortunately (says he, it belongs to a people who are prohibited from all communication with strangers, and who detain in slavery those who have the misfortune to be shipwrecked on their coasts. Some of the Dutchmen of the ship Sparrow-hawk, after a captivity of eighteen years there, during which they received many hardships, found means to take away a bark, and to cross to Japan, from whence they arrived at Batavia, and afterwards at Amsterdam. This history, the narrative of which is now before us, was not calculated to induce us to send a boat on shore.' Besides the length of time which has elapsed since the shipwreck here mentioned, it is not by the treatment which wrecked seamen experience who are wholly defence-

less, that the welcome to ships qualified to defend themselves can be calculated; and in this instance we are not told that the crew of the Dutch ship were put to death, though in other respects they were said to have been hardly used.

On the 25th of May, they saw part of the western coast of Japan, and passed the strait of Corea. They sailed nearest to the continent, and could see the houses and towns on the sea-shore. On the tops of some mountains, they observed 'fortifications exactly resembling those of European forts,' which they conjectured to have been erected for defence against the Japanese. The habitations on this part of the coast were very numerous. 'We counted a dozen of sampans or junks sailing along the coast: these vessels did not appear to differ in any respect from those of China: like these their sails were made of mats. The sight of our ships did not appear to cause much fear in them.' None of the vessels came near enough to speak with the ships. Towards noon, two boats put off from the shore to reconnoitre, but did not come within less than a league of the ships, and, after having followed them for two hours, returned to the shore. In the afternoon, fires were seen lighted on all the promontories.

On the 29th, the ships passed an island about 20 leagues distant from the coast of Corea, of little more than 3 leagues in circumference, which was steep, and covered with trees from the sea-shore to the summit. In the creeks of this island, the navigators saw a number of boats building: but most of the workmen fled into the woods.

hid themselves, till the
ast.

settling at S. S. East,
'erouse steered to the
or the coast of Japan.
of June, they saw two
fels; of which a draw-
n with the narrative.
iled one of them, and
was returned: but nei-
understood the other.
l so near to this vessel
la P.), that we observed
countenances of indi-
hey were expressive of
nor astonishment. It
of 20 men, all clad in
s, made like those of our

5th of June, they saw
coast of Japan, which
P. judged to be Cape
aving determined the
longitude of this cape,
rather becoming foggy,
l for the shore of Tar-

ear the coast of Japan,
ed several Chinese ves-
ne Japanese; and on an
the coast, they saw the
other edifices, but had
ication with the inhabi-
ey fell in with the coasts

Tartary in about $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
; and they ran to the
along a great extent
stitute of inhabitants,
only bears and stags
, passing quietly along
e.

ral parts of this coast
they landed, they saw
eople having been lately
ey also found a Tartarian
ie bank of a rivulet, of
curious description is
l at one place they saw

some skins stretched by the side of
a small cabin, which they con-
tured to have been erected for the
convenience of hunters. As they
advanced to the northward, they
found themselves in a channel, form-
ed by the coast of Tartary on one
side, and the island of Sagaleen on
the other. On these coasts, they
caught fish in prodigious plenty,
particularly cod and salmon.

In a bay of the island of Sagaleen,
where the ships anchored, the na-
vigators saw some of the inhabitants,
who are described as very superior
to any whom they had before visited
in the course of the voyage; and
from them they learned that the
land on which they were was an
island, separated from the continent
to the northward by a narrow chan-
nel. These people seemed to set a
value only on things which were
useful. They were armed with
pikes, with bows, and with arrows,
tipped with iron. Some of their
clothes were of blue nankeen quilt-
ing, and the form of their dress dif-
fered little from that of the Chinese.
Their manner of communicating in-
formation, shewed great intelli-
gence. On being desired to describe
the position of the coasts, 'one of
the old men rose up, and with the
end of his staff sketched the coast
of Tartary to the west, running
nearly north and south. To the east,
opposite, and in the same direction,
he represented his own island, and
placing his hand upon his breast, he
gave us to understand, that he had
just then sketched his own country:
he had left a strait between his
island and Tartary, and turning to-
wards our ships, which were visible
from the shore, he marked, by a
touch of a pencil, that they might
pass into it. To the south of this
island

island he represented another, and left a strait at the same time, signifying that there was still a course for our ships.' The manners of these people, M. de la Pérouse says, 'were solemn, noble, and very striking. They are in general well made, of a strong constitution, very agreeable countenance, and bearded in a remarkable manner. Their stature is low. I did not perceive any of them to be above 5 feet 5 inches; and several of them were less than 5 feet.' They had silver trinkets, but of small value. Some Chinese, who were on board the ships, did not understand a word of the language here spoken: but afterward, farther to the northward, on the coast of Sagaleen island, they met with a party of Tartar hunters, who had come over from that coast in four canoes; and with these the Chinese could converse.

M. de la Pérouse now proceeded northward, towards the channel between the coast of Tartary and the island; but, as he advanced, the depth of water gradually decreased, and he found that the channel was not navigable for ships. While the boats were examining this channel, the ships anchored in a bay on the coast of Tartary, in the latitude of $51^{\circ} 29'$ N. where they found a village, the inhabitants of which are thus described:

'The nastiness and stench of this people are disgusting. There is not perhaps any where a race of people more feebly constituted, or whose features are more different from those forms to which we attach the idea of beauty; their middle stature is below four feet ten inches, their bodies are lank, their voices thin and feeble, like that of children; they have high cheek bones, small

blear eyes, placed diagonally; a large mouth, flat nose, short chin, almost beardless, and an olive-coloured skin, varnished with oil and smoke.'

On leaving this place, the ships made all possible haste in getting to the southward, out of the gulph in which they were embayed, the prevailing winds being from the south. On the 11th of August, they had reached the south end of Sagaleen island; and they soon afterwards passed through a strait formed by that land to the south, which they supposed to be the island of Jesso. In this strait, to which the editor has given the name of *La Pérouse*, some canoes from Sagaleen island came to them. The inhabitants of this part of the island had much the advantage of person over those to the northward, but they were by no means equal to them in disposition; endeavouring, by continual importunity, to obtain new presents. 'All the dresses of these islanders are woven by their own hands; their houses display an elegance and neatness far surpassing those of the continent; their furniture is of excellent workmanship, and almost all of Japanese manufacture.'

As M. de la Pérouse was not, at first, certain of a clear sea to the eastward, he sent a boat on shore with instructions to examine, from a high point of land, in that direction. The officer of this boat, before his return, visited the habitations of the natives, from whom he met with a very kind reception. He made some exchanges with them for salmon. The houses were decorated in the inside with large varnished vessels from Japan. A sabre and a linen dress of the country

ere bought of these peo-
who expressed much regret
e ships were not to remain

ving these straits, they sailed
eastward till they had passed
d named Company's Island,
hey steered for the coast of
hatka, and anchored in the
r of St. Peter and St. Paul,
6th of September.

Kamschatka, the business of
o ships was to refit, and, af-
many fatigues, to prepare
v expeditions. While they
ed here, an excursion was
ken to visit the volcano,
he bay of Avatscha, by
Bernizet, Mongés, and Re-
; who, with great labour,
l the lower edge of the cra-
All the substances, of which
ntain is composed, are la-
re or less porous, and almost
ate of pumice-stone.' Ac-
to calculations, from the
and temperature of the air,
ation to which they ascended
00 *toises*. The treatment
French navigators, by the
s, at St. Peter and St. Paul,
t inferior to the hospitality
hich captain Cook was re-
by major Behm, then gover-
the province. Here M.
érouse had the satisfaction of
g packets from France; by
he was informed of his ha-
en promoted to the rank of
dore, *chef d'escadre*; which
as soon as it came to the
dge of Mr. Kasloff, the go-
was celebrated by a dis-
of all the artillery in the

Russians continue (it should
sisurely enough,) to prose-
coveries in the northern seas.
XLI.

An Englishman, Mr. Billings, who
had sailed with captain Cook, and
has been several years in the ser-
vice of the Russian navy, was, at
this time, at Okhotsk, building
two vessels for the purpose of navi-
gating these seas.

The Kurille islands are distinguish-
ed, among the Russians, by num-
bers, instead of their former names:
'They now call them No. 1; No.
2, &c. as high as 21, which last
terminates the pretensions of Rus-
sia.' Of these twenty-one, four
only are inhabited, the 1st, 2d,
13th, and 14th. The others are
merely occasionally visited, in or-
der to hunt foxes and otters. The
population of the four inhabited
islands is reckoned at fourteen hun-
dred persons.

From St. Peter and St. Paul, the
commodore sent M. de Lesseps to
France, with copies of his jour-
nals, &c. Mr. Kasloff, the Rus-
sian governor, received M. de Les-
seps as his aid-de-camp till he should
arrive at Okhotsk, whence he un-
dertook to furnish him with the
means of proceeding to Petersburg.

On the 30th of September, the
ships sailed from Kamschatka, and
steered to the S. E. in search of
land, laid down in the chart, in
37° 30' N. and 165° E. longitude.
They observed flights of duck and
small land-birds, which are certain
indications that land is not far dis-
tant; yet they saw none. (The
French editor is of opinion, that
the land in question might be found
a degree more to the south.) They
crossed the equinoctial line without
meeting any land, till the 6th of
December, when they got sight of
the most easterly island of those
named, by Bougainville, Naviga-
tors Islands. In running past this
island,

island, they saw a considerable groupe of Indians sitting in a circle under cocoa-nut trees, and appearing quietly to enjoy the sight afforded them by the frigates. Some canoes afterwards put off from a smaller island, and joined eleven others from the easternmost island. They approached the ship, at first, with great fear and caution, and without arms: nevertheless, when they at length ventured to exchange a few cocoa-nuts, they did not like to part with them before they had received the price, and frequently paddled away without fulfilling their part of the agreement. The first, or eastern island, is described as high and steep, and covered with large trees; having also several spots of cultivated ground and houses built half way down the declivity; yet, on the whole, the island did not appear fertile.

By the 8th of this month, (December) the ships were near the island of Maouna, and, on the next morning, were surrounded by 'innumerable canoes,' laden with hogs, cocoa-nuts, and other fruit. It is remarkable that, both at the former island and at this, the natives disregarded axes and iron, and preferred glass beads to whatever else was offered to them. Water was seen 'falling in cascades from the tops of the mountains to the bottom of the villages.'

On the afternoon of the 9th, the ships found anchorage, a mile from the land, in 30 fathoms depth. On the same evening, M. de Langle, captain of the *Asirolabe*, with some other officers, went on shore; and, after an hour's stay, having been received in the most friendly manner, they returned on board. Early in the next morning, 200 canoes,

full of different kinds of provisions, came off to the ships; and the people would receive nothing but beads; every thing else being refused with disdain. Above five hundred hogs were thus procured, besides a great number of fish and pigeons. The boats also went on shore, and were employed in filling water, which was performed with very little disturbance. While this service was executing, M. de la Pérouse relates:

'I thought I might venture the distance of two hundred yaks to visit a charming village, situated in the midst of a wood, or rather of an orchard, all the trees of which were loaded with fruit. The houses were placed upon the circumference of a circle of about a hundred and fifty toises in diameter, the interior forming a vast open space, covered with the most beautiful verdure and shaded by trees which kept the air delightfully cool. Women, children, and old men, accompanied me and invited me into their houses. They spread the finest and freshest mats upon a floor formed of little chosen pebbles, and raised about two feet above the ground, in order to guard against the humidity. I went into the handsomest of these huts, which probably belonged to a chief; and great was my surprize, to see a large cabinet of lattice-work, as well executed as any of those in the environs of Paris. The best architect could not have given a more elegant curve to the extremities of the ellipsis that terminated the building; while a row of pillars, at five feet distance from each other, formed a complete colonnade round the whole. The pillars were made of trunks of trees, very neatly wrought, and
between

m were fine mats, laid another, with great art, les of a fish, and draw-down with cords, like n blinds. The rest of as covered with leaves -palm.'

abitants of these islands, and had so few wants, obtained our instruments our cloth, and asked ds. Abounding in real ey were desirous of ob- fluties alone.

ad sold, at our market, two hundred wood- ick would only eat out l, and a number of the ul turtle-doves and per- ally tame. What cold could separate the idea from so enchanting a ese islanders, said we a nes over, are, without appiest beings on earth. by their wives and chil- oals their peaceful days e and repose.'

passed without any dis- uld lead to disagreeable s, though the natives ew great confidence in stature and personal Their height of above ches, and their muscu- of colossal proportion, an idea of their own which rendered us by rmidable in th eir eyes.' e, the boats all returned ore; and, in the after- ips got under sail, their nehorage having been ed and rendered unqui- well of the sea. It ap- ve been M. de la Pé- tion not to have re- ger at Maonna: but

M. de Langle had discovered a landing place, which he thought an excellent harbour for the boats, and he prevailed on the commodore to remain off the island, for the purpose of getting more fresh water on board, the next day; and thus was a dreadful scene of disaster preparing for the unfortunate navigators! To a chief, who visited the ship, M. de la Pérouse made a number of presents: but, says he, 'wishing, at the same time, to inspire him with a high opinion of our power, I ordered several experiments, on the use of our weapons, to be made in his presence: but their effect impressed him so little, that he seemed to think them only fit for the destruction of birds.'—'When the natives compared their bodily strength to ours, they laughed at our threats and made a jest of our sentinels; though the presence of the chief, above-mentioned, rendered them less insolent.

The ships stood off and on during the whole night, and, in the next forenoon, four boats, (the barge and long boat of each ship) under the command of M. de Langle, the whole party, including officers, amounting to sixty-one persons, set off from the ships. On arriving near the shore, the landing-place appeared very different from what it had been deemed the day before, the tide having fallen several feet. M. de Langle, greatly surprized, was about to quit the creek and to repair to the place at which, on the preceding day, the boats had watered: 'but the air of tranquillity and good humour of the crowd, waiting for him upon the beach, with an immense quantity of fruit and hogs,' and the ap-

pearance of the women and children among the Indians, determined him on landing here. The casks were accordingly put on shore. M. de la Pérouse thus relates the melancholy sequel:

‘ The number of canoes, which had traded with us in the morning, was so considerable, that we scarcely perceived its diminution in the afternoon; and I gave myself credit for keeping them employed on board, in hopes that our boats would be so much the quieter on shore. Great was my mistake! M. de Langle’s situation became every moment more and more embarrassing. He found means, however, with the assistance of messieurs de Vanjuas, Boutin, Colinet, and Gobien, to ship his water; but the bay was almost dry, and he could not hope to get the long-boats off before four in the afternoon. He stepped into them however, as well as his detachment, and took post in the bow with his musket and musketeers, forbidding any one to fire before he should give the word. He began, however, to be sensible that he should soon be forced to do so. Already the stones began to fly, and the Indians, who were only up to their knees in water, surrounded the long-boats at less than six feet distance, the soldiers, who were embarked, making vain efforts to keep them off. If the fear of commencing hostilities, and of being accused of barbarity, had not withheld M. de Langle, he would doubtless have given orders to fire a volley of musketry and swivels, which would not have failed to put the multitude to flight; but he flattered himself that he should be able to keep them in check without effusion of blood; and fell the victim of his

humanity. In a very short time a shower of stones, thrown from a small distance with as much force as from a sling, struck almost every one of those who were in the long-boat. M. de Langle had only time to fire his two shot, when he was knocked down, and unfortunately fell over the larboard side of the boat, where more than two hundred Indians immediately massacred him with clubs and stones. When he was dead they tied him by the arm to one of the row-locks of the long-boat, in order, no doubt, to make sure of their spoil. The long-boat of the *Bouffole*, commanded by M. Boutin, was aground at two toises from that of the *Astrolabe*, leaving in a parallel line between them a little channel unoccupied by the Indians. It was by that channel that all the wounded, who had the good fortune not to fall on the other side, saved themselves by swimming. They got on board the barges, which, having most fortunately been kept afloat, were the means of saving forty-nine persons out of the sixty-one, of which the party consisted.’

In less than five minutes, not a single man remained in either of the long-boats; all who were able having made their escape to the barges, which were afloat. The water-casks were thrown overboard to make room for the additional numbers, and to render the boats more manageable. The ammunition being all exhausted, the two barges retreated from the shore, and at five o’clock returned to the ships. No suspicion had been there entertained of what was transacting on shore; and when the boats arrived, there were still more than a hundred canoes close to the frigates.

M. de

M. de la Pérouse found some difficulty in restraining the vengeance of his crew, who, of their own accord, began to cast loose the guns: but he confined the manifestation of his anger to the firing of a great gun, loaded only with powder, over the canoes, as a warning for them to depart. A small boat likewise came off from the shore, which doubtless informed them of what had happened; for, in a short time afterwards, not a canoe remained in sight.

This event, considering all the circumstances, is as extraordinary as any that we find in history. That sixty-one armed Europeans, in a situation in which they could not be surrounded, should be completely overcome by a savage multitude, armed only with clubs and stones, who had never before seen fire-arms, and who were wholly ignorant of their use and effect, is really surprising. It is not to be doubted that the ignorance of the Indians, in this respect, was one of the principal causes of the success of their attack, indeed of the attack itself; for it must greatly have prevented their dread of consequences. Many of the Indians must have fallen by the fire-arms, (M. de la Pérouse, in his correspondence, says 30,) but the knowledge of this could not be sufficiently spread to have had much effect during the battle. The great forbearance of M. de Langle, and his companions, was likewise another cause of their defeat; and it is peculiarly to be lamented, when men fall a sacrifice to their own virtue. It had been, and very humanely, a system which these commanders had prescribed to themselves, that not a single Indian should lose his life by their means,

while they could avoid measures of offence; the consequence of which humane determination, in this instance, was that it gave the Indians an opportunity of approaching so close before any attempt was made to repel them, that the means of resistance lost the greater part of their efficacy. Yet it should have been considered that the confidence, which the Indians had shewn in the superiority of their bodily strength, rendered it the more necessary to resent the very first aggression.

The narrative of M. de Vaujuas, an officer who accompanied M. de Langle, says, that the casks were filled with water, and put quietly into the boats: that M. de Langle intended to have remained a little longer to traffic for provisions: but that, the natives becoming more troublesome, he gave orders to re-embark. In the mean time, (and this, M. de Vaujuas thinks, was the first cause of the misfortune,)

“He made a present of a few beads to a sort of chiefs, who had helped to keep off the inhabitants. We were, however, certain, that this police was a mere mockery, and that, if these pretended chiefs had really any authority, it extended to a very small number of individuals. The captain’s presents, distributed to five or six persons, excited the discontents of all the rest. From that moment a general clamour arose, and we were no longer able to keep them quiet. They suffered us, however, to get into our boats; but a part of them stepped into the water in pursuit of us, while the others picked up stones upon the beach.

“As the long-boats were aground at a little distance from the strand,

strand, we were obliged, in our way to them, to pass through the water up to our waists; and in so doing several of the soldiers wetted their arms. It was in this critical situation that the horrible scene began which I am about to narrate. Scarcely were we in the long-boats, when M. de Langle gave orders to shove them off, and to weigh the grapnel; but this several of the most robust islanders opposed, by laying hold of the rope. The captain, witness of their resistance, seeing the tumult increase, and perceiving the stones reach him, tried to intimidate the savages, by firing a musket in the air; but, so far from being frightened, they made it the signal of a general attack. Immediately a shower of stones, hurled with equal force and celerity, came pouring upon us; the fight began on both sides, and soon became general. Those whose muskets were in a servicable state brought several of the infuriated Indians to the ground; but the others were by no means dismayed, and seemed to combat with redoubled vigour. A part of them came close up to the long-boats, while the rest, to the number of six or seven hundred, continued to stone us in the most dreadful and murderous manner."

Besides the twelve persons who were killed, twenty others were wounded, none of them dangerously. M. de Lamanon, naturalist, was among the slain. During the two following days, M. de la Pérouse remained off Maoua, in search of anchorage, but could not find any near enough to the shore to protect the boats in an attempt to land: for without the support of the remaining boats (the

launches being both lost) were sufficient to carry, at one time party large enough to make good landing, if opposed.

On the 14th, they stood tow Orolava, another island, in of Maoua, to the W. N. W. they approached, great number canoes came to the ships, bringing provisions for exchange. The people had the same partial glass beads, that had been made by those at the island of Ouna.

The natives of the Navigator Islands resemble, in many respects the Friendly Islanders. The custom of cutting off two joints of the finger, M. de la Pérouse saw in one part of the narrative, 'it is unknown at the Navigator Islands:' but in a preceding he had said, 'in the islands of the Navigators, I only perceived two individuals who had suffered that mutilation.'—The language he observed to be a 'dialect of the same derived from the Malay.'

The unfortunate transaction at Maoua occasioned a slight variation in M. de la Pérouse's plan, leaving the Navigators' island determined not to anchor any until he arrived at Botany, where he proposed to put to the frame of a new long-boat, he had brought with him from France. They now passed in the Traitor's island, of the Friendly Islands, and others; and the commodore settled the position of the ships, which were not before well maintained, but had no intercourse with the natives, except that a few canoes visited the ships. At New Island, the surf was too great for the boats to land. On the 23d of January, 1788, he made the

New Holland, and on the 26th anchored in Botany-Bay: at the very time that governor Phillip, with the whole colony embarked under his direction, was sailing out of the bay, in order to occupy the present station of the settlement at Port Jackson.

Here finishes all that has been received of the Journal of M. de la Pérouse: but from extracts published from his correspondence with the minister of the marine, and with M. Fleurieu, we may collect the plan which he proposed to pursue on leaving Botany-Bay. In a letter, dated September 21, 1787, from Avatscha, he writes that his purpose was to be at New Zealand by the 20th of January, 1788: thence to sail to the northward, to visit New Caledonia, the Terre des Arfacides, and other islands. ‘At the end of July, (says he,) I shall pass between New Guinea and New Holland, by a different channel from that of the Endeavour; provided, however, that such an one exist.’ During the months of August, September, and part of October, I shall visit the gulph of Carpentaria, and the coast of New Holland, but in such a way that it may be possible for me to get to the northward, and to arrive at the beginning of December, 1788, at the Isle of France.’ In a letter of a posterior date, having received orders from France, he says that he shall make no other alteration in the before-mentioned plan, than that of going to Botany Bay in New Holland, instead of going to New Zealand. From Botany Bay, in February, 1788, he wrote, that the misfortune at Navigators’ islands should occasion no change in the plan of the remainder of the voyage. ‘I

have still (says he) a great many interesting things to do, and very mischievous people to visit. I shall sail from Botany-Bay on the 15th of March, and shall take care to lose no time till the month of December, when I expect to arrive at the Isle of France.’ There is little probability that it will ever appear to the world, how much of this plan the unfortunate officer was permitted to execute, after his departure from Botany Bay.

The latter half of the 3d and last volume is occupied by supplementary memoirs, which consist of detached papers on various subjects, that had been transmitted home by the commodore, and by different scientific men who accompanied him in the voyage. Of these, are written by M. de la Pérouse, besides his correspondence, a memoir concerning Manilla and Formosa; and one concerning the fur-trade.—What is said concerning Manilla is principally designed to demonstrate the great ease with which it might be taken from the Spaniards; and the following curious fact is stated in this memoir: ‘It is computed, that Luconia contains no more than 1200 Creolian or European Spaniards; and it is remarkable, that not a single Spanish family has lasted four generations, whilst the population of the natives has increased since the conquest.’ Respecting Formosa, M. de la P. writes with the same views. He thinks that the English would derive the greatest advantage from making themselves masters of that island; and that it would give them great influence over the Chinese; whereas, considering the present state of our tea-trade, he says, ‘I should not be surprised to see these Europeans (the

English) in a short time reduced in China to the same condition that the Dutch are in Japan.'—Formosa is garrisoned by ten thousand Tartars, who 'are not so inferior to Europeans in courage as in their mode of fighting.' The memoir on the fur-trade contains the following remarkable information: 'that it is the plan of the viceroy of Mexico, to reserve to government the exclusive trade of otter-skins;' and in a letter addressed to the minister of the marine, he states, 'that the most northern of the Spanish factories furnishes ten thousand sea otter skins yearly; and if they continue to be sold advantageously in China, it will be easy for Spain to procure as many as fifty thousand, and by that means to give a mortal stab to the trade of the Russians.'

The small remainder of these supplementary memoirs contains descriptions in botany, and other parts of natural history; accounts of chymical experiments; geographical and political remarks on the places at which the ships touched during the voyage; and various other scientific matters,

The reader of these volumes will see, among the other valuable qualities of M. de la Pérouse, a mildness of character without affectation: yet there is sometimes occasion to remark, that he speaks of his intentions with the confidence of certainty, making no allowance for the probabilities of disappointment from accidents: perhaps it is not very unfair to say of this sanguine manner of speaking, that it is a national characteristic. As a navigator and a discoverer, his character will always stand high: though the visit which he made to the west coast of North America has been

rendered of less consequence than it would otherwise have been, by the subsequent voyage of captain Vancouver. If some part of what M. de la Pérouse discovered, during the short time which he passed on the American coast, has escaped the observations of his successor; yet, in this part of the voyage, where differences appear in the accounts, must be presumed that in most cases the preference ought to be given to that of the English navigator, whose labours, for three successive seasons, were directed to the first object of examining the American coast. We have already noted that the plan of instructions given to M. de la Pérouse kept him in a continual state of hurry, having always more in contemplation than he had time to perform; notwithstanding that, in several instances, he made free use of the discretionary power allowed him, to vary, as best he saw occasion, from the plan charged out. Parts of the plan were directed to objects of no great importance; such as visiting Easter island, the Society and Friendly islands; places already well known, and at which M. de la Pérouse thought it so little necessary to touch, that in one of his letters he expresses his satisfaction that 'so large a voyage, he shall have occasion to put in at those interesting Society islands.' In one of the more interesting objects of the voyage, that which respected Japan, the alteration made by M. de la Pérouse, of inspecting the west instead of the eastern coast, which the latter was recommended in the instructions, was perhaps the most important, why the most material part of the article was not accomplished. "With regard to Japan," said the instructions

will endeavour to inspect the north-coast, and go on its ports, in order whether its government opposes any invincible introduction of trade with Europeans, the prohibitory laws which all the countries speak of as so in force on the north-east and east, your as at Nangah coast, places too to expect any reason." To which it at the western coast are populous, and if not more civilized of the nearness of with the Chinese, coast; which has only an immense

ness of this highly-ordered on the eastern and in the seas between Japan, are justly considered as entirely forming a most valuable geography.

indeed, it may be that few accounts are ranked with this and interest, and are so replete with information. May not so melancholy a

Surgeon. With an Appendix, containing Geographical Illustrations of Africa, by Major Rennell, 4to. 1799.

THE tract of land in which Mr. Park pursued his laborious journey is not very extensive; it is bounded by the parallels of latitude $12^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $15^{\circ} 10'$ N. and the meridians $16^{\circ} 30'$ and $1^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude; the most distant point that he arrived at from the western sea is nearly 1100 English miles from Cape Verd. If we compare the magnitude of this tract of land with that of the whole continent, our expectations may be disappointed; but, as here are the bounds of Moorish ferocity and Mahometan superstition, as well as of the knowledge which the ancients possessed of Africa, the travels, considered with a view either to the state of manners in half-uncultivated minds, or to a better idea of the knowledge of the ancients than some are inclined to entertain of it, are highly interesting.

My instructions (says Mr. Park) were very plain and concise. I was directed, on my arrival in Africa, "to pass on to the river Niger, either by the way of Bambouk, or by such other route as should be found most convenient. That I should ascertain the course, and, if possible, the rise and termination of that river. That I should use my utmost exertions to visit the principal towns or cities in its neighbourhood, particularly Tombuctoo and Houssa; and that I should be afterwards at liberty to return to Europe, either by the way of the Gambia, or by such other route, as, under all the then existing circumstances of my situation and prospects,

Anterior Districts of Africa, under the Direction of the African Company, in the Years 1795, 1796, 1797; by Mungo Park,

prospects, should appear to me to be most advisable."

These instructions were not completely fulfilled, but the mission of Mr. Park is not therefore to be deemed fruitless. Those who sent him were aware that many difficulties were likely to attend the undertaking: but the obstacles of penetrating into Africa might possibly have been exaggerated, or a fortunate combination of circumstances might diminish them; in which cases, the adventurer must be provided with instructions to direct his farther researches. Tombuctoo and Houssa were, if possible, to be visited: but, if that were impracticable, the undertaking was not to be supposed to have failed: They were rather proposed as terms or limits to the expedition; sufficiently distant indeed under the most fortunate union of circumstances. Of the rise, course, and termination of the Niger, the course only has been ascertained; and a most important determination it is, confirming the assertions of ancient writers, and preventing all farther controversy.

The narrative of Mr. Park is simple: he seems to have described things as he saw them, and to have consulted his senses rather than his imagination; he is unwilling to glut credulity by the narration of wonders; he draws no exaggerated picture of his sufferings and dangers; nor does he ascribe to his own liguacity any event which resulted from chance or accident. The manners, dispositions, and customs of the people are detailed fully and (we believe) faithfully: for if what is described be not real, at least that which is invented is probable, since we discover no remarkable devia-

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Pisania, a British fac-
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t of the author, on his
place, was to learn
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er, he left Pisania, ac-
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h the English and the
gues, and by a ne-
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ollies, an inland peo-
gage consisted of pro-
o days, linen, a small
heads, amber, and
mbrella, a pocket sex-
tic compass, a thermo-

meter, two fowling pieces, two pair
of pistols, and other small articles.
His course was easterly towards the
kingdom of Woolli; the capital of
which, Medina, he reached on the
5th December. He stopped here a
day, and was kindly treated by the
king, who tried to dissuade him from
the journey; warning him of the
fate of major Houghton. On the
next day, however, having procured
a guide, the traveller pursued his
journey, and on the 8th reached
Kolor. On the 9th he proceeded,
and on the 11th he arrived at Koo-
jar, the frontier town of Woolli.
Here he drank a liquor resembling
beer, and in fact made from corn
previously malted, with bitter roots
instead of hops.—To reach the
kingdom of Bondou, he was obliged
to pass a wilderness of two days
journey; in crossing which he was
accompanied by three negroes, ele-
phant hunters. On the 13th he
reached Tallika the frontier town
of Bondou, the inhabitants of which
are Mohammedan Foulahs; one of
the four great classes into which the
inhabitants on the banks of the
Gambia are divided. At Fat-
teconda, the capital of Bondou,
where Mr. P. arrived on the 21st of
December, he was introduced to
the king Almami, who had behaved
unkindly to major Houghton. The
ignorance and cunning of this prince
are thus related:

" We found the monarch sitting
upon a mat, and two attendants
with him. I repeated what I had
before told him concerning the ob-
ject of my journey, and my reasons
for passing through his country. He
seemed, however, but half satisfied.
The notion of travelling for curio-

* See Travels, p. 359.

sity, was quite new to him. He thought it impossible, he said, that any man in his tent would undertake so dangerous a journey, merely to look at the country, and its inhabitants: however, when I offered to shew him the contents of my portmanteau, and every thing belonging to me, he was convinced; and it was evident that his suspicion had arisen from a belief, that every white man must of necessity be a trader. When I had delivered my presents, he seemed well pleased, and was particularly delighted with the umbrella, which he repeatedly furled and unfurled, to the great admiration of himself and his two attendants; who could not for some time comprehend the use of this wonderful machine. After this I was about to take my leave, when the king, desiring me to stop a while, began a long preamble in favour of the whites; extolling their immense wealth, and good dispositions. He next proceeded to an eulogium on my blue coat, of which the yellow buttons seemed particularly to catch his fancy; and he concluded by entreating me to present him with it; alluring me, for my consolation under the loss of it, that he would wear it on all public occasions, and inform every one who saw it, of my great liberality towards him. The request of an African prince, in his own dominions, particularly when made to a stranger, comes little short of a command. It is only a way of obtaining by gentle means, what he can, if he pleases, take by force; and as it was against my interest to offend him by a refusal, I very quietly took off my coat, the only good one in my possession, and laid it at his feet.

Leaving Bondou, Mr. Park proceeded to the kingdom of Kajaaga; the inhabitants of which are called Serawollies; a trading people, and deriving considerable profit from the sale of salt and cotton cloths. At Joag, the frontier town, he was ill-treated, and robbed of his effects by order of Batenet, king of Kajaaga. Here he conceived a favourable opportunity of prosecuting his journey to the kingdom of Kasson, under the guidance of Demba Sego, the king's nephew; to pay for whose protection, he was plundered of half of his remaining effects by Demba and his father. Lured to quit people who sold their umbrellas at so dear a rate, Mr. Park, on the 10th of January, 1796, left Tessie, the frontier town of Kasson, on his way to Kooniakary, the capital.

At Kooniakary, the author was treated kindly by the king, who had seen major Houghton and had presented him with a horse. On account of an impending war which was likely to involve the kingdoms of Kasson, Kajaaga, Kaarta, and Bambarra, the traveller remained in Kasson till the 3d of February, when he resumed his journey and arrived on the 12th at Kemma, the capital of Kaarta. Here he was introduced to the king, Dally, who advised him to return to Kasson, or, if he was determined to proceed, to take a circuitous route through the Moorish kingdom of Ludamar, into Bambarra. From Kaarta to Bambarra he could not immediately proceed, without the danger of being apprehended as a spy. As Mr. Park was unwilling to spend the rainy season in the interior, he resolved to follow the route through Ludamar, which D

and accordingly, on
January, he left Kem-
d on the 14th at

Mr. Park arrived
frontier town of
is from this village,
for Houghton, de-
roe servants, wrote
th a pencil to Dr.

it unfortunate man,
ed many difficulties,
erly direction, and
pals through the
amar, where I af-
the following par-
ng his melancholy
rival at Jara, he
with certain Moor-
ho were travelling
ace near the salt-
at Desert, ten days
northward) to pur-
the major, at the
asket and some to-
l them to convey
It is impossible to
opinion on this
han that the Moors
ceived him, either
the route that he
e, or the state of
e country between
buctoo. Their in-
y was to rob and
ie desert. At the
he suspected their
nsisted on returning
g him persist in this
the Moors robbed
ing he possessed, and
their camels; the
g thus deserted, re-
o a watering place
the Moors, called
d been some days
and the unfeeling

Moors refusing to give him any,
he sunk at last under his distresses.
Whether he actually perished of
hunger, or was murdered outright
by the savage Mahomedans, is not
certainly known; his body was
dragged into the woods, and I was
shewn at a distance, the spot where
his remains were left to perish.'

The war which obliged Mr. Park
to deviate into Ludamar, arose
from the circumstance of a few
bullocks having been stolen from the
Banbarrans by the Moors, and sold
to the dooty, or chief man of a
town in Kaarta; the cattle were
claimed, but in vain; and in his
method of declaring war, and of
announcing the fate of his enemy,
the king of Bambarra resembled the
Scythians who sent to Alexander
a mole and a bundle of arrows, as
emblems of their arts and prowess;

'With this view he sent a mes-
senger and a party of horsemen to
Daisy, king of Kaarta, to inform him
that the king of Bambarra, with
nine thousand men, would visit
Kemmo in the course of the dry
season; and to desire that he (Daisy)
would direct his slaves to sweep
the houses, and have every thing
ready for their accommodation.
The messenger concluded this in-
sulting notification by presenting
the king with a pair of *iron sandals*;
at the same time adding, that "un-
til such time as Daisy had worn
out these sandals in his flight, he
should never be secure from the
arrows of Bambarra."

On Mr. Park's arrival at Jarra,
the frontier town of the Moorish
kingdom of Ludamar, he solicited
by presents the leave of Ali, the
king, to pass, through his territo-
ries; which was granted. The
author accordingly left Jarra on the

27th of February; and here began his misfortunes. The Moors, unfeeling, proud, ignorant, and fanatical, hated, shouted at, and abused him: they plundered him, and operated: for it was lawful, they said, for a Mohammedan to plunder a Christian. Mr. Park, however, persisted in his journey, and on March 14th reached Sompaka, a large town: where he lodged at the house of a negro who made gunpowder.

At the village of Samee, Mr. Park was seized by a party of Moors, and conducted back to Benin, the residence of Ali. He suffered here all that religious hatred and savage cruelty could inflict: torture and confinement were punishments too light for a forlorn traveller and a Christian; and except the persecution was continual, the malice of the Moors was not satisfied. His eyes were to have been put out merely because they looked like cat's eyes, and he escaped death only by the circumstance of a pistol discharging fire.

At length, after a variety of hardships, Mr. Park was fortunate enough, on the 2d of July, to escape from the Moors. Traversing the wilderness, in which he suffered exceedingly from hunger and thirst, on the 6th of July, he reached a negro town, called Wawra, belonging to Manang, king of Bambarra. Continuing his journey from this place, in company with some inhabitants of Kaarra, he passed through several towns of Bambarra; and on the 23d of July, he came in sight of Sego, and of the great object of his mission; the long sought-for

Niger, glittering to the sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing to the eastward.' 'I hasten to the brink,' says Mr. Park, having drank of the water, 'up my fervent thanks in praise of the great Ruler of all things, having thus far crowned my labours with success.'

The city of Sego, the capital of Bambarra, consists of four towns, two on the northern side and two on the southern side of the Niger. These are surrounded by high mud walls; the houses are built of clay, and are of a circular form, with flat roofs: the number of inhabitants is nearly thirty thousand. The boats here used in crossing the Niger, or Joliba (the waters), are composed of the trunks of two large trees joined together, not side by side, but endways. Mr. Park was prevented from passing over to the southern bank of the Niger, by an order from Manang, king of Bambarra, and was obliged to spend the night in a dilapidated village. At this village, however, one would receive him; and preparing to pass the night hanging from the branches of a tree, in hanging amidst a storm, when he was rescued by a woman who was released from the labours of the field, he was at the hut of this female, his wants were relieved and his sleep was sweet.*

The king of Bambarra, having heard, from the Moors of unfavourable reports of Mr. Park, sent him a bag containing five hundred small kowries, † and an order

* The words related by Mr. Park were verified by the dukes of Devonshire, and are under the head of Poetry in this volume.

† Small shells, 250 of which are nearly equal in value to a shilling.

quence of which, proceeded eastward of the Niger.

course along the river, which are very Park passed through Sibidoo and Kea, and then; here he crossed the river, the end of his journey. The reasons which induced him to proceed were sufficient to justify his being borne down by sickness and fatigue; he was without any article of value to procure provisions; the king of Bambarra's resources were nearly spent; he could subsist by charity, he could not rely on the liberality of the British charity; if he continued his journey, it must be very subject to the caprice of the natives, and he had expectations to be mercilessly plundered; he might gain no new information, what he had gained might be lost. Before he departed, he inquired of the Arab and negro traders, who frequented the Niger, and the country in its vicinity.—From which he received the following extract, p. 213—217. We do not extract it, but we think our limits will not admit of a full quotation. As to the country of the Niger, Mr. Park's testimony was ignorant of its details, describing the amazing length of the river only in general terms, saying that they believe it to be the world's end.

the swamps on the northern bank of the Niger, Mr. Park intended to return westward, to the northern bank. He intended, instead of returning by the same route, he continued along the Niger;

depending for a precarious subsistence, and for accommodation, on the charity of the negroes, and sometimes purchasing relief by writing charms, or charms to procure wealth and avoid misfortunes. In these charms, both the Mohammedan and pagan natives place a superstitious confidence.

At a town called Bammakoo, Mr. Park quitted the Niger, and proceeded to Sibidooloo, the frontier town of the kingdom of Manding. After having remained here a few days, he pursued his journey to Kamalia, where he was kindly received by a Bushreen named Kafra Taura. Kafra informed Mr. Park that it was impossible to pass the Jalonka wilderness at that season of the year: he offered to lodge and subsist him till the time when the rivers should be fordable and the grass burnt; and finally to take him along with the caravan to Gambia. Influenced by the kindness of Kafra, and by the prospect of dangers which awaited him, if he immediately pursued his journey, Mr. Park remained at Kamalia from the 16th of September to the 19th of April. During this long interval, he was diligent in augmenting his information concerning the climate, the production of the country, the manners, customs, and dispositions of the natives, and the chief branches of their commerce.

Concerning the disposition of the women, Mr. Park's testimony agrees with that of Mr. Ledyard. They are uniformly benevolent.

Among the negroes, plurality of wives is allowed. Although the African husbands possess unlimited authority, they are not cruel, and rarely jealous: instances of conjugal infidelity are not common.

The

The Africans have no astronomical knowledge; and the little which they pretend to know of geography is false: they imagine that the earth is an extended plain, beyond which is the sea; or river of salt water; and on the farther shores of which are situated two countries called Tobaudoo and Jong-lang-doo, 'the land of the white people,' and 'the land where slaves are sold.'

In a chapter on the state and sources of slavery in Africa, Mr. Park declines the discussion of the question how far the system of slavery is promoted by the slave traffic carried on by the nations of Europe, and merely expresses his belief that, in the present unenlightened state of the minds of the Africans, 'a discontinuance of the slave-trade would not be attended with such beneficial effects as many wise and worthy persons expect.'

On the 19th of April, Mr. Park with Kaira, four slaves, and the caravan of 27 slaves, left Kamalia, and on the 23d they entered the Jallonka wilderness; which was traversed on foot, and with great expedition, in five days: the distance across the wilderness is a hundred miles. After having crossed the black river, a principal branch of the Senegal, the caravan arrived on May 3d at Malacotta; where Mr. Park obtained information of a war which had happened between the kings of Fouta Torra and of Jaloff.

Without experiencing any extraordinary hardships, or remarkable accidents, the caravan, after a journey of 500 miles, on the 4th of June 1797, arrived at Medina, the capital of the king of Woolli's dominions, which Mr. Park had left in December, 1795. He proceeded

hence to Pilaia, and there met his friend Dr. Laidley, who received him with great joy and hailed him as one risen from the dead. He had now an opportunity of repaying his benefactor Kaira, a kind slave-merchant, who parted from him with great regret. On the 17th of June, Mr. Park began his passage on board an American ship which had entered the Gambia in order to purchase slaves, and in 35 days arrived at Sierra Leone, which port they were obliged to make on account of the leak in the vessel. On the 24th of November Mr. Park took up his abode in the Chesterfield packet, which arrived in England on the 23d of December, 1797, after an absence of two years and seven months.

The volume concludes with an insertion, entire, of geographical illustrations and maps by Rennell. A portrait of the author and several other plates are introduced.

Travels in Africa, Egypt, and from the Year 1792 to 1798
W. G. Broune. 4to. 11

AN adequate knowledge of a country so extensive and which it is so difficult to explore, can only be expected from the enterprise and the labours of many travellers. Mr. Park traversed a vast tract, settled many dubious questions in geography, and exhibited a picture of the manners and arts of life of a new people. The travels of the present author had a most extensive range, and added much to the sum of our information con-

that he has discovered is not inconsiderable, value. He has given (presume) an accurate description of the government and of the *ar-Fûr*; * and to have done this would have been more, since he had time to make his observations of the inhabitants of the *ar-Fûr* do not exceed a thousand.

and Syria, the public accounts; yet Mr. Gray's marks and descriptions produce entertainment, and frequently communicate information. We shall briefly mark and occasionally give

what is observed at Alexandria in the first chapter contains a description of this city. One of his undertakings was to visit the ruins of the temple of Memnon, in which he was unsuccessful. In his next

chapter he describes Alexandria to Raïssa, and rightly describes the *ar-Fûr*; now elevated in the consideration of the public by two memorable late destructions of France, and the murder of fifteen thousand

in the next chapter concerning Kaïssa, he describes the Beys, the government of the state of politics there. We do not feel inclined to give any more from this chapter, but mark concerning Mr.

Gray's poetical description of Egypt during the inundation of the Nile.

' Mr. Gray's well-known description of Egypt, as immersed under the influx of the Nile, is exquisitely poetical, but far from just. In Upper Egypt the river is confined by high banks, which prevent any inundation into the adjacent country. This is also the case in Lower Egypt, except at the extremities of the Delta, where the Nile is never more than a few feet below the surface of the ground, and where inundation of course takes place. But the country, as may be expected, is without habitations. The fertility of Egypt arises from human art. The lands near the river are watered by machines; and if they extend to any width, canals have been cut. The soil in general is so rich as to require no manure. It is a pure black mould, free from stones, and of a very tenacious and unctuous nature. When left uncultivated, I have observed fissures, arising from the extreme heat, of which a spear of six feet could not reach the bottom.'

In chap. 6. Mr. Browne thus briefly describes the charmer of serpents:

' Romeili is an open place, of an irregular form, where feats of juggling are performed. The charmers of serpents also seem worthy of remark, their powers appearing extraordinary. The serpent most common at Kahira is of the viper class, and undoubtedly poisonous. If one of them enter a house, the charmer is sent for, who uses a certain form of words. I have

the words Cairo, Damietta, and Rosetta, the author uses what he says in the text, Kahira, Damiatt, and Rashid.

act from which see our department of Characters.

K k

seen

seen three serpents enticed out of the cabin of a ship, lying near the shore. The operator handled them, and then put them into a bag. At other times I have seen the serpents twist round the bodies of these Psylli in all directions, without having had their fangs extracted or broken, and without doing them any injury.*

At Cobbé, a town in Dar-Für, situated lat. 14° 11' long. E. G. 25° 5' the author was detained for a long time, by an order from the sultan Abd-el-rachman-el-rashid; and here he suffered a dangerous illness, and was robbed by the villainy of his agent who attended him from Kahira.

The route of Mr. Browne on his return from Dar-Für was through Kahira, and thence to Damiat. On the occasion of mentioning this latter place, he relates an anecdote descriptive of the character of the people under the Mamlûk government:

'A circumstance had recently occurred, tending to paint the character of the people under the Mamlûk government. A cashier, but not of the highest order, under Murad Bey, who had been disgraced a short time before, retired to Damiat to avoid his master's anger. He had not long resided there, when, having heard more favourable tidings, he made an inquiry for some person, capable of exchanging for him a sum in Turkish money, for the like in that of Europe current in the country. Accordingly three Jews were found, who promised to supply him according to his desire. They went round the city, and borrowed much

in addition to what they possessed, and at length carried the cashier to the amount of five and six thousand patacks. He was no sooner furnished with money, than he directed to be murdered, and his body ready, caused their bodies to be packed in baskets, and put in a small boat of his train. He set off for Kahira. On arriving at a village a little way up the river, the baskets were disembarked, and he ordered them to be safely carried till further directions should be given. It was some time before the villagers took notice of the packages, or dared to open them in the absence of the owner. At length having observed a quantity of blood near one of the baskets, entertaining suspicions, they opened the three, and news was immediately carried to Damiat that the three Jews had been found in a bad condition. Those under the cognizance such accidents are a memorial of the whole affair to Murad Bey. He replied with loud laughter, saying, "Are not three dogs? There is an end of them."

At Damiat, the author embarked for Yaffé, at which place he arrived after a passage of five days. He visited Jerusalem, Berath, Nazareth, Acre,* Tyre, Antioch, Aleppo, Damascus. From Antioch he proceeded to Constantinople.

At Damascus, the author visited the entrance of the grand canal from Mecca:

'On the day after my arrival I was entertained with the ex-

* We have given under our head of Characters, in this volume, an account of the celebrated Pasha Jezzar of Acre.

grand caravan from Mecca. The street was lined for some miles, such is its length, with innumerable spectators, all impressed with curiosity, some with anxiety for their friends and relations, with reverence for the sacred Lion. Some of the more opulent *ajals*, or pilgrims, were carried in litters, (*tattarawân*), but a greater number in a kind of chairs, two and two, placed on the back of camels. They did not seem much fatigued, though it appeared they had suffered from the want of water.

On the Saturday following, was the entrance of the Pasha of Damascus, who is commonly the *Emir-jé*, or chief of the caravan service. First appeared three hundred *dellis*, or cavalry, mounted on Arabian horses, variously armed and clothed, but on the whole forming a mean display. These were preceded by fifteen men on dromedaries, with muskettoons, or large pistols, placed before them, and turning on a swivel, in every direction.

This destructive instrument is said to have passed from the Persians to the Syrians. Some of the great officers of the city were armed, well mounted, and decently attired. Then came part of the Pasha of Tripoli's Janizaries, clothed and armed; that the Pasha himself, with his officers, and the remainder of his guard. Next came the *tattarawân* belonging to the Pasha of Damascus, another body of four hundred *dellis*, a company of thirty muskettoons, a hundred fifty Albanians, in uniform, marching two and two, like troops. Before the latter was the standard of the prophet, the *Sherif*, of green silk, with

sentences of the korân embroidered in gold, and the magnificent canopy brought from Mecca, guarded by a strong body of Muggrebîns, or western Arabs, on foot. Then passed the pasha's three tails, (generally of white horses) borne by three men on horseback; twelve horses, a pasha of two tails has only six) richly caparisoned, and each bearing a silver target and a sabre; six led dromedaries, in beautiful housings; numbers of the chief persons of the city followed, among whom were the aga of the Janizaries, the governor of the castle, and the *mo-hassel*. Last came the pasha himself, in a habit of green cloth adorned with fur of the black fox, preceded by his two sons, the eldest about fourteen, all mounted on the most spirited steeds of Arabia, and followed by his household troops, to the number of four hundred, well armed and mounted. More than a hundred camels preceded the rest, bearing the tents and baggage of the Pasha. The whole was conducted without any noise or tumult, to the great credit of the Damascene mob, who had been waiting several hours without their usual repast.

Respecting all works of the nature of that before us, in order to determine the writer's claim to public regard and gratitude, the sum and novelty of the information communicated are principally to be considered. We have already said that Mr. Browne relates many new and important facts: but they might have been told in a narrower compass, and would have been more useful if more methodically disposed. The want of arrangement is indeed a material evil; and if the author confesses this want,

be only fiction, but does not entirely remove, the character of this to be attached to him. Mental entertainment is an object, we hesitate to say a subordinate one, at which beauty and grace are not, although we are not always anxious, to exhibit passages of excellence the price of elegance of diction or grandeur of diction, and we frequently, during the perusal of the book, found our attention engaged and our curiosity gratified. Yet, if mental entertainment was interfered, mental disgust must be the sure consequence of several parts of the work, which are obnoxious to the feelings and opinions of the generality of readers. Some passages, a regard to decency should have expunged; and some should have been suppressed from a becoming respect for the prejudices of mankind. The pomp of language but imperfectly conceals the obscurity of ideas; and images of corrupt enjoyment may be seen through the veil of a writer's allusions. Religion, of whatever kind, or denomination, is mentioned sometimes by name, and sometimes by direct and open attack. The followers of Mohammed and the disciples of Christ seem to be alike objects of contempt to Mr. Brown; and he speaks of them as infernal and which they do not deserve. His religious could also be said to be a religion of the future. His religious is open to general contempt.

Yet, after all abatements have been made from the praise of the author, much must remain to him. As a traveller, he appears to possess many excellent qualities: perseverance, address, vigilance, observation, and acuteness of mind. In classing him as a

writer, his mind seems to be a little that chaotic; sometimes pure; he is a little of a press.

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arches. In the preliminary, he opens the plan of, by taking a comprehensive of its nature and ob-shewing, with equal and eloquence, the effects, which, through perseverance, it would produce. And it is, perhaps the best praise we can bestow on its performance, to say, that all the objects which it expresses are completely realized.

The second anniversary discourse develops more fully the subjects which the society to investigate draws a general and true picture of the state of the sciences in Asia, which he contains many hidden truths, that, when brought forth, would not only be valuable in philosophy, but serviceable in moral and commercial intercourse with mankind.

The third anniversary discourse is a elegant epitome of the history of the Hindûs. He begins with a geographical description of India, upon the most accurate plan, which he considers in extent to the continent of Europe. He then presents a few outlines of the history of the Hindûs, and quotes a passage from the geography of Dionysius, to prove that extraordinary people have continued in their appearance during a long course of time. He then presents next to their civil history, the middle of the nineteenth century, from the present time, involved in a cloud of ignorance, that we possess only four means of satisfying our curi-

osity concerning it, namely, "their languages and letters, their philosophy and religion, their old sculpture and architecture, and the written memorials of their sciences and arts." Of all these, he gives a most learned and interesting account; and from the whole he draws this conclusion, "that the Hindûs had an immemorial affinity with the old Persians, Ethiopians, and Egyptians; the Phenicians, Greeks, and Tuscans; the Scythians or Goths, and Celts; the Chinese, Japanese, and Peruvians; and that, as no reason appears for believing that they were a colony from any one of those nations, or any of those nations from them, it may be fairly inferred, and that they all proceeded from some central country."

The fourth discourse gives a concise account of the Arabs previous to the Mahomedan revolution, together with some admirable philosophical remarks on their language, and some observations on their ancient religion, monuments, and arts. Of their religion, he observes, "we may safely pronounce, that before the introduction of Mahomedanism, the noble and learned Arabs were Theists, but that a stupid idolatry prevailed among the lower orders of the people. That until their emigration, no trace of any philosophy but ethicks, is to be found among them; and that even their system of morals, generous and enlarged as it seems to have been in the minds of a few illustrious chieftains, was on the whole miserably depraved for a century, at least, before Mahomed."—"The distinguishing virtues, which they boasted of inculcating and practising, were, a contempt of riches, and even of death; but in the age

of the seven poets, their liberality had deviated into wild profusion, their courage into ferocity, and their patience into an obstinate spirit of encountering fruitless dangers."

The result of the learned author's inquiries concerning Arabia seems to confirm the hypothesis, that the Hindûs and Arabs are totally distinct races of people; but that a commercial intercourse had subsisted between them from time immemorial.

Tartary, which an elegant writer has, by a strong metaphor, denominated the "foundery of the human race," is the subject of the learned president's fifth discourse. He gives a general but accurate description of that vast region; he takes a view of the manners of its inhabitants; of their languages and letters; of their progress in civilization; of the spirit of their religion and laws; of their civil history; of their ancient monuments; and of their proficiency in arts and sciences antecedent to the age of Zengiz Khân; and the general corollary which he forms from the whole of the facts and circumstances brought forward in this and the two preceding discourses, is to the following effect; namely, "That the far greater part of Asia has been peopled, and immemorably possessed by three considerable nations, called Hindûs, Arabs, and Tartars; each of them divided and sub-divided into an infinite number of branches, and all of them so different in form and features, language, manners, and religion, that if they sprang

originally from a common root, must have been separated for

In his sixth discourse he describes the ancient empire of Iran, known by the name of Persia. He gives a deeply-learned and masterly dissertation on the dialects of that country, the *Pahlavî*, and the *Pârsî*. The *Zend* and *Old Pahlavî*, he tells us, "are almost extinct in Iran; among six or seven thousand who reside chiefly at Yezd, Cirmân, there are very few who can read *Pahlavî*, and scarcely who can even boast of knowing *Zend*; while the *Pârsî*, which remains almost pure in the *Sâm*ah, has now become, by the termixture of numberless words, and many important changes, a new language, perfectly polished, by a series of writers in prose and verse, analogous to the different idioms gradually formed in Europe, after the subversion of the Roman empire. This last language, so formed, that which is written and read by the modern Persians, and is as generally understood in the polished nations of Asia, but particularly in India, as the French in Europe; it is the current language of courts, and that in which state affairs are transacted. The *Zend*, which was the language of ancient Persia, and which the *Zeratusht*, or Zoroaster, wrote, sir William Jones testably proves to have been a dialect of the Sanscrét. And he is decidedly of opinion that the

• M. Anquetil du Perron, the author of the *Zendavestâ*, which he asserts was written by Zoroaster, but which is, in fact, a mere modern fabrication, has given a list of the *Zend* and *Pahlavî* dialects, that the Persians at Surat enabled him to collect, and that confirms the opinion of sir William Jones.

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neval religion of *Iran*,

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th discourse he takes

a wide survey of the borderers,
mountaineers, and islanders of Asia.
He commences in the Red Sea; and,
after making some remarks on the
Abyssinians, and paying a just com-
pliment to the talents and accuracy
of the celebrated Mr. Bruce, he
encircles all Asia, observing the
characters, languages, and religions
of the inhabitants of its principal
islands and mountains; and con-
cludes with a general description of
the ancient Greeks and Phrygians,
and the islanders in the Mediter-
ranean.

His ninth discourse, *On the ori-
gin of families and nations*, forms a
general corollary to the foregoing
dissertations, and is certainly the
most ingenious, and not the least
learned, or finished of his lucubra-
tions on Asiatic literature. But
whether his reasoning be as conclu-
sive, as it is splendid and plausible,
is a question of too much importance
to be lightly discussed, and which
we shall therefore postpone until a
future occasion. It is sufficient at
present to observe, that he endea-
vours to establish the hypothesis
that all the various races of mankind
originally migrated from Persia.
His concluding paragraph, howe-
ver, contains so much truth, expre-
ssed with so much force and ele-
gance, that we cannot deny our-
selves the pleasure of citing it.

“My design,” says he, “of
tracing the origin and progress of
the five principal nations, who have
peopled Asia, and of whom there
were considerable remains, in their
several countries, at the time of
Mahommed’s birth, is now accom-
plished; succinctly, from the nature
of these essays; imperfectly, from
the darkness of the subject, and
scantiness of my materials; but

clearly and comprehensively enough, to form a basis for subsequent researches. You have seen as distinctly as I am able to shew, who those nations originally were, whence and when they removed toward their final stations; and in our future annual discourses, I propose to enlarge on the particular advantages to our country and to mankind, which may result from our zealous and united inquiries into the history, science, and arts of these Asiatic regions, especially of the British dominions in India, which we may consider as the centre (not of the human race, but) of our common exertions to promote its true interest; and we shall concur, I trust, in opinion, that the race of man, to advance whose only happiness is our duty, and will of course be our endeavour, cannot long be happy without virtue, nor actively virtuous without freedom, nor securely free without rational knowledge."

Asiatic history, civil and natural, is the subject of his tenth discourse. He begins with civil history, contrary to the rule laid down by lord Bacon, and gives a general outline of it. He informs us with strict truth, "that all our historical researches have confirmed the Mosiac accounts of the primitive world;" and he well observes, "that our testimony on that subject ought to have the greater weight; because, if the result of our observations had been totally different, we should nevertheless have published them, not indeed with equal pleasure, but with equal confidence: for truth is right; and whatever be its consequence, must always prevail."

The eleventh, and last discourse, which Mr William Jones delivered about six weeks before his death,

was one of which any extent far too the great and benefit to common sense.

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quence tamene tedious plicat of wri excele unsust langua riod of it,) is ing the which sed; a William ing to ous and of both tural to style

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Asiatic words, in Roman letters, a subject that ought to be strictly attended to by students in Oriental literature, as the caprice shewn by different writers in spelling Asiatic words, has occasioned great confusion, and many mistakes.

His next dissertation is on the gods of Greece, Italy, and India; wherein he enters into a most learned and ingenious investigation to prove the affinity between the systems of Polytheism that prevailed among the Greeks and Romans, and the popular worship of the Hindûs; and moreover to shew that, in fact, they resemble the strange religions of Egypt, China, Persia, Phrygia, Phenicia, Syria, and, perhaps, some of the islands and northern kingdoms of America: that as to the Gothic system which prevailed in the northern regions of Europe, it was not merely similar to those of Greece and Italy, but almost the same in another dress, with an embroidery of images apparently Asiatic. He then draws a curious parallel between the gods of the Indian and European heathens, and infers from it, that a connection actually subsisted between the old idolatrous nations of Egypt, India, Greece and Italy, "long before they emigrated to their several settlements, and consequently before the birth of Moses; but that the truth of this proposition in no degree affects the truth and sanctity of the Mosaic history, which, if confirmation were necessary, it would rather tend to confirm."

An inquiry into the chronology of the Hindûs comes next; and our author fathoms the subject with great depth of learning as well as with singular ability. He leaves

no part of it unexplored: and he displays a very extensive and accurate knowledge of astronomical science.

A most learned and scientific dissertation on the antiquity of the Indian zodiac follows the above inquiry; and he has demonstrated, in the most satisfactory manner, in confutation of the opinion maintained by the ingenious M. Montúca, "that the Indian division of the zodiac was not borrowed from the Greeks or Arabs, but has been known by the Hindûs from time immemorial, and was probably invented by the first progenitors of that race, before dispersion."

His next tract is on the literature of the Hindûs, in which he gives a succinct account of the principal books extant among them, taken from a Sanscrêet book, intitled, a view of learning, communicated to him by a learned Pandit. To this account he has subjoined an interesting commentary, shewing the progress which the Brâhmans have made both in practical and speculative knowledge. Among a variety of very curious facts, he informs us, Mohsani Fâni, the author of the Dabistân, describes in his first chapter a race of old Persian sages, who appear, from the whole of his account, to have been Hindûs; and we cannot doubt that the book of Mahâbâd or Menu, which was written," he says, "in a celestial dialect, means the Véda; so that as Zoroaster was only a reformer, we find in India the true source of the ancient Persian religion. From the Védas," continues sir William, "are immediately deduced the practical arts of chirurgery and medicine, music,

music, dancing, and archery, which comprise the whole art of war and architecture, under which the system of mechanical arts is included."

"—Infinite advantage may be derived by Europeans, from the various medical books in Sanscrœet, which contain the names and descriptions of Indian plants and minerals, with their uses, discovered by experience, in curing disorders."

Of the Sanscrœet language he observes, "that its prosody contains almost all the measures of the Greek; and that it is remarkable, that the language of the Brâhmans runs very naturally into Sapphicks, Alcaicks, and Iambicks." Astronomical works in this language are exceedingly numerous: seventy nine of them are specified in one list; and if they contain the names of the principal stars visible in India, with observations on their positions in different ages, what discoveries may be made in science, and what certainty attained in ancient chronology!"

The other tracts in the first volume consist of some remarks on the Second Classical Book of the Chinese; of a Scientific Dissertation on the Lunar Year of the Hindûs; of a Treatise on the Musical Modes of the Hindûs; of a Philological Account of the mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindûs; of the Island of Hinzuan; of a Conversation with an Abyssinian concerning the City of Gwender and the Source of the Nile; and some Remarks on the Course of the Nile, of a Treatise on the Indian Game of Chess; and of five or six short Miscellaneous Essays on Oriental Subjects. Of these tracts, that on the musical modes of the Hindûs, is the most interesting, and by far

the most elegant; but all of them contain much curious information, and manifest the universal learning and strenuous diligence of the author.

The second volume of these works contains several valuable botanical essays, comprising observations on Indian plants, together with a catalogue of them, given in their Sanscrœet, and as many of their Linnæan names, as could with any degree of precision be ascertained. After these essays, follows his celebrated grammar of the Persian language, the universally acknowledged merits of which render it altogether useless to praise. The preface to the grammar is one of the most masterly, spirited, and elegant of all sir William Jones's philological compositions.

To the Grammar, the editor of these works has added, a history of the Persian language, which it was sir William's original intention to have annexed to it in the year 1771, when the grammar was first printed. In this treatise, he takes a comprehensive view of his subject, traces the progress of the Persian language through a period of two thousand years, and relieves the dryness of the narrative by interspersing it with pleasing citations from the poets and moral writers of Persia.

The last tract in this volume is a Commentary on Asiatic Poetry, written in the Latin language, and it is no less distinguished for various and extensive learning, than for pure taste, and correct and elegant composition. Our only material objection to this treatise, is, the language in which it is written. Surely the English tongue is sufficiently copious to express o

ide

ideas on any subject whatever. Why then render a work of this nature repulsive to men of the world, by writing in a language in which, it is well known, they are not conversant? It has indeed been said, in defence of the practice of writing on learned subjects in the Latin, that, as it is a general language, it introduces a performance at once into the great commonwealth of letters. But as the French language is universally known throughout Europe, and as most English works of any importance, have, for these twenty years past, been translated into that tongue, we confess we can discover no possible utility in composing interesting works in Latin, especially on Oriental subjects, which it should be our first endeavour to clothe in an agreeable and familiar attire.

In the third volume of these works, we come to the most important and valuable of all sir W. Jones's translation, namely, his Version of the Institutes of Hindû Law, or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss of Calluca, literally translated from the Sanscrêet original. This work is a compendium of that system of duties, religious and civil, and of law in all its branches, which the Hindûs believe to have been promulgated in the beginning of time by Menu, the grandson of Brahmâ, and the oldest and holiest of legislators. According to the calculation of the learned translator, it received its present form about 880 years before the birth of our Saviour, and about 300 years subsequent to the promulgation of the Vêdas, or Hindû scriptures. No production of the present age contains so much new and curious matter. It throws more

light upon the Hindû system than all the publications that have hitherto appeared on the subject; and it proves beyond all dispute that the people of India had made great advances in civilization, at a period when the nations of Europe were in the rudest stage of social life. But it is peculiarly worthy of observation, that in many parts of it we find much of the wisdom, sublimity, and eloquence of the sacred scriptures; and though the text be deformed with innumerable absurdities, it always breathes the spirit of legislation and the fervour of a pious morality.

The last tracts in the third volume are, The Mahommedan Law of Succession to the Property of Intestates, in Arabic, from an original manuscript, with a verbal translation, preface, and notes; and, The Mahommedan Law of Inheritance from the Arabic text of Sirajiyyah, with a preface and commentary. Both these tracts are of the utmost importance towards the due administration of civil justice in India, inasmuch as it regards upwards of three millions of British Mahommedan subjects; and they ought therefore to be studied with the greatest attention, by all gentlemen intending to enter the civil service of the hon. company.

The three remaining volumes, consist of many elegant compositions in Hindû literature, and some interesting translations from the Sanscrêet.

Asiatic Researches; or, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and

*and Literature of Asia. Vol. IV.
Printed under the patronage of the Asiatic
Society. 1799.*

WHILE we look upon the
present volume as the fourth of this
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importance of the subject, and the
value of the information which it con-
tains. The Asiatic Society have been
very successful in their endeavours to
collect and publish the most valuable
information which has been discovered
in the various provinces of Asia. The
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is of great value, and has been
published in a very elegant and
interesting manner. The volume is
divided into three parts, the first of
which contains the history of the
various provinces of Asia, the second
contains the history of the various
peoples of Asia, and the third contains
the history of the various religions of
Asia. The volume is a very valuable
work, and is well calculated to
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interested in the history of Asia.

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politics, and, in the latter
branches of literature, have displayed
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charms of invention.

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excite a desire for a farther
acquaintance with them; four
volumes have been already
published, and the fifth now makes
its appearance; but the labours of
the Asiatic Society have not been
widely diffused as their merit
deserved. Nearly the whole of
the impression is distributed in the
Indies, therefore very few copies
reach Europe: and this, among
other reasons, has given rise to
the present re-publication, which
contains the whole of the transactions
of the society, without abridgement
or mutilation.

We cannot do this
without observing that in the
volumes of this work may be found
nearly all the truly valuable
which compose the composition
expensive work we have just
viewed, that is to say, all the
publications of Sir William Jones
on subjects connected with Oriental
Literature, Natural History,
Antiquities, which received his
corrections, and were presented
to him in a finished state, the
of which he was so distinguished
member.

For an account of the third and fourth volumes of this work see our Register.



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HISTORY OF EUROPE.

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donald, with all his Army, evacuates the Kingdom of Naples.—Crosses the Appenines.—Makes himself Master of Modena, Reggio, Parma, and Placentia.—But is defeated in a Series of Battles, on both Sides of the Trebbia, by Marshal Suwarrow.—Moreau, who had crossed the Appenines, with a View of drawing near to Macdonald, and gained several Advantages, on the Approach of the Russian Commander, retires to Genoa.—Reduction of the Citadel of Turin.—Insurrection of the Inhabitants of Tuscany.—Macdonald accomplishes his Retreat and Junction with Moreau.—Alexandria and Mantua surrender, by Capitulation.—Cardinal Ruffo, on the Twentieth of June, makes himself Master of the City of Naples.—Complete Deliverance, by the English Fleet, of the Kingdom of Naples.—Military Measures taken by the new French Directory.—The Command of the Army of Italy restored to Joubert, who puts his Troops in Motion on the Eleventh of August.—Battle of Novi.—Victory long doubtful at last decided in Favour of the Allies.—Enormous Loss on both Sides.—Conditional Capitulation of Tortona, which falls on the Eleventh of September.—General Suwarrow sets off for Switzerland.—Coni becomes the sole Object of the Campaign.—March of the Neapolitans and the Aretines against Rome.—General Garnier, French Commander, in Rome, surrenders the Roman Territory, by Capitulation, to Commodore Troubridge.—Siege and Capture of Ancona.—And of Coni.—Other Places taken by the Austrians.—Genoa and its small Territory, the only Possession remaining to the French, in Italy, at the Close of 1799.—Estimate of the Advantages gained on both Sides in the whole of the Campaign or Campaigns in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.—Maritime Affairs.

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Promotions

Deaths

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council

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London Gazette, June 22

The like, August 17

London Gazette Extraordinary, September 3

The like

The like, September 9

London Gazette, September 10

London Gazette Extraordinary, September 14

The like, September 16

London Gazette, September 21

London Gazette Extraordinary, Sept. 24

The like, October 24

London Gazette, October 26

The Like, October 26

The Like, November 16

The Like, November 23

New Constitution of the French Republic, Dec. 13

Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the British House of Commons, Seditious Societies, March 15

Abstract of the total Amount of the Loans raised by the British Government since the Year 1750

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Average Prices of Corn for 1799

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GENERAL VIEW.

Result of the year 1796-7, collectively.

| | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| —Bengal | £ 5,703,906 | |
| Madras | 1,996,328 | |
| Bombay | 315,937 | |
| | <hr/> | 8,016,171 |
| —Bengal | 3,862,942 | |
| Madras | 2,408,492 | |
| Bombay | 841,825 | |
| | <hr/> | 7,113,259 |
| venues of the three Presidencies | | 902,912 |
| supplies of Bencoolen, &c. | | 101,190 |
| Remainder | | 801,722 |
| Deduct farther interest paid on debts. | | |
| | 352,325 | |
| | 37,040 | |
| | 37,482 | |
| | <hr/> | 426,847 |
| plus from the Territorial revenues | | £ 374,875 |
| sales of imports, certificates, &c. | | 381,938 |
| | | <hr/> |
| applicable to purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, &c. | | 756,813 |
| actually advanced for purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, and in aid of the China interest, | | |
| Bengal | £ 1,202,394 | |
| Madras | 642,048 | |
| Bombay | 286,913 | |
| Bencoolen | 48,183 | |
| | <hr/> | 2,149,538 |
| amount applicable from revenues as before | | 1,392,725 |
| | | <hr/> |
| invoiced to Europe in 1796-7, with charges | | 1,877,432 |
| | | <hr/> |

GENERAL VIEW.

Result of Estimates 1797-8, collectively.

| | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| —Bengal | £ 5,743,848 | |
| Madras | 2,334,676 | |
| Bombay | 319,101 | |
| | <hr/> | 8,397,625 |
| | | Charges |

198 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1799.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Charges— Bengal | 3,893,591 |
| Madras | 2,482,858 |
| Bombay | 844,050 |
| | <hr/> 7,220,500 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Nett estimated revenue of the three Presidencies | 1,170,000 |
| Deduct | |
| Supplies of Bencoolen, &c. | 80,000 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Remainder | 1,090,000 |
| Deduct farther | |
| Interest on the debts | 57,000 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Add | 51,000 |
| Estimated amount, sales of imports, and certificates, &c. | 50,000 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Amount estimated to be applicable in 1797-8, to the purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, &c. | 1,010,000 |
|---|-----------|

DEBTS IN INDIA.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Amount stated last year | 7,140,000 |
| Amount this year | 9,290,000 |

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| Increase | 2,150,000 |
|----------|-----------|

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Debts transferred in the year | 540,000 |
|-------------------------------|---------|

Debts bearing Interest.

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Amount last year | 5,500,000 |
| Amount this year | 7,470,000 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Interest of debt bearing interest | 1,990,000 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|

| | |
|---|---------|
| Amount of interest payable by accounts of last year | 410,000 |
| Amount of interest payable by accounts of this year | 570,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Increase of interest payable annually | 160,000 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|

ASSETS IN INDIA.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Consisting of cash, goods, &c. last year | 8,930,000 |
| Do by the present statement | 10,530,000 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Increase of assets | 1,600,000 |
|--------------------|-----------|

| | |
|---|---------|
| Deduct | |
| Increase of assets from the above increase of debts—the state | |
| the Company's affairs of India is worse by | 570,000 |

H

HOME ACCOUNTS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Amount of sales | £ | 6,053,401 |
| year | £ 2,108,908 | |
| Company's goods alone | 1,431,488 | |
| more than last year | 30,746 | |
| ifference in sale of Dutch goods | | |
| pany's goods, estimated at | | 6,282,282 |
| unted to | | 4,718,822 |
| estimated | | 1,556,060 |
| ale of Company's goods, estimated at | | 6,555,116 |
| unted to | | 5,946,468 |
| han estimated | | 608,648 |
| profit on private trade, estimated at | | 196,000 |
| unted to | | 115,808 |
| mate | | 80,198 |

GENERAL RESULT.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| ose of year 1797-8, expected to be against the | 1,836,320 |
| ce in consequence of issue of bonds, of aid by | |
| of smaller payments for freight, &c. than ex- | |
| as in favour | 540,646 |
| alance of cash better than estimated | 2,376,966 |

ESTIMATES, 1798-9.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| ales of Company's goods | 5,905,927 |
|-------------------------|-----------|

RESULT.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| ating on a payment to the bank, amounting to | |
| and a large sum for freight, without reckoning an | |
| f capital, issue of bonds or loans, the balance | |
| Company, on 1st of March, 1799, expected to be | 1,318,937 |

DEBTS AT HOME.

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| 797 | 7,918,559 |
| 798 | 7,288,692 |
| | Decrease |

C O N T E N T S.

Notice of the Consulate respecting the English Prisoners of War in France

Official Documents which preceded the Convention, stipulating the Evacuation of Egypt, by the French, but which Convention was never carried into Effect

Imperial Aulic Decree to the Diet of Ratisbon, July 12

Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor of Germany, and the King of the Two Sicilies

Conclusion adopted by the Diet of Ratisbon, Sept. 7

Note from the French Ministers, at Rastadt, to the Deputation of the Empire

Substance of the Emperor's Answer, relative to the March of the Imperial Troops

Note of the French Ministers to the Deputation of the Empire, Jan. 31

Note of the French Ministers to the Minister of the King of Hungary, Bohemia

Note of the French Ministers, declaring their Determination to evacuate Rastadt

The Executive Directory of the French Republic to all People, and to all Governments

Imperial Aulic Decree to the German Diet, respecting the late Catastrophe at Rastadt

Conditions of the Treaty of Union between the Country of the Grisons and the Helvetic Republic

Note, transmitted by the sublime Porte, to the Ambassador, from the King of Holland

The Ministry of the Sublime Porte to the French Army in Egypt

Note sent to the Spanish Minister, ordering him to leave Constantinople

Protest of the King of Sardinia against the Conduct of the French, and their Expulsion from his Dominions

Acknowledgment of the new Pope by Louis XVIII.

Edict of the Emperor of Russia respecting Hamburg

Proclamation of General Suwaroff to the Inhabitants of Lucerne and the Canton of Uri

Manifesto addressed to the Roman Nation on the Approach of the Imperial Armies

Note sent to all the foreign Ministers at Petersburgh

Extract of an Order from St. Petersburg, directed against Denmark

Ukase of the Emperor Paul to the Senate of Hamburg

Treaty of Alliance between Russia and Portugal

The like between Russia and Sweden

Declaration made by the Emperor of Russia to the Members of the Diet of the Empire

Declaration of War by the Emperor of Russia against Spain

Answer of the King of Spain to the Manifesto of the Emperor of Russia

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, to the French Government for Foreign Affairs

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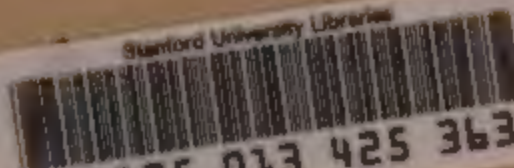
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